HISTORIC SITES SERVICE

GALICIA AND BUKOVINA

A RESEARCH HANDBOOK ABOUT WESTERN UKRAINE, LATE 19TH - 20TH CENTURIES.

Occasional Paper No. 20

March 1990

John-Paul Himka

Alberta
CULTURE AND MULTICULTURALISM

GALICIA AND BUKOVINA:

A Research Handbook About Western Ukraine,

Late 19th and 20th Centuries

John-Paul Himka

Historic Sites Service
Occasional Paper No. 20
March 1990

Prepared for:
Historic Sites Service

Published by:
Alberta Culture & Multiculturalism
Historical Resources Division

© 1990 Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Alberta

The Historic Sites Service Occasional Papers are designed to permit the rapid disseminaton of information resulting from Historical Resources programmes of the Department of Culture & Multiculturalism, Province of Alberta, Canada. They are intended primarily for interested specialists, rather than as popular publications for general readers. In the interests of making information available quickly for these specialists, normal production procedures have been abbreviated.

90-05846/

CONTENTS

List of Tables 9
List of Maps 11
List of Illustrations 12
Abbreviations 13
Foreword 14
Preface 15

Chapter I. Geographical Coordinates 1

A. Administrative Divisions, 1772-1867 (Circles) 1
1. Terminology and Introductory Survey 1
2. Eastern and Western Galicia 3
3. The Status of Bukovina 5

B. Administrative Divisions, 1867-1914 (Districts) 6

C. Judicial Districts 13

D. Eparchies 17

E. Interwar Administrative Divisions in Brief 24

F. Current Administrative Divisions 24

G. Concordance of Localities in the Maps 27

H. Glossary of Place Names in the Maps 31

I. Topographical Guides 35

J. Regional Almanacs 36

K. Maps 37

L. Map Collections 37
1. Edmonton 37
2. Vienna 38
3. Lviv and Chernivtsi 38
4. Other Collections 39

Chapter II. Local Government and Administration, 1867-1914 41

A. Crownland Government 41
1. Galicia 41

a) Viceroy 41
b) Crownland Administration 41
c) Diet 41

2. Bukovina 43
a) President 43
b) Crownland Administration 43
c) Diet 43

B. District Government 44

1. Galicia 44
a) District Captain 44
b) District Council and District Administration 44

2. Bukovina 45

C. Communal (Municipal) Government 45

1. Galicia 45
a) Communal Government in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century 45
b) Commune and Manor, 1867-1914 46
c) Elections 46
d) Communal Council 48
e) Communal Directorate 48
f) Mayor 48
g) Scribe 49

2. Bukovina 49

D. Publication of Legislation 49

E. Glossary 50

Chapter III. Published Sources to Social and Local History 53

A. Statistical Publications 53

1. Austrian 53

2. Galician 55

3. Bukovinian 57

B. Schematisms 57

1. Government 57

2. Ecclesiastical 58

3. Educational 58

C. Ukrainian Periodical Press 59

1. Major Periodicals 59
a) Galicia 59
(1) The Early Press 59
(2) The Political Press 59
(a) Russophile 59
(b) National Populist 60

(c) Radical 61
(d) Social Democratic 61
(3) Scholarly and Literary Journals 61
(4) Satirical Journals 62
(5) The Popular Press 63
(6) Periodicals of the Cooperative Movement and Other Economic Periodicals. 64
(7) Periodicals of Other Voluntary Associations 64
(8) The Religious Press 64
(9) The Pedagogical Press 65
(10) Professional Periodicals 65
(a) Lawyers 65
(b) Physicians 65
(c) Cantors 65
(11) Women's Press 65
(12) Youth and Student Periodicals 65
(13) Children's Periodicals 65
(14) A Periodical for Emigrants 66
(15) The Regional Press 66
(16) Non-Ukrainian Periodicals 66
b) Bukovina 74
(1) The Political Press 74
(a) Russophile 74
(b) National Populist 74
(c) Radical 74
(d) Social Democratic 74
(2) Scholarly and Literary Journals 75
(3) Satirical Journals 75
(4) The Popular Press 75
(5) Cooperative-Economic Periodicals 76
(6) A Periodical of the Gymnastic Associations 76
(7) The Religious Press 76
(8) The Pedagogical Press 76
(9) The Cantors' Press 76
(10) Youth Periodicals 76
(11 Children's Periodicals 77
(12) Non-Ukrainian Periodicals 77
c) Outside Western Ukraine 79
(1) Vienna 79
(2) Elsewhere 81

2. Type of Information to be Found in the Press 82

3. Aids to Using the Press 82

Chapter IV. Major Libraries and Archives 85

A. Canada 85

1. University of Alberta Library (Edmonton) 85

2. University of Toronto Library 86

3. Ukrainian Museum and Archives, Basilian Fathers (Mundare, Alberta) 86

4. Oseredok (The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, Winnipeg) 87

B. USA 88

1. Harvard University Library 88

2. The Library of Congress 89
3. The New York Public Library 89
4. Columbia University Library 90
5. YIVO Institute for Jewish Research 90
6. University of Illinois Slavic and East European Library (Urbana) 91
7. Other Collections 92

C. Vienna: Libraries 92
1. Osterreichische Nationalbibliothek 92
2. Universitatsbibliothek Wien 92

D. Vienna: Austrian State Archives 93
1. Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv 93
2. Finanz - und Hofleammerarchiv 95
3. Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv 96
a) Grosse Korresponde 96
b) Das habsburg - lothringische Familien- archive 96
(1) Hofreisen 96
(2) Sammelbände 96
c) Die Hofarchive, Das Hofzeremonielldepartement 96
d) Informationsbhro 97
e) Kabinettsarchiv 97
(1) Fassbenderakten 97
(2) Geheimakten 98
(3) Kaiser Franz-Akten 98
(4) Nachlass Baldacci 98
(5) Nachlass Brigido 98
(6) Nachlass Pergen 98
(7) Nachlass Pfleger 98
(8) Nachlass Zinzendorf 98
(9) Patente und Zirkularien des Staatrates 99
(10) Varia der Kabinettskanzlei 99
f) Osterreichische Akten, Osterreichischer Reichstag 99
g) Staatensbteilung (vereinigte diplomatische Akten) 99
h) Staatskanzlei (Ministerium des ussern) 99
(1) Notenwechsel 99
(2) Politisches Archiv 100
(3) Provinzen 100
(4) Staatsratprotokolle 100
(5) Varia der Staatskanzlei 100
(6) Vorträge an den kaiser 100
(7) Voten des Fürsten Kaunitz zu Staatsratakten 100
4. Kriegsarchiv 100
5. Verkehrsarchiv 101

E. Western Europe (Except Vienna) 101

F. Eastern Europe 102

G. Western Ukraine 103

1. Naukova biblioteka Lvivskoho derzhavnoho universytetu im. Ivana Franka.... 103
2. Lvivska naukova biblioteka im. V. Stefanyka AN URSR 103
a) Main Branch 103
b) Filial holovnoho chytalnoho zalu (Branch of the Main Reading Hall) 105
c) Viddil ridkisnoi knyhy (Rare Book Division) 105
d) Viddil mystetstva (Art Divison) 105
3. Derzhavnyi muzei etnohrafii ta khudozhnoho promyslu AN URSR 105
4. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv URSR u m. Lvovi 106
5. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Lvivskoi oblasti 110
6. Chernivteskyi derzhavnyi universytet. Naukova biblioteka 111
7. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Chernivetskoi oblasti 112
8. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Ivano-Frankivskoi oblasti 112
9. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Ternopilskoi oblasti 113

H. Soviet Union (Except Western Ukraine) 113

Chapter V. Weights and Measures 115

A. The Systems of Weights and Measures: Description, Official and Practical Use, Problems of Terminology 115

B. Tables of Weights and Measures 117

C. Glossary 127

Chapter VI. Currency 141

A. History of Austrian Currency and Currency Reforms 141

B. Denominations in Circulation, 1859-1914 142

C. Notation 143

D. Exchange Rates 144

E. Prices 144

F. Glossary 146

G. Illustrations 152

Chapter VII. Bibliography 157

A. Bibliographies 157

B. Geographical Coordinates 160

1. Topographical Guides 160

2. Regional Almanacs 163
3. Other Geographical Aids 164

C. Local Government and Administration 168

D. Published Sources to Social and Local History 173
1. Statistical Publications 173
2. Schematisms 180
3. Periodical Press 181

E. Major Libraries and Archives 183
1. General 183
2. North America 183
3. Western and Eastern Europe 185
4. USSR 188

F. Weights and Measures 194

G. Currency 197

H. Bukovina 198
1. General 198
2. History, 1774-1848 201
3. Revolution of 1848-9 203
4. History, 1848-1900 203
5. History, 1900-18 204
6. Memoirs 206
7. Travel Accounts 206
8. Education 206
9. Church 208
10. Germans, Jews, Poles, Romanians 209
11. Serfdom 210
12. Agrarian Question, Agriculture, Peasantry (After 1848) 211
13. Animal Husbandry 212
14. Commerce and Industry 212
15. Arts and Literature 213
16. Language 214
17. Emigration 214
18. Various 215

LIST OF TABLES

1. Circles of Galicia, 1773-82 1
1A. Circles of Galicia, 1773-82 2
1B. Circles of Galicia, 1773-82 2
2. Circles of Galicia, 1815-46 2
3. Circles of Galicia, 1867 3
4. Districts of Bukovina, 1855-68 5
5. Districts of Eastern Galicia, 1867-76 6
6. Districts of Eastern Galicia, 1876-late 1890s 7
7. Districts of Eastern Galicia, late 1890s-31 August 1904 7
8. Districts of Eastern Galicia, September 1904-c.1906 8
9. Districts of Eastern Galicia, c.1906-1914 8
10. Districts of Western Galicia, 1867 9
11. Districts of Western Galicia, 1914 9
12. Districts of Bukovina, 1868-93 9
13. Districts of Bukovina, 1893-1903 9
14. Districts of Bukovina, 1903-5 10
15. Districts of Bukovina, 1905-14 10
16. Circuit and District Courts under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Crownland Court in Lviv, 1910 14
17. Administrative and Judicial District in Eastern Galicia, 1880 14
18. Administrative and Judicial Districts in Bukovina, 1880 16
19. Deaneries of the Lviv Greek Catholic Archeparchy, 1900 18
20. Deaneries of Stanyslaviv Greek Catholic Eparchy, 1900 20
21. Deaneries of Pryzemysł Greek Catholic Eparchy, 1900 21
22. Greek Catholic Eparchies and Administrative Districts, 1900 22
23. Protopriestdoms of Chernivtsi Orthodox Metropolitanate, 1895 22
24. Raions of Lviv Oblast, 1972 25
25. Raions of Ivano Frankivsk Oblast, 1972 25
26. Raions of Ternopil Oblast, 1972 25
27. Raions of Chernivtsi Oblast, 1972 25
28. Ukrainian Periodicals from Galicia, 1848-1914, in the University of Toronto Library 67
28.1 Ukrainian Periodicals from Galicia, 1848-1914, in the University of Toronto Library 69
29. Ukrainian Periodicals from Galicia, 1848-1914, in the University of Alberta Library 72

29.1 Ukrainian Periodicals from Galicia, 1848-1914, in the University of Alberta Library .. 73
30. Ukrainian Periodicals from Bukovina, 1862-1914, in the University of Toronto Library 78
30.1 Ukrainian Periodicals from Bukovina, 1862-1914, in the University of Toronto Library 79
30A. Ukrainian Periodicals from Vienna, 1850-1918, in the University of Toronto Library 81
31. Polish System of Measures of Length (Commercial) (Galicia, 1772-87) 117
32. Polish System of Measures of Length (Agricultural) (Galicia, 1772-87) 117
33. Galician System of Measures of Length (Galicia, 1787-1856) 118
34. Moldavian System of Measures of Length (Bukovina, 1774-1856) 118
35. Lower-Austrian System of Measures of Length (Galicia and Bukovina, 1856-75) 119
36. Polish System of Measures of Area (System 1) (Galicia, 1772-1856) 119
37. Polish System of Measures of Area (System 2) (Galicia, 1772-1856) 120
38. Moldavian System of Measures of Area (Bukovina, 1774-1856) 120
39. Lower-Austrian System of Measures of Area (Galicia and Bukovina, 1856-75) 121
40. Polish System of Measures of Volume (Dry Goods) (Galicia, 1772-87) 121
41. Polish System of Measures of Volume (Liquids) (Galicia, 1772-87) 122
42. Galician System of Measures of Volume (Dry Goods) (Galicia, 1787-1856) 122
43. Galician System of Measures of Volume (Liquids) (Galicia, 1787-1856) 122
44. Moldavian System of Measures of Volume (Bukovina, 1774-1856) 123
45. Lower-Austrian System of Measures of Volume (Dry Goods) (Galicia and Bukovina, 1856-75) 123
46. Lower-Austrian System of Measures of Volume (Liquids) (Galicia and Bukovina, 1856-75) 124
47. Lower-Austrian System of Measures of Volume (Solids) (Galicia and Bukovina, 1856-75) 124
48. Polish System of Weights (Galicia, 1772-87) 125
49. Galician System of Weights (Galicia, 1787-1856) 125
50. Moldavian System of Weights (Bukovina, 1774-1856) 125
51. Lower-Austrian System of Weights (Common) (Galicia and Bukovina, 1856-75) 126
52. Lower-Austrian System of Weights (Apothecary) (Galicia and Bukovina, 1856-75) 126
53. Paper and Metallic Currency in Austria, 1859-78 143
54. Exchange Rates of Austrian Currency 144
55. Prices in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, 1866 144
56. Agricultural Prices in Galicia, 1880-9 145

LIST OF MAPS

1. The Circles of Eastern Galicia, with Bukovina, 1867 4
2. The Districts of Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, 1868 11
3. The Districts of Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, 1910 12
4. The Greek Catholic Eparchies in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina (with the Seats of Deaneries), 1900 23
5. The Oblasts and Raions of Former Galicia and Bukovina in the Ukrainian SSR, 1972..... 26

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Poland. Złotówka. Silver. Stanisław August. 1767 152
2. Poland. Połzłotek. Silver. Stanisław August. 1770 152
3. Poland. Grosz srebrny. Silver. Stanisław August. 1767 152
4. Galicia (army money). 6 Groschen. Franz II. 1794 152
5. Austria. Taler. Silver. Maria Theresia. 1780 152
6. Austria. Half Kreuzer. Copper. Joseph II. 1781 152
7. Austria. 6 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1800 153
8. Austria. 3 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1800 153
9. Austria. 1 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1800 153
10. Austria. Half Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1800 153
11. Austria. Quarter Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1800 153
12. Austria. 30 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1807 153
13. Austria. 15 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1807 154
14. Austria. 3 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1812 154
15. Austria. 1 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1812 154
16. Austria. Half Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1812 154
17. Austria. Quarter Kreuzer. Copper. Franz II. 1812 154
18. Austria. 3 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz Joseph. 1851 154
19. Austria. 2 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz Joseph. 1851 154
20. Austria. 1 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz Joseph. 1851 155
21. Austria. Half Kreuzer. Copper. Franz Joseph. 1851 155
22. Austria. 8 Gulden (=20 francs). Franz Joseph. 1870 155
23. Austria. 1 Kreuzer. Copper. Franz Joseph. 1891 155
24. Austria. 5 Krone. Franz Joseph. 1907 155
25. Austria. 20 Haller. Nickel. Franz Joseph. 1892 155
26. Austria. 10 Haller. Nickel. Franz Joseph. 1894 155
27. Austria. 1 Haller. Bronze. Franz Joseph. 1913 155

ABBREVIATIONS

AN URSR	Akademiia nauk URSR
B	Refers to items in Chapter VII: Bibliography
Bd.	Band (volume)
BJ	Biblioteka Jagiellońska (Cracow)
BUW	Biblioteka Uniwersytecka w Warszawie
CaAEU	University of Alberta Library (Edmonton)
CaOTU	University of Toronto Library
CIUS	Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies
DAChO	Derzhavnyi arkhiv Chernivetskoi oblasti
DALO	Derzhavny arkhiv Lvivskoi oblasti
DLC	Library of Congress (Washington, DC)
G	German (language)
govt. publ.	Government publications
H.	Heft (number)
JPH	Personal collection of John-Paul Himka
kn.	Knyha (book)
L	Latin (language)
LNB AN URSR	Lvivska naukova biblioteka im. V. Stefanyka Akademii nauk URSR
mf	microform
MH	Harvard University Library (Cambridge, Massachusetts)
MiU	University of Michigan Library (Ann Arbor)
NB LDU	Naukova biblioteka Lvivskoho derzhavnoho universytetu
NN	New York Public Library
n.s.	new series
NTSh	Naukove tovarystvo im. Shevchenka
ÖNB	Österreichische Nationalbibliothek
ÖS	Österreichische Statistik
P	Polish (language)
Rad.	Branch of Main Reading Hall of LNB AN URSR on vul. Radianska
ref	Reference
Rom	Romanian (language)
Rus	Russian (language)
t.	Tom (volume)
TsDIAL	Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv URSR u m. Lvovi
U	Ukrainian (language)
vyp.	Vypusk (issue)
z.	Zeszyt (part)

FOREWORD

While this handbook has proven to be a useful background tool for developmental research at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, it has also acquired some notoriety as a good resource among the growing number of people who have taken an interest in the history of Galicia and Bukovyna. Many of these people have initially approached us in attempts to discover something personal about these lands as they undertake genealogical surveys about their heritage. While specific information regarding their ancestors is not normally forthcoming in their searches, they have often benefitted greatly from this volume by discovering some of the background and circumstances which governed Bukovyna and Galicia at the turn of the twentieth century, and may have influenced the migration of their ancestors to North America. With the centennial of the migration of Ukrainians to Canada fast approaching, interest in the origins of this immigration has increased even further. Therefore, it has been decided to publish this handbook as one of the volumes in the Historic Sites Service Occasional Paper series for dissemination primarily to libraries, archives, and scholarly institutions.

There a number of people who assisted me in preparing this volume for publication whose input should not go unnoticed. Both Jaroslaw Iwanus and Ruta Lysak-Martynkiw helped review the manuscript, while Dawna Manderson and Lynn Pong assisted in initial typing of edited drafts. Ruta and David Comer should also be acknowledged for plodding through the previously unkown to them world of diacritical accents. Production assistance was acquired through the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta and through Plast Ukrainian Youth Association, Edmonton Branch. We are also grateful to Dr. John-Paul Himka for his efforts to assist us well after his terms of obligation in this matter had expired.

Radomir B. Bilash
Senior Research Historian
Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village

March. 1990.

PREFACE

The present handbook has been developed as a practical tool for researchers at the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village. Therefore the scope of the work is limited primarily to those aspects of West Ukrainian history that have particular relevance to their needs: local and social history. Cultural, intellectual and political history figure only marginally in the pages that follow.

The handbook is divided into seven chapters. The last of these is a bibliography listing other relevant bibliographies (VII.A), works relating to all the topics covered in the first six chapters (VII.B-G) and works on Bukovina (VII.H). Throughout the text of the first six chapters the reader is referred to this bibliography for further readings as well as for the source of specific data.

The first chapter concerns geography, with the emphasis on administrative territorial divisions and their changes over time (I.A-H) and on sources of geographical information (I.I-L). The information in this chapter is of particular relevance to studying the villages of origin of Ukrainian Canadian immigrants.

The second chapter is a brief overview of the government and administration in Galicia and Bukovina at the crownland (provincial) (II.A), district (II.B) and municipal (communal) (II.C) levels. A glossary of terms in the several appropriate languages (II.D) concludes the chapter. The survey presented here is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather a sketch of the main outlines of the situation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The purposes of the chapter are to complement the information provided in Chapter I on territorial divisions of an administrative nature, to explain some of the institutions that generated the documentation to be found in the archives described in Chapter IV and to furnish basic information on the experience in self-government of Ukrainians on the eve of emigration.

The third chapter concerns the most important published sources to social and local history: official statistical publications (III.A), schematisms (III.B) and the press (III.C). I have attempted to be comprehensive in these surveys. The three types of source contain much data on socio-economic, hygienic, religious, linguistic, educational and cultural conditions on the local, often village, level.

The fourth chapter is intended as an introduction to libraries and archives with major holdings in West Ukrainian documentation in North America (IV.A-B), Western (IV.C-E) and Eastern Europe (IV.F-G) and the Soviet Union (IV.H-J). This introduction is no substitute for the standard published guides indicated in the text and listed in the bibliography. In particular, the surveys collected here are not intended to compete with far more ambitious and thorough projects to study North American archives (Yury Boshyk) and Soviet Ukrainian archives (Patricia K. Grimsted). The institutions surveyed in this chapter have been very selectively chosen. Particularly with regard to North America, only a few of the most outstanding West Ukrainian collections are described, with some

emphasis on institutions located in Western Canada. As for Western Europe, detailed description has been restricted to the archives of Vienna, as the most relevant institutions. The descriptions of East European holdings are cursory. I have tried to be more comprehensive with regard to archives and libraries located in Western Ukraine, since they are the richest in West Ukrainian documentation. Again, I wish to emphasize that what I present here is no substitute for, but may complement, the important forthcoming work of Patricia K. Grimsted on Soviet Ukrainian archives (B 363). Throughout, I have concentrated on institutions and collections that have particular relevance to researchers for the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village.

The fifth and sixth chapters deal with technical matters, metrology and numismatics, i.e., weights and measures, and currency. Both chapters contain multilingual glossaries.

The bibliography has already been explained, but it should be noted here that Galicia has no separate bibliography, while Bukovina does have its own. The decision to exclude Galicia was taken in light of the existence of Paul R. Magocsi's recently published and very good bibliographic guide for that region (B 8). A bibliography for Bukovina also exists, the useful one of Erich Beck (B 1); but it is outdated (listing only literature published until 1965) as well as full of errors and incomplete in its Ukrainian listings.

In addition to the limitations of scope already mentioned, other limits on the completeness of this handbook were imposed by the inadequate library resources available during its preparation. The extent of this inadequacy is visible from a glance at the bibliography, where items I was not able to consult de visu are marked by an asterisk. The problem stems from the policy of Alberta Culture, which otherwise generously funded this project, to have research for Alberta conducted in Alberta. This meant that the handbook basically relied on the University of Alberta's collection (described below, IV.A.1). I have supplemented this by ordering books on inter-library loan, by drawing on notes from past research in major libraries and by taking necessarily short research trips to the Harvard University Library, the New York Public Library, the University of Michigan Library and the University of Toronto Library. These compensations, however, were not full substitutes for prolonged stays at several major libraries.

Limited and imperfect as this handbook is, I expect that it will still prove useful to researchers interested in Western Ukraine in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Although the aim has been to provide a practical tool for researchers associated with a specific institution with its own set of interests, I also expect that the handbook will be useful to other scholars interested in Western Ukraine as well as to Ukrainian Canadians conducting genealogical research. I hope that it will be possible in the future to update the handbook and revise it so as to reduce its imperfections and expand its coverage.

Some technical matters. In transliterating from Ukrainian and Russian I have adopted the modified LC system used by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. I have also followed its policy on place names, that is, they are given in the language dominant within the political entity where the places are currently located. Thus localities now within the borders of the Ukrainian SSR are given in Ukrainian, within the borders of the Polish People's Republic-in Polish, and so on. Exceptions are place names particularly well

known in English in another form (e.g., Kiev not Kyiv, Warsaw not Warszawa). I have deviated from the Institute's policy on place names in only one particular-- the spelling of Bukovina (the Institute prefers the Ukrainian form Bukovyna). I have chosen the spelling Bukovina, which can be found in English works (e.g., those of Robert A. Kann), as a compromise among the forms used by the three major nationalities of the region in the nineteenth century: Bukovyna (Ukrainian), Bucovina (Romanian) and Bukowina (German).

Finally, I would like to offer a series of grateful acknowledgements. Credit for the maps belongs to the Department of Geography of the University of Alberta, Cartographic Division, Geoffrey Lester, Supervisor; the maps were drawn by Mrs. Stephanie Kucharyshyn. I would also like to express my gratitude to the staffs of the libraries in which I worked, particularly to Alan Rutkowski of the University of Alberta and also to Oksana Procyk of Harvard University. Mr. R. Whistance-Smith of the University of Alberta Map Collection was also helpful. An early version of this handbook was read in its entirety by Dr. Patricia Kennedy Grimsted of Harvard, who sent me detailed comments and suggestions for improvements. Her advice has indeed greatly improved the finished work, and she bears no responsibility for the weaknesses and such errors as remain. The advice of Dr. Franz A. J. Szabo of the University of Alberta has likewise reduced the imperfections in the section on the Austrian State Archives. I am also grateful to Radomir Bilash of the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village for his aid at several stages in this project. Dr. Alan Shandro provided editorial assistance at one point in the preparation of the manuscript. Donna Nicol patiently typed and corrected the text.

Copyrighted material has been reproduced in this volume. Table 53, "Paper and Metallic Currency in Austria, 1859-78", has been taken from Ireneusz Ihnatowicz, Vademecum do badań nad historią XIX i XX wieku, 2 vols. (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1967-71); illustrations 1-3, 6-21 have been taken from V. V. Zvarych: Numizmatychnyi slovnyk (Lviv: Vydavnytstvo Lvivskoho universytetu, 1971); illustrations 4, 22-5, 27 have been taken from Günther Probszt, Österreichische Münz - und Geldgeschichte: Von den Anfängen bis 1918 (Vienna-Cologne-Graz: Herman Böhlaus Nachf., 1973).

JP Himka
March 1985

CHAPTER I.
GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

A. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1772-1867 (CIRCLES)

1. Terminology and Introductory Survey

When Galicia came under Austrian rule in 1772, it was decided to divide the crownland into large administrative units called circles (G *Kreise*; U *okruhy* or *tsyrkuly*; P *cyrkuły* or *okręgi*), with smaller units called districts (G *Kreisdistricten*; U *povity*; P *powiaty* or *okręgi*). The division was accomplished by December 1773 even though there were as yet no accurate maps of the crownland and the border with Poland had not yet been established. At first there were six circles (see Table 1) with fifty-nine districts (reduced to nineteen in 1775), but this system proved too cumbersome. Joseph II abolished the districts and increased the number of circles to eighteen in the early 1780s (patents of 22 March 1782 and 25 November 1783). The system introduced by Joseph remained the basis of the administrative division of Galicia until the mid-1860s.

The circles underwent changes after the 1780s. Most noteworthy were: the inclusion of Bukovina as the nineteenth circle of Galicia (see below, A.3); the acquisition of territory during the third partition of Poland in 1795 and loss of this same territory in 1809 during the Napoleonic wars (see below, A.2); adjustments reflecting the temporary loss of the Ternopil region during the Napoleonic wars (1809-15); and the incorporation of Cracow into Galicia on 6 November 1846.

Officially, the circles ceased to exist as administrative units in 1865, when many of their functions were assumed by the revived districts and some by the viceroy. However, it was not until 1867 that the circles were completely liquidated and replaced by a new system of district administration (by order of the ministry of state, 23 January 1867).

Tables 1-3 list the circles of Galicia at different times in the period 1773-1867. Map 1 shows the circles of Eastern Galicia on the eve of their dissolution in 1867.

TABLE 1 Circles of Galicia, 1773-82

1. Belz, with its seat in Zamość
2. Halych
3. Lviv
4. Pilzno, with its seat in Rzeszów
5. Sambir
6. Wieliczka

TABLE 1A Circles of Galicia, 1784-1787

1. Berezhany	10. Sanok
2. Bochnia	11. Stanyslaviv
3. Dukla	12. Stryi
4. Lviv	13. Tarnow
5. Myslenice	14. Ternopil
6. Nowy Sacz	15. Zalishchyky
7. Przemysl	16. Zamosc
8. Rzeszow	17. Zhovkva
9. Sambir	18. Zolochiv

Source: B 83G.

Table 1B Circles of Galicia, 1787

1. Berezhany	11. Sanok
2. Bochnia	12. Stanyslaviv
3. Chernivtsi (Bukovina)	13. Stryi
4. Dukla	14. Tarnow
5. Lviv	15. Ternopil
6. Myslenice	16. Zalishchyky
7. Nowy Sacz	17. Zamosc
8. Przemysl	18. Zhovkva
9. Rzeszow	19. Zolochiv
10. Sambir	

Source: B 83G.

TABLE 2 Circles of Galicia, 1815-1846

1. Berezhany	11. Sambir
2. Bochnia	12. Sanok
3. Chernivtsi (Bukovina)	13. Stanyslaviv
4. Chortkiv	14. Stryi
5. Jasło	15. Tarnów
6. Kolomyia	16. Ternopil
7. Lviv	17. Wadowice
8. Nowy Sácz	18. Zhovkva
9. Przemyśl	19. Zolochiv
10. Rzeszów	

TABLE 3 Circles of Galicia, 1867

Eastern Galicia	Western Galicia
1. Berezhany	13. Bochnia
2. Chortkiv	14. Cracow
3. Kolomyia	15. Nowy Sącz
4. Lviv	16. Rzeszów
5. Przemyśl	17. Tarnów
6. Sambir	18. Wadowice
7. Sanok	
8. Stanyslaviv	
9. Stryi	
10. Ternopil	
11. Zhovkva	
12. Zolochiv	

2. Eastern and Western Galicia

Popularly, the term Eastern Galicia refers to the largely Ukrainian-inhabited portion of the crownland, while the term Western Galicia refers to the largely Polish-inhabited portion.

Originally, from 1795 to 1809, the term Eastern Galicia referred to the approximately 81,900 sq km Austria acquired from the first partition of Poland in 1772. This included large parts of the Cracow and Sandomierz palatinates (P *województvo*) south of the Vistula River, all of the former Ruthenian palatinate, most of the Belz palatinate, and small parts of the Lublin and Podillian palatinates. When Austria acquired an additional 47,000 sq km from the third partition of Poland in 1795, this added territory was referred to as Western or New Galicia. This original Western Galicia was lost by Austria during the Napoleonic wars (1809-15).

The origin of the popular conception dates to the period 1848-67. During the 1848 revolution, the organization of the Ukrainian national movement - the Supreme Ruthenian Council (U *Holovna ruska rada*) - demanded the partition of post-Napoleonic Galicia into a Ukrainian Eastern and Polish Western part. The central authorities responded favourably to this demand, and Galicia was administratively divided by a decision of the ministry of the interior dated 25 November 1848. The division went into effect after promulgation by the governor of Galicia on 12 January 1849. The Division was confirmed by a second decision of the ministry of the interior dated 24 April 1854. The division was briefly suspended from 22 April until 19 December 1860, and it was finally liquidated in 1867.

Map 1
The Circles of Eastern Galicia, with Bukovina, 1867

After the official division of Galicia ceased in 1867, an informal division continued, with Cracow functioning as the communicational, administrative and judicial centre of Western Galicia.

Table 3 shows which circles belonged to Eastern Galicia and which to Western Galicia. Tables 5-9 list the post-1867 administrative districts that were unofficially considered Eastern Galician; Tables 10-11 list those considered Western Galician. Maps 1-4 only show Eastern Galicia.

3. The Status of Bukovina

From 1774 until 1787 Bukovina was administered by the Austrian military. On 1 February 1787 Bukovina was joined to Galicia as its largest circle. It retained this status until 4 March 1849, when the new Austrian constitution elevated Bukovina to the status of a separate crownland. From 22 April 1859 until 1861, Bukovina was once more reduced to a circle of Galicia. Although it regained its separate status in 1861, the legal act by which it did so was dated 9 December 1862.

In 1850 Bukovina was administratively divided into six districts (G *Bezirk*). As of 29 September 1855 it was divided into fifteen districts, listed in Table 4. This administrative division remained in force until the districts were reorganized on 31 August 1868 (see Table 12).

Soviet historical literature employs the term Northern Bukovina (U *Pivnichna Bukovyna*) to designate the largely Ukrainian part of Bukovina that was incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR in the 1940s.

TABLE 4 Districts of Bukovina, 1855-1868

1. Chernivtsi	9. Solca
2. Cîmpulung	10. Stanivtsi Nyzhni
3. Gura Humorului	11. Storozhynets
4. Kitsman	12. Suceava
5. Putyla	13. Vatra Dornei
6. Rădăuţi	14. Vyzhnytsia
7. Sadhora (Sadygura)	15. Zastavna
8. Siret	

B. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS, 1867-1914 (DISTRICTS)

Galicia and Bukovina were reorganized into smaller administrative units called districts (G *Bezirkshauptmannschaft* or *Bezirk*; U *starostvo* or *povit*; P *starostwo* or *powiat*) on 23 January 1867 and 31 August 1868 respectively. These new districts were not identical to the earlier districts that had existed within the Galician circles prior to 1867 and in Bukovina from 1855 to 1868.

Tables 5-9 list the districts of Eastern Galicia for the entire period 1867-1914; Tables 10-11 list the districts of Western Galicia in 1867 and in 1914; and Tables 12-15 list the districts of Bukovina for the entire period 1867-1914. Maps 2 and 3 show the district boundaries of both crownlands in 1868 (for Bukovina: 1893) and in 1910 respectively.

Table 5 Districts of Eastern Galicia, 1867-76

1. Berezhany	25. Nadvirna
2. Bibrka	26. Peremyshliany
3. Bircza	27. Pidhaitsi
4. Bohorodchany	28. Przemyśl
5. Borshchiv	29. Rava Ruska
6. Brody	30. Rohatyn
7. Brzozów	31. Rudky
8. Buchach	32. Sambir
9. Chortkiv	33. Sanok
10. Cieszanów	34. Skalat
11. Dolyna	35. Sniatyn
12. Drohobych	36. Sokal
13. Horodenka	37. Stanyslaviv
14. Horodok	38. Staryi Sambir
15. Husiatyn	39. Stryi
16. Iavoriv	40. Terebovlia
17. Jarosław	41. Ternopil
18. Kalush	42. Tovmach
19. Kaminka Strumylova	43. Turka
20. Kolomyia	44. Zalishchyky
21. Kosiv	45. Zbarazh
22. Lesko	46. Zhovkva
23. Lviv	47. Zhydachiv
24. Mostyska	48. Zolochiv

TABLE 6 Districts of Eastern Galicia, 1876-late 1890s

1. Berezhany	25. Nadvirna
2. Bibrka	26. Peremyshliany
3. Bohorodchany	27. Pidhaitsi
4. Borshchiv	28. Przemyśl
5. Brody	29. Rava Ruska
6. Brzozów	30. Rohatyn
7. Buchach	31. Rudky
8. Chortkiv	32. Sambir
9. Cieszanów	33. Sanok
10. Dobromyl	34. Skalat
11. Dolyna	35. Sniatyn
12. Drohobych	36. Sokal
13. Horodenka	37. Stanyslaviv
14. Horodok	38. Staryi Sambir
15. Husiatyn	39. Stryi
16. Iavoriv	40. Terebovlia
17. Jarosław	41. Ternopil
18. Kalush	42. Tovmach
19. Kaminka Strumylova	43. Turka
20. Kolomyia	44. Zalishchyky
21. Kosiv	45. Zbarazh
22. Lesko	46. Zhovkva
23. Lviv	47. Zhydachiv
24. Mostyska	48. Zolochiv

TABLE 7 Districts of Eastern Galicia, 1890s - 31. August 1904

1. Berezhany	26. Pechenizhyn
2. Bibrka	27. Peremyshliany
3. Bohorodchany	28. Pidhaitsi
4. Borshchiv	29. Przemyśl
5. Brody	30. Rava Ruska
6. Brzozów	31. Rohatyn
7. Buchach	32. Rudky
8. Chortkiv	33. Sambir
9. Cieszanów	34. Sanok
10. Dobromyl	35. Skalat
11. Dolyna	36. Sniatyn
12. Drohobych	37. Sokal
13. Horodenka	38. Stanyslaviv
14. Horodok	39. Staryi Sambir
15. Husiatyn	40. Stryi
16. Iavoriv	41. Terebovlia
17. Jarosław	42. Ternopil
18. Kalush	43. Tovmach
19. Kaminka Strumylova	44. Turka
20. Kolomyia	45. Zalishchyky
21. Kosiv	46. Zbarazh
22. Lesko	47. Zhovkva
23. Lviv	48. Zhydachiv
24. Mostyska	49. Zolochiv
25. Nadvirna	

TABLE 8 Districts of Eastern Galicia, 1 September 1904 -c. 1906

1. Berezhany	26. Pechenizhyn
2. Bibrka	27. Peremyshliany
3. Bohorodchany	28. Pidhaitsi
4. Borshchiv	29. Przemyśl
5. Brody	30. Rava Ruska
6. Brzozów	31. Rohatyn
7. Buchach	32. Rudky
8. Chortkiv	33. Sambir
9. Cieszanów	34. Sanok
10. Dobromyl	35. Skalat
11. Dolyna	36. Sniatyn
12. Drohobych	37. Sokal
13. Horodenka	38. Stanyslaviv
14. Horodok	39. Staryi Sambir
15. Husiatyn	40. Stryi
16. Iavoriv	41. Terebovlia
17. Jarosław	42. Ternopil
18. Kalush	43. Tovmach
19. Kaminka Strumylova	44. Turka
20. Kolomyia	45. Zalishchyky
21. Kosiv	46. Zbarazh
22. Lesko	47. Zboriv
23. Lviv	48. Zhovkva
24. Mostyska	49. Zhydachiv
25. Nadvirna	50. Zolochiv

TABLE 9 Districts of Eastern Galicia, c. 1906-14

1. Berezhany	27. Peremyshliany
2. Bibrka	28. Pidhaitsi
3. Bohorodchany	29. Przemyśl
4. Borshchiv	30. Radekhiv
5. Brody	31. Rava Ruska
6. Brzozów	32. Rohatyn
7. Buchach	33. Rudky
8. Chortkiv	34. Sambir
9. Cieszanów	35. Sanok
10. Dobromyl	36. Skalat
11. Dolyna	37. Skole
12. Drohobych	38. Sniatyn
13. Horodenka	39. Sokal
14. Horodok	40. Stanyslaviv
15. Husiatyn	41. Staryi Sambir
16. Iavoriv	42. Stryi
17. Jarosław	43. Terebovlia
18. Kalush	44. Ternopil
19. Kaminka Strumylova	45. Tovmach
20. Kolomyia	46. Turka
21. Kosiv	47. Zalishchyky
22. Lesko	48. Zbarazh
23. Lviv	49. Zboriv
24. Mostyska	50. Zhovkva
25. Nadvirna	51. Zhydachiv
26. Pechenizhyn	52. Zolochiv

TABLE 10 Districts of Western Galicia, 1867

1. Biała	14. Mielec
2. Bochnia	15. Myślenice
3. Brzesko	16. Nisko
4. Chrzanów	17. Nowy Sącz
5. Cracow	18. Nowy Targ
6. Dąbrowa	19. Pilzno
7. Gorlice	20. Ropczyce
8. Grybów	21. Rzeszów
9. Jasło	22. Tarnobrzeg
10. Kolbuszowa	23. Tarnów
11. Krosno	24. Wadowice
12. Łańcut	25. Wieliczka
13. Limanowa	26. żywiec

TABLE 11 Districts of Western Galicia, 1914

1. Biała	16. Nisko
2. Bochnia	17. Nowy Sącz
3. Brzesko	18. Nowy Targ
4. Chrzanów	19. Oświęcim
5. Cracow	20. Pilzno
6. Dąbrowa	21. Podgórze
7. Gorlice	22. Przeworsk
8. Grybów	23. Ropczyce
9. Jasło	24. Rzeszów
10. Kolbuszowa	25. Stryżów
11. Krosno	26. Tarnobrzeg
12. Łańcut	27. Tarnów
13. Limanowa	28. Wadowice
14. Mielec	29. Wieliczka
15. Myślenice	30. Żywiec

TABLE 12 Districts of Bukovina, 1868-1893

1. Chernivtsi	5. Siret
2. Cîmpulung	6. Storozhynets
3. Kitsman	7. Suceava
4. Rădăuţi	8. Vyzhnytsia

Source: B 52, 53.

TABLE 13 Districts of Bukovina, 1893-1903

1. Chernivtsi	6. Siret
2. Cîmpulung	7. Storozhynets
3. Gura Humorului	8. Suceava
4. Kitsman	9. Vyzhnytsia
5. Rădăuţi	

TABLE 14 Districts of Bukovina, 1903-5

1. Chernivtsi	6. Siret
2. Cîmpulung	7. Storozhynets
3. Gura Humorului	8. Suceava
4. Kitsman	9. Vashkivtsi
5. Rădăuţi	10. Vyzhnytsia

TABLE 15 Districts of Bukovina, 1905-14

1. Chernivtsi	7. Storozhynets
2. Cîmpulung	8. Suceava
3. Gura Humorului	9. Vashkivtsi
4. Kitsman	10. Vyzhnytsia
5. Rădăuţi	11. Zastavna
6. Siret	

Map 2
The Districts of Eastern Galicia, 1868 and Bukovina, 1893

Note: The district borders for Bukovina refer not to 1868 but to 1893 (when the judicial district Solca of the Rădăuți administrative district and the judicial district Gura Humorului of Suceava administrative district were joined to form Gura Humorului district).

Map 3
The Districts of Eastern Galicia, and Bukovina, 1910

C. JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

After 1867 the highest courts in Galicia and Bukovina were the supreme crownland courts (P *c.k. Wyższy Sąd Krajowy*) in Lviv and Cracow. The court in Lviv had jurisdiction over Bukovina as well as Eastern Galicia, while the court in Cracow had jurisdiction over Western Galicia.

Subordinate to the supreme crownland courts were the circuit courts (P *sąd obwodowy*). The seats of circuit courts were also the seats of the state prosecutor's offices (P *prokuratorya państwa*). Three circuit courts were considered crownland courts (P *sąd krajowy*): those in Chernivtsi, Cracow and Lviv. Subordinate to the circuit courts were district courts (P *sąd powiatowy*). Table 16 shows the seats of circuit and subordinate district courts in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina in 1910.

Generally there were two or three district courts within an administrative district. The judicial district (G *Gerichts-Bezirk*, P *obwód sądowy*), that is, the territory over which a district court had jurisdiction, was frequently used as a geographical division, for instance, in the publication of census results. Tables 17 and 18 show the relationship of administrative to judicial districts in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina in 1880.

The territories of the circuit courts were roughly equivalent to the pre-1867 circles and the judicial districts to the pre-1867 districts within the circles.

TABLE 16 Circuit and District Courts under the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Crownland Court in Lviv, 1910

Circuit Court	District Courts
Berezhany	Bovshivets, Burshtyn, Khodoriv, Kozova, Peremyshliany, Pidhaitsi, Rohatyn, Vyshnivchyk
Chernivtsi	Boiany, Chudyn, Kitsman, Putyla, Sadhora (Sadygura), Siret, Stanivtsi, Storozhynets, Vashkivtsi, Vyzhnytsia, Zastavna
Chortkiv	Borschiv, Budzaniv, Chortkiv, Husiatyn, Kopychyntsi, Melnytsia, Tovste, Zalishchyky
Kolomyia	Horodenka, Hvozdets, Iabloniv, Kosiv, Kuty, Obertyn, Pechenizhyn, Zabolotiv, Zhabie
Lviv	Belz, Bibrka, Cieszanów, Horodok, Ianiv, Kulykiv, Lubaczów, Nemyriv, Rava Ruska, Shchyrets, Sokal, Uhniv, Velyki Mosty, Vynnyky, Zhovkva
Przemyśl	Dobromyl, Dubiecko, Iavoriv, Jarosław, Krakovets, Mostyska, Nyzhankovychi, Pruchnik, Radymno, Sieniawa, Sudova Vyshnia
Sambir	Borynia, Komarno, Luka, Pidbuzh, Rudky, Stara Sil, Staryi Sambir, Turka
Sanok	Baligród, Bircza, Brzozów, Bukowsko, Dynów, Lesko, Lutowiska, Rymanow, Ustrzyki Dolne
Stanyslaviv	Bodhorodchany, Buchach, Deliatyn, Drohobych, Halych, Kalush, Krasna, Monastyryska, Nadvirna, Otyniia, Solotvyna, Tovmach, Tysmenytsia, Voinyliv, Zolotyi Potik
Stryi	Bolekhiv, Dolyna, Medenychi, Mykolaiv, Rozhniativ, Skole, Zhuravno, Zhydachiv
Suceava	Cîmpulung, Gura Humorului, Rădăuţi, Selietyn, Solca, Stulpicani, Vatra Dornei
Ternopil	Hrymaliv, Mykulyntsi, Nove Selo, Pidvolochysk, Skalat, Terebovlia, Zbarazh
Zolochiv	Brody, Busk, Hlyniany, Kaminka Strumylova, Lopatyn, Olesko, Radekhiv, Zaliztsi, Zboriv

TABLE 17 Administrative and Judicial Districts in Eastern Galicia, 1880.

Administrative Districts	Judicial Districts
Berezhany	Berezhany Kozova
Bibrka	Bibrka Khodoriv
Bohorodchany	Bohorodchany Solotvyna
Borshchiv	Borshchiv Melnytsia
Brody	Brody Lopatyn Olesko Zaliztsi
Brzozów	Brzozów Dubiecko
Buchach	Buchach Monastyryska Zolotyi Potik
Chortkiv	Chortkiv
Cieszanów	Cieszanów Lubaczów
Dobromyl	Bircza Dobromyl

TABLE 17 Administrative and Judicial Districts in Eastern Galicia, 1880.

Administrative Districts	Judicial Districts
Dolyna	Bolekhiv Dolyna Rozhniativ
Drohobych	Drohobych Medenychi Pidbuzh
Horodenka	Horodenka Obertyn
Horodok	Horodok Ianiv
Husiatyn	Husiatyn Kopychyntsi
Iavoriv	Iavoriv Krakovets
Jarosław	Jarosław Radymno Sieniawa
Kalush	Kalush Voinyliv
Kaminka Strumylova	Busk Kaminka Strumylova Radekhiv
Kolomyia	Hvozdets Kolomyia Pechenizhyn
Kosiv	Kosiv Kutv
Lesko	Baligród Lesko Lutowiska Ustrzyki Dolne
Lviv	Lviv Shchyrets Vynnyky
Mostyska	Mostyska Sudova Vyshnia
Nadvirna	Deliatyn Nadvirna
Peremyshliany	Hlyniany Peremyshliany
Pidhaitsi	Pidhaitsi Vyshnivchyk
Przemyśl	Nyzhankovychi Przemyśl
Rava Ruska	Nemyriv Rava Ruska Uhniv
Rohatyn	Burshtyn Rohatyn
Rudky	Komarno Rudky
Sambir	Luka Sambir
Sanok	Bukowsko Rymanów Sanok
Skalat	Hrymaliv Skalat

TABLE 17 Administrative and Judicial Districts in Eastern Galicia, 1880.

Administrative Districts	Judicial Districts
Sniatyn	Sniatyn Zabolotiv
Sokal	Belz Sokal
Stanyslaviv	Halych Stanyslaviv
Staryi Sambir	Stara Sil Starvi Sambir
Stryi	Skole Stryi
Terebovlia	Budzaniv Terebovlia
Ternopil	Mykulyntsi Ternopil
Tovmach	Tovmach Tysmenytsia
Turka	Borynia Turka
Zalishchyky	Tovste Zalishchyky
Zbarazh	Nove Selo Zbarazh
Zhovkva	Kulykiv Velyki Mosty Zhovkva
Zhydachiv	Mykolaiv Zhuravno
Zolochiv	Olesko Zboriv Zolochiv

TABLE 18 Administrative and Judicial Districts in Bukovina, 1880.

Administrative District	Judicial District
Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi Sadhora
Cîmpulung	Cîmpulung Vatra Dornei
Kitsman	Kitsman Zastavna
Rădăuți	Rădăuți Solca
Siret	Siret
Storozhynets	Stanivtsi Nyzhni Storozhynets
Suceava	Gura Humorului Suceava
Vyzhnytsia	Ustia-Putyla Vyzhnytsia

D. EPARCHIES

When Austria acquired Galicia in 1772, the boundaries of the eparchies of the Uniate church (renamed the Greek Catholic church in 1774) did not correspond to political boundaries (see the discussion in B 83G, pp. 126-35). After the partitions of Poland, some Galician Greek Catholic parishes were subordinate to eparchies that had their seats in the Russian empire and some eparchial seats in Galicia had jurisdiction over parishes in Russian Ukraine. It was not until after the Napoleonic wars that the Greek Catholic eparchial boundaries were stabilized and brought into conformity with state borders.

All Greek Catholics in Galicia and largely Orthodox Bukovina were subordinate to the Galician metropolitanate in Lviv, re-erected in 1808.

Until 1885 there were two Greek Catholic eparchies: the Lviv archeparchy and the Przemyśl eparchy. In 1885 the Stanyslaviv eparchy was added; until then, the territory of the Stanyslaviv eparchy had been part of the Lviv archeparchy. Although the Stanyslaviv eparchy had been legally erected in 1850, no bishop was appointed until 1885.

The Lviv archeparchy (after 1885) was the smallest in area, extending over 22,405.72 sq km. It was divided into thirty deaneries (U *dekanat*, L *decanatus*) (1900; see Table 19). The Stanyslaviv eparchy, with 24, 137.82 sq km, included the Greek Catholics of Bukovina under its jurisdiction. It was divided into twenty-one deaneries (see Table 20). The Przemyśl eparchy was the largest, covering 39,639.62 sq km. It extended deep into Western Galicia, where the Greek Catholic Lemkos lived. It was divided into forty deaneries (see Table 21).

Table 22 shows the correspondence between the eparchies and the administrative districts (1900). Map 4 shows the boundaries of the three Greek Catholic eparchies, together with the seats of deaneries, in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina (1900).

Bukovina was mainly Orthodox. When Austria annexed it in 1775, the only Orthodox bishop in the crownland resided in Rădăuţi and was subordinate to the metropolitan of Iaşi in Moldavia. By his patent of 24 April 1781, emperor Joseph II liquidated the subordination to the Iaşi metropolitanate and gave jurisdiction over all parishes and monasteries within Bukovina to the bishop of Rădăuţi. In January and February 1782 the latter changed his title to the bishop of Bukovina and transferred his residence to Chernivtsi. The autonomy of the Bukovinian episcopate was removed in the next year, 1783, when the bishop of Chernivtsi was made subordinate to the Orthodox metropolitan of Karlovci in Slavonia. This situation lasted until 1873 when the episcopate of Chernivtsi was elevated to a metropolitanate. In spite of these changes in status, the ecclesiastical boundary was identical to the boundary of Bukovina for virtually the entire period of Austrian rule. The Orthodox metropolitanate of Chernivtsi was divided into protopriestdoms (U *protoiereistva*, G *Protopresvyterate*), the equivalents of the Greek Catholic deaneries. The twelve protopriestdoms existing in 1895 are listed in Table 23.

TABLE 19 Deaneries of Lviv Greek Catholic Eparchy, 1900.

Deanery	Number of Parishes	Number of Faithful	District
Berezhany	28	41,542	Berezhany
Bibrka	26	36,649	Bibrka Peremyshliany Rohatyn
Bolekhiv	26	38,006	Dolyna Zhydachiv Stryi
Brody	22	33,133	Brody
Busk	26	31,898	Kaminka Strumylova
Halych	20	34,113	Rohatyn Kalush Stanyslaviv
Horodok	22	38,078	Horodok Iavoriv
Kalush	26	45,996	Kalush
Khodoriv	28	34,097	Bibrka Rohatyn
Kholoiv	27	34,028	Kaminka Strumylova Brody
Lviv (city)	13	28,149	Lviv
Lviv (extraurban)	21	25,326	Lviv Horodok
Naraiv	27	30,105	Peremyshliany Berezhany Rohatyn
Olesko	24	39,697	Zolochiv Kaminka Strumylova Brody
Perehinsko	26	47,854	Dolyna Kalush
Pidhaitsi	22	38,055	Pihaitsi Berezhany Rohatyn
Rohatyn	22	32,235	Rohatyn Pidhaitsi
Rozdil	22	27,085	Zhydachiv
Shchyrets	22	26,225	Lviv Horodok
Skalat	29	41,473	Skalat Terebovlia
Skole	30	32,031	Stryi Dolyna
Stryi	26	37,541	Stryi Zhydachiv
Terebovlia	25	52,218	Terebovlia Pidhaitsi Ternopil Berezhany
Ternopil	29	51,657	Ternopil

TABLE 19 Deaneries of Lviv Greek Catholic Eparchy, 1900.

Deanery	Number of Parishes	Number of Faithful	District
Univ	31	36,703	Peremyshliany Zolochiv Kaminka Strumylova Bibrka
Zaliztsi	25	27,157	Brody Zolochiv
Zbarazh	28	50,124	Zbarazh Ternopil Skalat
Zboriv	23	24,496	Zolochiv
Zhuravno	27	30,639	Zhydachiv Rohatyn Bibrka Kalush
Zolochiv	28	35,417	Zolochiv
Total	751	1,081,727	

TABLE 20 Deaneries of Stanyslaviv Greek Catholic Eparchy, 1900.

Deanery	Number of Parishes	Number of Faithful	District
Bohorodchany	21	41,108	Bohorodchany
Buchach	23	36,797	Buchach Pidhaitsi
Chernivtsi	9	15,673	Chernivtsi Storozhynets Vyzhnytsia Siret Kitsman
Chortkiv	24	51098	Chortkiv Buchach Terebovlia
Horodenka	22	48,934	Horodenka Kolomyia
Husiatyn	29	47,449	Husiatyn Terebovlia
Iezupil	17	25,251	Stanyslaviv Tovmach
Kolomyia	23	52,713	Kolomyia Sniatyn Tovmach
Kosiv	22	55,688	Kosiv
Kudryntsi	26	53,495	Borschchiv Zalishchyky
Nadvirna	20	50,315	Nadvirna Bohorodchany
Pistyn	21	52,200	Pechenizhyn Kosiv Kolomyia
Skala	24	53,845	Borshchiv Husiatyn Chortkiv Zalishchyky
Sniatyn	22	51,414	Sniatyn
Stanyslaviv	21	32,336	Stanyslaviv Bohorodchany
Suceava	7	7,910	Vyzhnytsia Cîmpulung Gura Humorului Rădăuți Siret
Tovmach	20	37,759	Tovmach
Tysmenytsia	18	29,457	Tovmach Stanyslaviv Nadvirna
Ustia Zelene	20	37,762	Pidhaitsi Tovmach Stanyslaviv Buchach
Zalishchyky	23	46,494	Zalishchyky Chortkiv
Zhukiv	21	39,312	Horodenka Kolomyia
Total	433	867,010	

TABLE 21 Deaneries of Peremyśl Greek Catholic Eparchy, 1900.

Deanery	Number of Parishes	Number of Faithful	District
Muszyna*	26	21,293	Nowy Sącz Grybów Nowy Targ
Nyzhankovychi	13	18,794	Przemyśl
Olchowce	9	11,348	Sanok Lesko
Oleszyce	10	15,849	Cieszanów
Potelych	22	43,407	Rava Ruska Cieszanów
Pruchnik	10	11,519	Przemyśl Jarosław
Przemysl (city)	5	10,447	Przemyśl
Przemyśl (extraurban)	22	23,881	Przemyśl Jarosław
Sambir	18	25,871	Sambir Staryi Sambir
Sanok	20	25,060	Sanok Brzozów Krosno
Sokal	12	25,483	Sokal
Stara Sil	15	25,967	Staryi Sambir Sambir
Staryi Sambir	31	32,928	Staryi Sambir Turka Drohobych Sambir
Sudova Vyshnia	16	26,250	Mostyska Horodok Iavoriv
Uhniv	17	30,109	Rava Ruska Zhovkva
Ustrzyki Dolne	13	15,096	Lesko Dobromyl
Variazh	11	14,038	Sokal
Vysotsko Vyzhnie	24	35,311	Turka
Zatwarnica	19	23,279	Lesko Turka
Zhovkva	19	36,904	Zhovkva
Zhukotyn	17	17,638	Turka Staryi Sambir
Total	710	1,039,430	

* The seats of these deaneries were located in Western Galicia and therefore do not appear on the map (Map 4).

TABLE 22 Greek Catholic Eparchies and Administrative Districts, 1900.

Lviv Archeparchy	Stanyslaviv Eparchy	Przemysl Eparchy
Berezhany	Bohorodchany	Brzozów
Bibrka	Borshchiv	Cieszanów
Brody	Buchach	Dobromyl
Dolyna	Chortkiv	Drohobych
Horodok (most)	Horodenka	Iavoriv (most)
Kalush	Husiatyn	Jarosław
Kaminka Strumylova	Kolomyia	Lesko
Lviv (most)	Kosiv	Mostyska
Peremyshliany	Nadvirna	Przemyśl
Pidhaitsi (most)	Pechenizhyn	Rava Ruska
Rohatyn	Sniatyn	Rudky
Skalat	Stanyslaviv (most)	Sambir
Stryi (most)	Tovmach	Sanok
Terebovlia (most)	Zalishchyky	Sokal
Ternopil		Staryi Sambir
Zbarazh		Turka
Zhydachiv		Zhovka
Zolochiv		
Parts of: Iavoriv - one parish (Kurnyky) Stanyslaviv - a strip of parishes near the historic centre of Halych, cutting off an "island" of Stanyslaviv eparchy	Parts of: Pidhaitsi - some parishes in south Terebovlia - some parishes in south and one in north (Ivanivka) And all of Bukovyna	Parts of: Horodok - a few parishes in southwest corner Lviv - a few parishes in north nea Kukyziv and one in south (Horbachi) Stryi - one parish (Kavsko) And all of Western Galicia

TABLE 23 Protopriestdoms of Chernivtsi Orthodox Metropolitanate, 1895.

Protopriestdom	Number of Parishes	Number of Faithful
Cheremosh	22	50,206
Chernivtsi	29	80,206
Cimpulung	17	32,008
Dnister	25	45,867
Gura Humorului	13	26,985
Kitsman	24	51,244
Putyla	15	22,568
Rădăuți	20	52,621
Siret	17	32,415
Storozhynets	22	54,531
Suceava	19	44,305
Vikovu	19	53,042

Map 4
The Greek Catholic Eparchies in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina (with the Seats of Deaneries), 1900

E. INTERWAR ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS IN BRIEF

From 1920 to 1939 Galicia was part of Poland. It was divided into three large palatinates (P *województwo*): Lviv, Stanyslaviv and Ternopil. the palatinates roughly corresponded to what would later be the oblasts of Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil (see Map 5), except that the Lviv palatinate was extended much farther to the west. There is a map showing the palatinates in B 8 (p. 177). The system of districts (P *powiat*) was also retained from the late Austrian period.

From 1918 to 1940 Bukovina was part of Romania. At first the Austrian system of districts was retained. In 1925, however, Romania reorganized its internal administration and redivided Bukovina into five districts (U *povit*): Chernivtsi, Cîmpulung, Rădăuţi, Storozhynets and Suceava. There is a map showing the five districts in B 461 (p. 333). In June 1938 all of Romania was divided into ten large units, called *ţinut* in Romanian (U *oblast*). Bukovina, together with the districts of Khotyn and Dorohoi, formed one ţinut. The division into districts was retained, but the districts were further subdivided into smaller units, called plasa in Romanian (U *volost*).

F. CURRENT ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

Today most of the Ukrainian-inhabited territory of former Galicia and Bukovina is part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

With the Soviet occupation of Eastern Poland (Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia) in the fall of 1939, most of former Eastern Galicia was joined to the USSR. On 4 December 1939 four oblasts were created out of former Galicia: Lviv, Drohobych, Stanyslaviv, Ternopil. Although lost to the Germans during the Second World War, Galicia was recovered by Soviet Ukraine. The original division into four oblasts was retained until 21 May 1959, when the oblast of Drohobych was liquidated and its territory transferred to Lviv oblast. Ternopil oblast did not consist of entirely Galician territory; its eastern fringe included territory that was formerly part of Volhynia (ruled by Russia until 1918). On 9 November 1962 Stanyslaviv oblast was renamed Ivano-Frankivsk oblast.

The northern, largely Ukrainian portion of Bukovina came under Soviet rule in 1940. During the Second World War it reverted to Romania, but was regained by Soviet Ukraine. On 7 August 1940 Soviet Bukovina became Chernivtsi oblast; to it was joined Khotyn district, formerly part of Bessarabia (ruled by Russia until 1918).

Oblasts are divided into smaller subdivisions, raions. Tables 24-27 list the raions of Lviv, Ivan-Frankivsk, Ternopil and Chernivtsi oblast as of 1972. Map 5 shows the boundaries of oblasts and raions in 1972.

All of Western as well as the western part of Eastern Galicia became part of Poland after the Second World War. Most Ukrainians were forcibly removed from their traditional

villages in Galicia in 1947-8 and relocated to the formerly German territories of western and northern Poland. According to unofficial estimates, about half a million Ukrainians live in Poland today.

Southern Bukovina became part of Romania after the Second World War. There is a Ukrainian minority living in Romania today.

TABLE 24 Raions of Lviv Oblast, 1972

1. Brody	10. Peremyshliany
2. Busk	11. Pustomyty
3. Drohobych	12. Radekhiv
4. Horodok	13. Sambir
5. Iavoriv	14. Skole
6. Kamianka-Buzka (formerly: Kaminka Strumylova)	15. Sokal
	16. Staryi Sambir
7. Mostyska	17. Stryi
8. Mykolaiv	18. Turka
9. Nesterov (formerly: Zhovkva)	19. Zhydachiv
	20. Zolochiv

TABLE 25 Raions of Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, 1972

1. Bohorodchany	8. Kosiv
2. Dolyna	9. Nadvirna
3. Halych	10. Rohatyn
4. Horodenka	11. Rozhniativ
5. Ivano-Frankivsk (formerly: Stanyslaviv)	12. Sniatyn
	13. Tlumach (formerly: Tovmach)
6. Kalush	
7. Kolomyia	14. Verkhovyna (formerly: Zhabie)

TABLE 26 Raions of Ternopil Oblast, 1972

1. Berezhany	9. Monastyryska
2. Borshchiv	10. Pidvolochysk
3. Buchach	11. Shumske*
4. Chortkiv	12. Terebovlia
5. Husiatyn	13. Ternopil
6. Kozova	14. Zalishchyky
7. Kremenets*	15. Zbarazh
8. Lanivtsi*	16. Zboriv

* Formerly part of Russian-ruled Volhynia, not Galicia.

TABLE 27 Raions of Chernivtsi Oblast, 1972

1. Hlyboka	6. Putyla
2. Kelmentsi*	7. Sokyriany*
3. Khotyn*	8. Storozhynets
4. Kitsman	9. Vyzhnytsia
5. Novoselytsia	10. Zastavna

* Formerly part of Russian-ruled Bessarabia, not Bukovina.

Map 5
The Oblasts and Raions of former Eastern Galicia and Bukovina in the Ukrainian SSR, 1972

G. CONCORDANCE OF LOCALITIES IN THE MAPS

Locality	Map1	Map2	Map3	Map4	Map5
Baligród				•	
Belz				•	
Berezhany	•	•	•	•	•
Bibrka		•	•	•	
Bircza		•		•	
Bohorodchany		•	•	•	•
Bolekhiv				•	
Borshchiv		•	•		•
Brody		•	•	•	•
Brzozów		•	•		
Buchach		•	•	•	•
Busk				•	•
Chernivtsi	•	•	•	•	•
Chortkiv	•	•	•	•	•
Cieszanów		•	•		
Cîmpulung		•	•		
Dobromyl			•	•	
Dolyna		•	•		•
Drohobych		•	•	•	•
Gura Humorului		•	•		
Halych				•	•
Hlyboka					•
Horodenka		•	•	•	•
Horodok		•	•	•	•
Horozhanna				•	
Husiatyn		•	•	•	•
Iavoriv		•	•	•	•
Iezupil				•	
Ivano-Frankivsk		See Stanyslaviv			
Jarosław		•	•	•	
Jasliska				•	
Kalush		•	•	•	•
Kamianka-Buzka		See Kaminka Strumylova			
Kaminka Strumylova		•	•		•
Kelmentsi					•
Khodoriv				•	

G. CONCORDANCE OF LOCALITIES IN THE MAPS

Locality	Map1	Map2	Map3	Map4	Map5
Kholoiv				•	
Khotyn					•
Kitsman		•	•		•
Kolomyia	•	•	•	•	•
Komarno				•	
Kosiv		•	•	•	•
Kozova					•
Kremenets					•
Kudryntsi				•	
Kulykiv				•	
Lanivtsi					•
Lesko		•	•	•	
Lubaczów				•	
Lviv	•	•	•	•	•
Mokriany				•	
Monastyryska					•
Mostyska		•	•	•	•
Mykolaiv					•
Nadvirna		•	•	•	•
Naraiv				•	
Nesterov			See Zhovkva		
Novoselytsia					•
Nyzhankovychi				•	
Olchowce				•	
Olesko				•	
Oleszyce				•	
Pechenizhyn			•		
Perehinsko				•	
Peremyshliany		•	•		•
Pidhaitsi		•	•	•	
Pidvolochysk					•
Pistyn				•	
Potelych				•	
Pruchnik				•	
Przemyśl	•	•	•	•	
Pustomyty					•

G. CONCORDANCE OF LOCALITIES IN THE MAPS

Locality	Map1	Map2	Map3	Map4	Map5
Putyla					•
Rădăuți		•	•		
Radekhiv			•		•
Rava Ruska		•	•		
Rohatyn		•	•	•	•
Rozdil				•	
Rozhniativ					•
Rudky		•	•		
Sambir	•	•	•	•	•
Sanok	•	•	•	•	
Shchyrets				•	
Shumske					•
Siret		•	•		
Skala				•	
Skalat		•	•	•	
Skole			•	•	•
Sniatyn		•	•	•	•
Sokal		•	•	•	•
Sokyriany					•
Stanyslaviv	•	•	•	•	•
Stara Sil				•	
Staryi Sambir		•	•	•	•
Storozhynets		•	•		•
Stryi	•	•	•	•	•
Suceava		•	•	•	
Sudova Vyshnia				•	
Terebovlia		•	•	•	•
Ternopil	•	•	•		•
Thumach			See Tovmach		
Tovmach		•	•	•	•
Turka		•	•		•
Tysmenytsia				•	
Uhniw				•	
Univ				•	
Ustia Zelene				•	
Ustrzyki Dolne				•	

G. CONCORDANCE OF LOCALITIES IN THE MAPS

Locality	Map1	Map2	Map3	Map4	Map5
Variazh				•	
Vashkivtsi			•		
Verkhovyna					•
Vysotsko Vyzhnie				•	
Vyzhnytsia		•	•		•
Zalishchyky		•	•	•	•
Zaliztsi				•	
Zastavna			•		•
Zatwarnica				•	
Zbarazh		•	•	•	•
Zboriv			•	•	•
Zhabie		See Verkhovyna			
Zhovkva	•	•	•	•	•
Zhukiv				•	
Zhukotyn				•	
Zhuravno				•	
Zhydachiv		•	•		•
Zolochiv	•	•	•	•	•

H. GLOSSARY OF PLACE NAMES IN THE MAPS

Place name	Ukrainian	Polish	Romanian	German
Baligród	Balyhorod	Baligród	-	Baligród
Belz	Belz	Bełz	-	Belz
Berezhany	Berezhany	Brzeżany	-	Brzeżany
Bereziv	see Brzozów	-	-	-
Bibrka	Bibrka	Bóbrka	-	Bóbrka
Bohorodchany	Bohorodchany	Bohorodczany	-	Bohorodczany
Bolekhiv	Bolekhiv	Bolechów	-	Bolechów
Borshchiv	Borshchiv	Borszczów	-	Borszczów
Brody	Brody	Brody	-	Brody
Brzeżany	see Berezhany	-	-	-
Brzozów	Bereziv	Brzozów	-	Brzozów
Buchach	Buchach	Buczacz	-	Buczacz
Busk	Busk	Busk	-	Busk
Câmpolung	see Cîmpulung	-	-	-
Chernivtsi	Chernivtsi Soviet name Chernovytsi until 1944	Czerniowce	Cernăuţi	Czernowitz
Cheshaniv	see Cieszanów	-	-	-
Chołojów	see Kholoiv	-	-	-
Chocim	see Khotyn	-	-	-
Chodorów	see Khodoriv	-	-	-
Chortkiv	Chortkiv	Czortków	-	Czortków
Cieszanów	Cheshaniv	Cieszanów	-	Cieszanów
Cîmpolung	Kimpoliung	-	Cîmpulung Câmpolung	Kimpolung
Cotman	see Kitsman	-	-	-
Czerniowce, Czernowitz	see Chernivtsi	-	-	-
Dobromyl	Dobromyl	Dobromyl	-	Dobromyl
Dolyna	Dolyna	Dolina	-	Dolina
Drohobych	Drohobych	Drohobycz	-	Drohobycz
Gródek	see Horodok	-	-	-
Gura Humorului	Gurahumora	-	Gura Humorului	Gura Humora
Gura-Putilei	see Putyla	-	-	-
Halych	Halych	Halicz	-	Halicz
Hlyboka	Hlyboka Hliboka	-	Hliboca	Hliboka
Horodenka	Horodenka	Horodenka	-	Horodenka
Horodok	Horodok	Gródek	-	Gródek
Horozhanna	Horozhanna	Horożanna	-	Horożanna
Husiatyn	Husiatyn	Husiatyn	-	Husiatyn
Iaroslav	see Jarosław	-	-	-
Iaslyska	see Jaśliska	-	-	-
Iavoriv	Iavoriv	Jaworów	-	Jaworów
Iezupil	Iezupil	Jezupol	-	Jezupol
Ivano-Frankivsk	see Stanyslaviv	-	-	-
Jaśliska	Iaslyska	Jaśliska	-	Jaśliska
Jarosław	Iaroslav	Jarosław	-	Jarosław

H. GLOSSARY OF PLACE NAMES IN THE MAPS

Place name	Ukrainian	Polish	Romanian	German
Jaworów	see Iavoriv	-	-	-
Jezupol	see Iezupil	-	-	-
Kalush	Kalush	Kalusz	-	Kalusz
Kamianka-Buzka	see Kaminka Strumylova	-	-	-
Kaminka Strumylova	Kaminka Strumylova Kamianka Strumylivska renamed Kamianka-Buzka in 1944	Kamionka Strumiłowa	-	Kamionka Strumiłowa
Kelmentsi	Kelmentsi	-	-	-
Khodoriv	Khodoriv	Chodorów	-	Chodorów
Kholoiv	Kholoiv	Chołojów	-	Chołojów
Khotyn	Khotyn	Chocim	-	Chocin
Kimpoliung, Kimpolung	see Cîmpulung	-	-	-
Kitsman	Kitsman	-	Cotman	Kotzman
Kolomyia	Kolomyia	Kolomyja	-	Kolomea
Komarno	Komarno	Komarno	-	Komarno
Kosiv	Kosiv	Kosów	-	Kossów
Kozova	Kozova	Kozowa	-	Kozowa
Kremenets	Kremenets	Krzemieniec	-	-
Kudryntsi	Kudryntsi	Kudryńce	-	Kudryńce
Kulykiv	Kulykiv	Kulików	-	Kulików
Lanivtsi	Lanivtsi	Łanowce	-	Łanowce
Lemberg	see Lviv	-	-	-
Lesko	Lisko	Lesko Lisko	-	Lisko
Lubaczów	Liubachiv	Lubaczów	-	Lubaczów
Lviv	Lviv	Lwów	-	Lemberg
Mikołajów	see Mykolaiv	-	-	-
Mokriany	Mokriany	Mokrzany	-	Mokrzany
Monastyryska	Monastyryska	Monasterzyska	-	Monasterzyska
Mostyska	Mostyska	Mościska	-	Mościska
Mykolaiv	Mykolaiv	Mikołajów	-	Mikołajów
Nadvirna	Nadvirna	Nadwórna	-	Nadwórna
Naraiv	Naraiv	Narajów	-	Narajów
Nesterov	see Zhovkva	-	-	-
Niżankowice	see Nyzhankovychi	-	-	-
Novoselytsia	Novoselytsia	-	Novoselița	Nowosielitza Nowosielica
Nyzhankovychi	Nyzhankovychi	Niżankowice	-	Niżankowice
Zółkiew	see Zhovkva	-	-	-
Olchowce	Olkhivtsi	Olchowce	-	Olchowce
Oleshychi	see Oleszyce	-	-	-
Olesko	Olesko	Olesko	-	Olesko
Oleszyce	Oleshychi	Oleszyce	-	Oleszyce
Olkhivtsi	see Olchowce	-	-	-
Pechenizhyn	Pechenizhyn	Peczeniżyn	-	Peczeniżyn
Perehinsko	Perehinsko	Perehińsko	-	Perehińsko

H. GLOSSARY OF PLACE NAMES IN THE MAPS

Place name	Ukrainian	Polish	Romanian	German
Peremyshl	see Przemyśl	-	-	-
Peremyshliany	Peremyshliany	Przemyślany	-	Przemyślany
Pidhaitsi	Pidhaitsi	Podhajce	-	Podhajce
Pidvolochysk	Pidvolochysk	-	-	-
Pistyn	Pistyn	Pistyń	-	Pistyń
Podhajce	see Pidhaitsi	-	-	-
Porokhynk	see Pruchnik	-	-	-
Potelych	Potelych	Potelicz Potylicz	-	Potelicz Potylicz
Pruchnik	Porokhnyk	Pruchnik	-	Pruchnik
Przemyśl	Peremyshl	Przemyśl	-	Przemyśl
Przemyślany	see Peremyshliany	-	-	-
Pustomyty	Pustomyty	-	-	-
Putyla	Putyla Ustia-Putyla	-	Putila Gura-Putilei	Putilla Uście Putilla
Rădăuți	Radivtsi	-	Rădăuți	Radautz
Radekhiv	Radekhiv	Radechów	-	Radechów
Radivtsi	see Rădăuți	-	-	-
Rava Ruska	Rava Ruska	Rawa Ruska	-	Rawa Ruska
Rohatyn	Rohatyn	Rohatyn	-	Rohatyn
Rozdil	Rozdil	Rozdół	-	Rozdól
Rozhniativ	Rozhniativ	Rożniatów	-	Rożniatów
Rudky	Rudky	Rudky	-	Rudky
Sądowa Wisznia	see Sudova Vyshnia	-	-	-
Sambir	Sambir	Sambor	-	Sambor
Sanok	Sianik	Sanok	-	Sanok
Seret, Sereth	see Siret	-	-	-
Shchyrets	Shchyrets	Szczerzec	-	Szczerzec
Shumske	Shumske	-	-	-
Sianik	see Sanok	-	-	-
Siret	Seret	-	Siret	Seret(h)
Skala	Skala	Skala	-	Skala
Skalat	Skalat	Skałat	-	Skałat
Skole	Skole	Skole	-	Skole
Sniatyn	Sniatyn	Sniatyn	-	Sniatyn
Sokal	Sokal	Sokal	-	Sokal
Sokyriany	Sokyriany	-	-	-
Stanyslaviv	Stanyslaviv Stanislav (Soviet) Renamed Ivano-Frankivsk in 1962	Stanisławów	-	Stanislau
Stara Sil	Stara Sil	Stara Sól	-	Stara Sól
Staryi Sambir	Staryi Sambir	Stary Sambor	-	Stary Sambor
Storozhynets	Storozhynets	-	Storojineț	Storożynetz
Stryi	Stryi	Stryj	-	Stryj
Suceava	Suchava	Suczawa	Suceava	Suczawa
Sudova Vyshnia	Sudova Vyshnia	Sądowa Wisznia	-	Sądowa Wisznia
Szczerzec	see Shchyrets	-	-	-

H. GLOSSARY OF PLACE NAMES IN THE MAPS

Place name	Ukrainian	Polish	Romanian	German
Tarnopol	see Ternopil	-	-	-
Terebovlia	Terebovlia	Trembowla	-	Trembowla
Ternopil	Ternopil	Tarnopol		Tarnopol
Tlumach	see Tovmach	-	-	-
Tovmach	Tovmach Tlumach (Soviet)	Thumacz	-	Thumacz
Trembowla	see Terebovlia	-	-	-
Turka	Turka	Turka	-	Turka
Tysmenytsia	Tysmenytsia	Tyśmienica	-	Tyśmienica
Uście-Putilla, Ustia-Putvla	see Putyla	-	-	-
Uhniv	Uhniv	Uhnów	-	Uhnów
Zukotyn	see Zhukotyn	-	-	-
Zuków	see Zhukiv	-	-	-
Univ	Univ	Uniów	-	Uniów
Ustia Zelene	Ustia Zelene	Uście Zielone	-	Uście Zielone
Ustrzyki Dolne	Ustriky Dolishni	Ustrzyki Dolne	-	Ustrzyki Dolne
Variazh	Variazh	Waręż	-	Waręż
Vashkivtsi	Vashkivtsi	-	Văşcăuţi	Waszkoutz
Verkhovyna	Verkhovyna formerly Zhabie	formerly Zabie	-	formerly Zabie
Vijniţa	see Vyzhnytsia	-	-	-
Vysotsko Vyzhnie	Vysotsko Vyzhnie Vysitsky Vyzhni	Wysockie Wyżne Wysocko Wyżne	-	Wysockie Wyżne Wysocko Wyżne
Vyzhnytsia	Vyzhnytsia	-	Vijniţa	Wiżnitz
Waręż	see Variazh	-	-	-
Waszkoutz	see Vashkivtsi	-	-	-
Wiżnitz	see Vyzhnytsia	-	-	-
Wysockie Wyżne, Wysocko Wyżne	see Vysotsko Vyzhnie	-	-	-
Zydaczów	see Zhydachiv	-	-	-
Złoczów	see Zolochiv	-	-	-
Zabie	see Verkhovyna	-	-	-
Zalishchyky	Zalishchyky	Zaleszczyki	-	Zaleszczyki
Zaliztsi	Zaliztsi	Załoźce	-	Załoźce
Zastavna	Zastavna	-	Zastavna	Zastawna
Zatwarnica	Zatvarnytsia	Zatwarnica	-	Zatwarnica
Zbarazh	Zbarazh	Zbaraż	-	Zbaraż
Zboriv	Zboriv	Zborów	-	Zborów
Zhabie	see Verkhovyna	-	-	-
Zhovkva	Zhovkva renamed Nestorow in 1951	Zółkiew	-	Zółkiew
Zhukiv	Zhukiv	Zuków	-	Zuków
Zhukotyn	Zhukotyn	Zukotyn	-	Zukotyn
Zhuravno	Zhuravno	Zyrawno	-	Zyrawno
Zhydachiv	Zhydachiv	Zydaczów	-	Zydaczów
Zolochiv	Zolochiv	Złoczów	-	Złoczów

I. TOPOGRAPHICAL GUIDES

In researching individual localities there are a number of very useful topographical guides that can be consulted (VII.B.1).

Soviet Ukrainian scholars have published a list of all settlements in Galicia (1772 boundaries) recorded in the land surveys of Joseph II (1785-8) and Franz I (1819-20) (B 36). A particularly useful feature of the list is that it provides both the Ukrainian and Polish name of every locality. Other information included is the status of the locality (for example: village, colony, town, city) and the circle to which it belonged. Bukovinian scholars at the turn of the century compiled topographical guides to Bukovina in 1774-85 (B 50, 61).

An alphabetical guide to all localities in both Galicia and Bukovina was published in 1818 (B 26). Other such guides were published in the third quarter of the nineteenth century (B 25, 45). A postal guide to both crownlands was published in 1881 (B 55); there were also postal guides to all of Austria-Hungary (B 27).

From the mid 1840s there is a very useful lexicon of all localities in Austria (B 50E); it includes information on villages in Galicia and Bukovina (administrative subordination, location with reference to a town) as well as provides outline maps of all the circles of Galicia (including, of course, Bukovina).

The most important series of topographical guides for the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was prepared by the Statistical Central Commission in Vienna. Separate volumes for Galicia and Bukovina appeared for the censuses of 1869 (B 47-8), 1880 (B 52), 1890 (B 53) and 1900 (B 33); for the census of 1910 only the Galician volume appeared (B\54). The later volumes contain more detailed information than the earlier ones. The series provides statistics on the population, its religious and linguistic affiliation and the livestock of individual localities. The volumes for 1900 and 1910 include information on educational, religious and government institutions located in the settlements. There were less detailed versions of these guides for all of Austria (B 60, 24). The all-Austrian series is useful for identifying the location, administrative subordination and total population of localities.

Also useful are the privately prepared *skorowidzy*. Bigo's *skorowidz*, covering both Galicia and Bukovina, appeared in five editions between 1886 and 1914 (B 29). Chanderys's, also covering both crownlands, appeared in only two editions before the First World War (B\30). The Chanderys *skorowidz* is organized alphabetically. For every locality it identifies the administrative and judicial districts, the parish, total population, closest post and telegraph offices (with the distance from each) and the name of the owner of the manorial estate.

Among topographical guides for Bukovina are an alphabetical- statistical index of localities published in 1879 (B 28); a Romanian- language geographical dictionary published in 1910 (B 34); and a Polish topographical-statistical study published in 1914 (B 62). Statistical

and historical information on all Bukovinian localities can be found in a thorough German-language handbook on the crownland published at the turn of the century (B 440) and in a Ukrainian emigre collection published after the Second World War (B 461). There are topographical guides to all localities in Romania for both the interwar (B 31, 35, 49) and post- World-War-II periods (B 43); there is also a guide to place names specifically in Bukovina for the interwar period (B 46).

A topographical guide to interwar Poland, including Galicia, was published by the Main Statistical Office of the Polish Republic (B\50M).

Polish scholars in the late nineteenth century published a fifteen-volume, alphabetically-arranged geographical dictionary of East Central Europe (B 51). The dictionary contains detailed entries for most localities in Galicia and Bukovina; the entries include geographical, statistical, historical and archeological information.

Every locality in the Ukrainian SSR is listed in a series of reference works on the administrative-territorial division of the republic (B 56-9) and individual oblasts (B 23, 32, 42, 44). There are surveys of major administrative-territorial changes in the Ukrainian SSR (B 91M, 92) and a guide to place name changes in the European part of the USSR (B 90P).

There is a Soviet series on the history of cities and villages of every oblast in the Ukrainian SSR. The series first came out in Ukrainian (B 38-41) and was followed a decade later by a revised Russian edition (B 37). Each volume covers one oblast and contains maps of each raion and histories of all localities. The histories of villages are short and superficial, but they are useful for finding out about place name changes introduced by the Soviet administration.

Useful information on more important Western Ukrainian localities can be found in Ukrainian, Polish and Romanian encyclopedias. The ecclesiastical schematisms (see III.B.2) also contain geographical data, as do guidebooks (B 85, 91, 99). There is a dictionary of the more important East European place names which gives the name of localities in several relevant East European languages (B 78). For Galician and Bukovinian localities now in Poland and Romania, the Duden dictionary of place names can be consulted (B 80M). Specific local studies are listed in B 1 (items 1733-2697) and B 8 (pp. 38-45).

J. REGIONAL ALMANACS

The Shevchenko Scientific Society in emigration has been publishing a series of regional almanacs, mainly concerning Galicia (they are listed below in VII.B.2 = B 63-74F). The almanacs cover one or several districts and contain historical studies, descriptions of localities, memoirs and illustrations. They are of varying quality. The best are indexed and contain maps of the districts (e.g., B 68). Published by post-World-War-II emigres, the almanacs are most useful for the interwar period, although not without interest for the Austrian period.

K. MAPS

There are, of course, innumerable maps of Galicia and Bukovina. Here only some particularly useful or readily available maps will be discussed. For additional map listings, see B 1 (items 290-428) and B 9 (p. 11).

Quite rare, but very useful when available is the series of maps of Galicia and Bukovina published by Artaria at frequent intervals in the late nineteenth century (B 100). Most localities, administrative borders and physical features are marked on these maps.

Available in most university libraries are the excellent historical atlases prepared to accompany the Polish Academy of Science's multivolume history of Poland (B 84 and 403). Although not detailed, the maps in the atlases show many features of Galicia's economy and demography. There is a bibliography of 2,309 items on Polish work in the history of geography and cartography since World War II (B 95M).

The Ukrainian geographer Volodymyr Kubiiovych [Kubijovyc] has prepared two detailed maps of Galicia that are available in Ukrainian bookstores in the West. One is an administrative map for c. 1941 (prepared in collaboration with M. Kulytsky); it shows almost every locality in Galicia, but is hard to use because the place names cover it so densely and are not indexed (B 87). The reproduction available for purchase is unfortunately of poor quality. The other is his huge ethnographic map, showing every settlement in Galicia and its ethnic composition in 1939 (B 88). (There is a similar map of Bukovina for 1910 included with B 461, as well as a physical map. Along similar lines is a map of all of Austria-Hungary in 1910 showing the national composition of each district [B 91H]. The Soviet ethnographer V.I. Naulko has published a detailed map of ethnic settlements in the Ukrainian SSR based on the 1959 census [B 91J-91K].)

Kubiiovych has also published an atlas of Ukraine (B 87M) and, together with A. Zhukovsky, a good map of the Ukrainian SSR, showing oblast boundaries, physical features and many localities; it contains an index of place names (B 89).

The Ukrainian historical atlas prepared by Paul R. Magocsi (B\90N) contains very basic maps of Galicia and Bukovina without internal administrative divisions.

A standard Romanian atlas (B 75M) is useful for southern Bukovina.

L. MAP COLLECTIONS

1. Edmonton

The Map Collection of the University of Alberta (located in Tory B-7) has atlases published throughout the nineteenth and twentieth century showing Galicia and Bukovina (e.g., B 76, 77, 81, 82, 83, 93, 94, 98). It has the detailed (1:692,000) atlas of Poland prepared on the eve of the first partition (1772) under the direction of Prince J. A. Jablonowski (B 100M); maps 18 and 19 cover Galicia. It also has a map of Galicia from

1775 (B 90Ma) and one of Bukovina from the 1780s (B 80S). The collection also has a map of Hungary and Galicia from 1857 (scale 1:1,600,000) showing internal administrative divisions (B 100S) as well as two of the Artaria maps of Galicia (B 100). It has a railway map of Austria-Hungary from 1889 (B 75), maps of the Austro-Russian border from World War I (B 82F, 82M) and a map of German settlements in Galicia on the eve of World War II (B 100W). In its Austria-Hungary collection there are detailed (1:25,000) topographic sheets covering much of Galicia and Bukovina; also less detailed ones (1:75,000) covering more area. In its Rumania collection there are topographic sheets covering southern and northern Bukovina and going up into southern Galicia; these range in detail from 1:20,000 to 1:100,000 (the latter are German army sheets). West Ukrainian topographic sheets are also kept in the Russia and Poland collections. The map collection was enhanced in 1985 by the donation of the rare maps owned by the late Professor Ivan L. Rudnytsky (B 86J).

In 1987 Paul T. Friesen was compiling a cartobibliography of the Ukrainian lands as represented in the University of Alberta's map collection (as part of a non-thesis project in the Faculty of Library Service). By his preliminary estimate, the collection held over 100 individual maps and 35 different series covering Ukrainian ethnic territory as well as 7 Ukrainian atlases.

2. Vienna

The best collection of imperial Austrian maps in Vienna is that of the Kriegsarchiv (see below, IV.D.4). Its primary period of growth was in the late nineteenth century: it had 7,143 map sheets in 1822, 65,022 in 1878 and 186,995 in 1920. It has a copy of the detailed maps prepared during the Josephine and Franciscan land surveys (G *die Josephinische Landesaufnahme, die Franziszeische Landesaufnahme*). In addition, it has a five-volume atlas of Galicia and Bukovina; 3 survey maps (G *Übersichtskarten*) of Galicia and 2 of Bukovina; 1 general map (G *Generalkarte*) of Galicia (from 1810) and 10 of Bukovina; 4 special maps (G *Spezialkarten*) of Galicia and 11 of Bukovina; 27 partial maps of (G *Teilkarten*) of Galicia and 4 of Bukovina; and 34 physical maps of Galicia. The collection is described in B 95, 97 and 323 (vol. 2, pp. 76-88).

There is also a map collection in the Austrian National Library (see below, IV.C.1). The collection has only two of the Artaria series on Galicia and Bukovina (1867 and 1895; B 100). It is possible to order negatives or colour reproductions of maps in the library's collection; this can be done by mail.

3. Lviv and Chernivtsi

The academy library in Lviv (see below, IV.G.2.a) has an excellent collection of Galician and Bukovinian maps, including a much richer selection of the Artaria series than in the Austrian national library. Among the map collection's holdings is a detailed ethnographic map of Austria-Hungary, published in Vienna in 1856 (call number 7878/IV).

Unfortunately, Westerners cannot obtain reproductions of maps from the library's collection. A brief survey of the cartographic collection has been published (B 86).

The university library in Lviv (IV.G.1) also has a map collection.

The richest map collection in Lviv is that of the Central State Historical Archives (IV.G.4), with 1,900 items from the fourteenth through twentieth centuries, including many early maps of Austrian Galicia and Bukovina. The collection is described in B 90.

The Chernivtsi Oblast State Archives (IV.G.7) has a cartographic collection relating to Bukovina.

4. Other Collections

In the early 1980s the Library of Congress (IV.B.2) had 135 maps of Ukraine and 20 Ukrainian atlases. There is an outdated list of atlases in the Library of Congress (B 90L), and since 1969 all its acquisitions are listed in a microfiche catalogue issued as part of the National Union Catalogue (B 90M).

Map collections in Poland are described in a published guide (B 86M).

CHAPTER II.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION, 1867-1914

A. CROWNLAND GOVERNMENT

1. Galicia

a) Viceroy

The highest official of Galicia was the viceroy, appointed by the emperor as his personal representative in the crownland. From 1866 until 1914 the viceroy was always chosen from among the Polish nobility.

The viceroyalty was analogous, but not identical to a regency. The viceroy was independent of the central ministries inasmuch as he carried out the express will of the emperor in administrative matters not directly subordinate to the central authorities and in matters of cooperation with the diet. But, as head of the government's administration in the crownland, he was also responsible to the central government, which could itself be brought by parliament before the state tribunal as a result of the Galician viceroy's actions.

The viceroy presided over elections to the diet. Although legally not responsible to the diet, by custom the viceroy reported to the diet, could be interpellated by its deputies and had the confidence of its majority.

Also by custom, the viceroy of Galicia was consulted when the emperor and prime minister chose the minister for Galicia.

The viceroy's office was a body subordinate to the viceroy, his administration, and in some matters it acted collegially under his presidency. The viceroy's office approved the statutes of voluntary associations.

b) Crownland Administration

The crownland administration was the central nonlegislative organ in Galicia. It functioned as both a commission for the diet (for verifying elections, making preparations for the diet's sessions and initiating legislation) and an administrative body with ill-defined duties.

The crownland administration was headed by the marshall of the crownland, named by the emperor from among the diet's deputies. The members of the crownland administration were not responsible to the diet and could not be recalled by the diet prior to the expiration of their term (usually six years, the length of time each diet sat).

c) Diet

The diet was the legislative body of the crownland. Its competence extended to agriculture and forestry, aspects of communal (municipal) government, sanitary conditions, ecclesiastical buildings and benefices, primary and secondary education, the organization of

land registration books, propination (the monopoly over alcoholic beverages) and the quartering of soldiers. (On the competence of the Galician diet, see B 109.) Until 1873 the diet chose the crownland's representatives to the all-Austrian parliament.

Elections to the diet were conducted every six years. For most of the late nineteenth century there were 150 seats in the diet; on the eve of World War I, the number of seats was increased to 161.

The diet's membership consisted of six groups:

(1) The Catholic bishops, irrespective of rite, sat in the diet by virtue of their office.

(2) The rectors of the universities of Lviv and Cracow also sat in the diet by virtue of their office. As of 1896 (B 126) or 1900 (B 115) they were joined by the president of the Academy of Sciences in Cracow and the rector of Lviv Polytechnic.

(3) Forty-four deputies represented large landowners. They were elected by owners of tabular (demesnal) land who paid more than 100 *Gulden* annually in property taxes. There was one deputy for every 47 (in 1876) to 52 (1908) such electors. Elections in this curia were direct.

(4) There were three representatives of trade and industry, chosen by the Lviv, Cracow and Brody chambers of commerce. There were 116 electors in the three chambers, representing 26,064 constituents (1911). Thus there was one deputy for every 39 electors or for 8,700 constituents.

(5) The larger cities elected 23, 26 (1896-9) or 31 (1900 on) deputies. The right to vote was restricted to males who paid direct taxes, and then only to the highest taxpayers, who paid two-thirds of the total taxes. The number of electors varied from 22,005 (1876) to 64,084 (1908); the proportion of electors never exceeded 7 per cent of the total population of the cities entitled to vote in this curia. One deputy represented from 1,100 to 2,264 electors. Elections in this curia were direct.

(6) The other communities--primarily villages and small towns--elected the rest of the diet's deputies, in open and indirect elections. In this curia, as in the curia of the larger cities, the franchise was restricted to the highest taxpayers. In primary elections one elector was chosen for every 500 inhabitants. Owners of the smaller estates, who paid between 25 and 100 *Gulden* annually in property taxes, were also added to the electors. The number of primary electors ranged from 508,617 (1876) to 650,586 (1908), which was about 9-10 per cent of the population not represented by the other curiae. One deputy in this curia represented from 6,879 (1876) to 8,792 (1908) primary electors.

This electoral arrangement was heavily weighted in favour of the Polish nobility and therefore also against the largely peasant Ukrainian population of Galicia. Although Ukrainians made up over 40 per cent of Galicia's population, they never had more than 15 per cent of the deputies in the diet. After a bitter struggle, the Ukrainians won concessions that would have increased their representation in the diet to 27 per cent. But this reform was achieved only in 1914, and the First World War and collapse of Austria-Hungary prevented its implementation. (On elections to the diet and electoral reform, see B 104, 172).

The proceedings of the Galician diet were published in B 148; indexes to the proceedings are B 125 and 129.

2. Bukovina

a) President

The highest administrative official in Bukovina was the crownland president, appointed by the central authorities in Vienna. The presidents of Bukovina, as most high officials in the crownland, were German.

The president headed the crownland administration, the finance directorate, the administration of the Orthodox religious fund and the crownland school council.

b) Crownland Administration

The crownland administration was the executive organ of crownland self-government. It had a number of subdivisions responsible for, among other things, administration, finances, education and construction. Subordinate to the crownland administration were the so-called crownland commission (G *Grundablösungs - und Regulirungs- Commission*), the crownland sanitation council and the directorate of the propination fund.

As originally established in 1861, the crownland administration consisted of the marshall of the crownland, four members nominated by the diet (three chosen by the three electoral districts, one by the diet as a whole) and confirmed by the crownland president, the crownland *starosta*, the crownland secretary, the chief engineer, the crownland commissioner, the director of the chancery and four professional civil servants. The composition of the crownland administration underwent minor changes thereafter.

Among the duties of the crownland administration were the appointment of local government officials and the supervision of communal government.

Reports of the Bukovinian crownland administration were published in the early 1860s (B 103).

(c) Diet

The Bukovinian diet's competence extended to agriculture and forestry, public works and charitable institutions funded by the crownland as well as some aspects of communal government affairs, ecclesiastical and educational matters and the quartering of soldiers.

The diet was opened and headed by the marshall of the crownland, who was appointed by the emperor. The marshall was considered the highest officer of the crownland's self-government.

Generally, the diet convened once a year; it was elected for a term of six years. There were 30 seats in the diet until 1875, then 31 until 1911, when the number was raised to 63.

Until 1911, the 31 members of the diet were:

(1) Two deputies sat in the diet by virtue of their office: the archbishop-metropolitan of Chernivtsi and (from 1875 on) the rector of Chernivtsi university.

(2) Ten deputies representing the large landowners were elected directly.

(3) Two deputies representing the Chernivtsi chamber of commerce were also elected directly.

(4) Five deputies represented the larger cities (two for Chernivtsi, one each to Suceava, Siret and Rădăuți). They were also elected directly.

(5) The remaining 12 deputies were elected indirectly by the other communities.

As in the case of the Galician diet, the electoral system was weighted heavily in favour of the upper classes and few Ukrainians were elected until around the turn of the century.

To alleviate national conflict in Bukovina, the electoral system was changed so that electors were divided into curiae representing nationalities and professions. As a result of this, after the 1911 elections the diet consisted of 22 Romanians, 17 Ukrainians, 10 Jews, 6 Germans, 6 Poles and 2 others. (On the reform, see B 116, 134).

The proceedings of the Bukovinian diet were published in B 147.

B. DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

1. Galicia

a) District Captain

The district captain was the highest official of a district, the deciding authority in all administrative matters not specifically relegated to other branches of authority.

He supervised communal government, nullifying or changing communal ordinances that were incompatible with the law and punishing communal authorities who did not fulfill their obligations; conducted the elections to the communal and district councils as well as to the diet and parliament; headed the district school council; and held responsibility for the collection of direct taxes (i.e., the tax offices were subordinate to the district captain).

b) District Council and District Administration

The district council was a deliberative and legislative body elected for a term of six years. Its competence extended to matters relating to the district, i.e., matters transcending the communal level of government yet not affecting the crownland as a whole. For the most part district councils concerned themselves with district roads, health (creating a network of district physicians), district banking and supervision of communal government.

The district councils were supervised by the crownland administration and viceroy.

The district councils were elected by large landowners who paid over 100 *Gulden* in property taxes, owners of industrial and commercial enterprises who paid over 100 *Gulden* in taxes, the communal councils of the cities and towns of the district and the mayors and delegations of the communal councils of the villages together with owners of demesnal (tabular) land who paid between 25 and 100 *Gulden* in taxes. Representation was propotional to the amount of taxes paid.

The district council chose from its members a district administration (also for six years). The district administration was headed by a president, commonly called the marshall of the district in Galicia; his appointment was confirmed by the emperor. The district administration was an administrative and executive organ.

2. Bukovina

Because Bukovina was a much smaller crownland, the district level of government was not as developed as in Galicia. The district authorities in Bukovina merely facilitated the coordination of administration between the crownland and communal levels of government. District captains were the highest officials. On district government in Bukovina, see B 143, 1:72-109.

C. COMMUNAL (MUNICIPAL) GOVERNMENT

1. Galicia

a) Communal Government in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century

An imperial patent of 13 April 1784 established the basic guidelines for communal government in the late feudal period. Every village was to have one mayor and a variable number of aldermen. A commune with fifty households had two aldermen, with one hundred households four aldermen, and so on to a maximum of twelve. The mayor was chosen by the landlord from three candidates put forward by the commune; the aldermen were elected directly by the commune.

The functions of communal government under feudalism were: to settle quarrels among members of the commune (the communal government's decision could then be appealed to the manorial authorities); to manage the property of the commune, under the strict control of the manorial and government authorities; and to act as an auxiliary and executive organ of the manor.

Members of the communal government were freed from such rotated communal duties as night watch and the transport of soldiers; by a circular of 21 October 1784 mayors in communes with thirty or more households were freed from corvée labour for twelve days a year. As of 1789 mayors received a salary of from 10 to 24 *Gulden*. (On communal government under serfdom, see B 142, 1:168-73.)

b) Commune and Manor, 1867-1914

In both Galicia and Bukovina, but nowhere else in Austria, the manor was administratively separate from the commune. Persons living on manorial territory (i.e., the large estate generally owned by a noble landlord) did not have the right to participate in the self-government of the commune proper.

c) Elections

Elections to communal self-government were conducted every three years until 1884, when the term was extended to six years. (The relevant legislation was passed by the diet on 11 October 1883 and confirmed by the emperor on 2 January 1884; B 156.)

Voting in communal elections was restricted to male taxpayers of the commune who were at least twenty-four years old and had not been convicted of certain crimes. The elections were weighted in favour of the highest taxpayers.

At the end of the communal government's term, the mayor and scribe drew up a list of eligible voters. First they wrote the names of those who had completed higher education, including clergymen, teachers and imperial and crownland civil servants, even if they had paid no taxes. Then they listed taxpayers in the commune, proceeding from the highest taxpayer to the lowest. Alongside each name was written the amount of taxes paid (not including the supplementary tax that went to pay compensation to the nobility for the abolition of corvée labour). If one piece of land had two or three owners, all were included on the same line on the list; the owners had to choose one of their number to vote. If a piece of land was owned jointly by a man and a woman, the man voted. If a widow owned land, she had to give her vote to a male plenipotentiary. Whoever paid no taxes (with the exceptions already mentioned) was not included in the list.

After the scribe had drawn up the list of eligible voters, the mayor read it, signed it and stamped it with the communal seal.

The list was then divided into electoral circles. Communes with fifty or less voters were divided into two electoral circles; communes with more than fifty electors were divided into three (never more) electoral circles. The electoral circles were established by adding up all the taxes and dividing the sum by two or three, depending on the number of electoral circles; then the list of electors was divided so that each electoral circle paid an equal share of taxes. Thus the first circle had the least, but wealthiest electors; and the second or third circle had the most, but poorest electors. (The first circle also included the educated regardless of the amount of their taxes.) If someone's taxes fell between two circles, he was included in the circle where most of his taxes fell. For example, in a commune with seventy electors paying a total of 300 *Gulden* in taxes, each electoral circle consisted ideally of voters paying a total of 100 *Gulden*; if, in determining the first circle, the scribe subtotalled 98 *Gulden* and the next vote paid 3 *Gulden* in taxes, that voter would belong to the first circle.

After a separate list of electors for each circle had been prepared, the mayor posted the lists in the communal chancery at least four weeks before the election and announced to the commune that the lists were available for inspection. The outgoing council also chose an electoral commission, composed of four councilmen and the mayor. Members of the commune could challenge the electoral lists within eight days of their posting and the electoral commission had to respond within three days. Appeals of the electoral commission's decisions and challenges to the electoral lists after eight days had to be brought to the office of the district captain. However, no changes could be made in the electoral lists within the last week before the elections were scheduled to take place.

Three weeks after the posting of the electoral lists, the mayor announced to the commune that the elections were to take place in eight days. He set aside a separate day or half day for each electoral circle to vote. After the announcement to the commune, the mayor had the scribe inform the district captaincy as to the date of the elections; without this the elections would be invalid. The district captain could send a commissioner to observe the elections.

The elections were conducted as follows. The mayor gave one of the four commissioners (councilmen) the list of electors, which the commissioner read aloud. A second commissioner registered all who voted and for whom they voted. A third commissioner recorded the names of those for whom votes were cast and kept a tally of the votes. In Galicia voting could be done either orally (therefore publicly) or in writing (therefore secretly).

The number of council members elected depended on the size of the commune. A commune with

50 electors chose 8 councilmen,
51 - 200 electors chose 12 councilmen,
201 - 400 electors chose 18 councilmen,
401 - 600 electors chose 24 councilmen,
601 - 1,000 electors chose 30 councilmen,
over 1,000 electors chose 36 councilmen.

In addition to elected councilmen, there were councilmen by virtue of the proportional amount of taxes they paid. Anyone who paid one sixth or more of the commune's taxes was a member of the communal council; he could either serve himself or appoint a designate.

Deputy councilmen were also elected; there were half as many deputies as there were councilmen.

Each elector named as many candidates as there were councilmen and deputies to be elected. Thus, for example, in a community with sixty electors, each elector named eighteen names, specifying twelve as councilmen and six as deputies.

When voting in a circle was completed, the commission tallied the votes. Pluralities decided who won the election. In case of ties, the mayor drew lots. The votes for councilmen and for deputies were tallied separately. The results of each electoral circle were announced by the mayor before the next electoral circle voted. If anyone in a subsequent circle voted for someone previously elected by another circle, his vote was invalid.

The electoral circles voted in the following order: the third circle voted first, the second circle second, and the first circle last.

After the elections were completed, the electoral commission and district-appointed commissioner signed all the papers from the elections and turned them over to the mayor. The mayor posted the results in the communal chancery and, on the day after the elections, reported the same in writing to the district captaincy. The latter had fourteen days to declare the election invalid. (This account is based on B 115 and 118.)

d) Communal Council

The communal council was a decision-making and supervisory body.

Its primary responsibility was for communal finances. It also supervised roads and bridges, appointed commune members to perform communal duties (e.g., road work [U *sharvarok*], transport duties [U *forshpan*]), issued communal ordinances, looked after the poor, elected from among its own members the mayor and other members of the communal directorate and chose mediators for disputes among members of the commune. Together with the other branches of communal self-government (the mayor and the communal directorate) it took part in organizing elections to all levels of representative government, issued various legal certificates, registered marriages, registered inhabitants, participated in taking censuses, exercised some police and judicial functions in the commune, cooperated in military administration and participated in tax collecting.

e) Communal Directorate

The communal directorate was conceived of as an administrative and executive body. It was composed of the mayor and members elected by the communal council (the election is described in B 117). The directorate was responsible to the council. As the council, the directorate was chosen for a term of three, later six, years.

f) Mayor

The mayor, chosen by the communal council (see B 117), was head of the communal directorate. In practice, he dominated both the directorate and, to a lesser degree, the council. His term also was for three or six years. Depending on the size of the commune, a mayor was paid 10, 20 or 45 *Gulden* annually.

g) Scribe

The chancery of the communal council was run by a scribe, hired by the council. The wages of scribes were not regulated by law; generally they earned 40 to 85 *Gulden* annually. Since most mayors in Galicia were illiterate (86 per cent in 1888), the scribe was an influential figure in communal self-government, even though not an elected official. A survey of Galician scribes in 1888 (B 146) showed that 1,567 were peasants; 732 were teachers, cantors or estate officials; 158 civil servants; 90 estate-owners; 85 merchants or craftsmen; 77 priests; and 584 others.

2. Bukovina

The system of communal self-government in Bukovina differed little from the Galician system. In Bukovina, however, the district level of government did not intervene in communal affairs as frequently as in Galicia; and in Bukovina voting in communal elections was done orally.

A handbook on Bukovinian communal government was published in 1900 (B 144); the law on communal government is printed in B 143, 1:1-71.

In 1908 self-government in Bukovina was reformed (see B 108, 112, 130).

D. PUBLICATION OF LEGISLATION

The laws of Austria as a whole were published in the official legal gazettes (B 102, 139, 140), which have been indexed (B 119).

The laws of Galicia were published in B 113, 136, 137, 138, 1500, 150R, 150U; there are also compendia of Galician laws (B 112, 124).

The laws of Bukovina were published in B 108C, 127, 131M; there are also compendia of Bukovinian laws (B 123, 143).

E. GLOSSARY

Asesor (U)	- member of communal directorate.
Beigeordnete (G)	- member of communal directorate.
Bezirkshauptmann (G)	- district captain.
Cesarz (P)	- emperor.
Dorfrichter (G)	- mayor.
Dvir (U)	- manor.
Dwór (P)	- manor.
Gemeinde (G)	- commune.
Gemeindeausschuss (G)	- communal council.
Gemeinderath (G)	- communal council.
Gemeinderichter (G)	- mayor.
Gemeindesekretär (G)	- communal scribe.
Gemeindevorstand (G)	- communal directorate.
Gemeindevorsteher (G)	- mayor.
Gmina (P)	- commune.
Gubernator (P)	- governor (equivalent to viceory before 1848).
Gubernium (P)	- governor's office (equivalent of viceroy's office before 1848).
Hromada (U)	- commune.
Hromadska zverkhnist (U)	- communal directorate.
Kaiser (G)	- emperor.
Kolo vyborche (U)	- electoral circle.
Koło wyborcze (P)	- electoral circle.
Komisja Namiestnicza w Krakowie (P)	- viceroyal commission in Cracow (administration of Western Galicia, 1860-7).
Kraievyi marshal (U)	- marshall of the crownland.
Kraievyi prezydent (U)	- crownland president.
Kraievyi vydil (U)	- crownland administration.
Landesausschuss (G)	- crownland administration.
Landeshauptmann (G)	- marshall of the crownland.
Landespräsident (G)	- crownland president.
Landesschulrath (G)	- crownland school council.
Landtag (G)	- diet.
Marshal povitu (U)	- marshall of the district.

Marszałek krajowy (P) - marshall of the crownland.
Marszałek powiatu (P) - marshall of the district.
Nachalnyk hromady (U) - mayor.
Naczelnik gminy (P) - mayor.
Namiestnictwo (P) - viceroy's office.
Namiestnik (P) - viceroy.
Namisnyk (U) - viceroy; sometimes also used in reference to the president of Bukovina.
Namisnytstvo (U) - viceroy's office.
Obshar dvirskyi (U) - manorial territory.
Obszar dworski (P) - manorial territory.
Ortsrichter (G) - mayor.
Pisarz (P) - scribe.
Povitova rada (U) - district council.
Povitovyi vydil (U) - district administration.
Prezydent (U) - president.
Prysiazhnyi (U) - member of communal directorate; alderman (before 1867).
Przysiężny (P) - member of communal directorate; alderman (before 1867).
Pysar (U) - scribe.
Rada gminna (P) - communal council.
Rada hromadska (U) - communal council.
Rada powiatowa (P) - district council.
Radnyk (U) - councilman.
Reichsrat (G) - parliament.
Reichstag (G) - Austrian parliament of 1848-9.
Samorząd (P) - self-government.
Schreiber (G) - scribe.
Sejm (P) - diet.
Selbstverwaltung (G) - self-government.
Soim (U) - diet.
Starosta (P) - district captain.
Starosta (U) - district captain.
Starostvo (U) - office of district captain; district captaincy.
Starostwo (P) - office of district captain; district captaincy.

Statthalter (G) - viceroy.

Statthalterei (G) - viceroy's office.

Staathaltereikommission in Krakau (G) - viceroyal commission in Cracow (administration of Western Galicia, 1860-7).

Tsisar (U) - emperor.

Viit (U) - mayor.

Vyborche kolo (U) - electoral circle.

Wójt (P) - mayor.

Wydział Krajowy (P) - crownland administration.

Wydział powiatowy (P) - district administration.

Zastupnyk (U) - deputy.

Zverkhnist hromadska (U) - communal directorate.

Zwierzchność gminna (P) - communal directorate.

CHAPTER III.

PUBLISHED SOURCES TO SOCIAL AND LOCAL HISTORY

A. STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

1. Austrian

There were early, unscientific censuses conducted in Austria in 1785 and 1804, but the first attempt at a scientific census was made in 1850. This attempt was considered unsuccessful, and the census was repeated on 30 October 1857. This time, too, the results were not considered reliable.

The first satisfactory census was conducted on 31 December 1869 by the Statistical Central Commission (G *Statistiche Central-Commission* [after 1900 *Zentralkommission*]), established in 1863. Especially in regard to the occupational structure of the population, the 1869 census is considered more reliable than the following census, conducted on 31 December 1880. The censuses of 31 December 1890, 31 December 1900 and 31 December 1910 used an improved method of gathering data and asked increasingly more detailed questions. For example, while the 1880 census recorded 28 occupational categories, the 1890 census recorded 39, the 1900 census 182, and the 1910 census 203 (see B 205).

The results of the censuses as well as other statistical information were published in a number of serial and irregular publications issued by the Statistical Central Commission and its forerunner, the Directorate of Administrative Statistics in the imperial-royal Ministry for Trade, Industry and Public Works (G *Direction der administrativen Statistik im k.k. Ministerium für Handel, Gewerbe und öffentlichen Bauten*).

These agencies published statistical yearbooks for Austria for the years from 1842 until 1917. The first such yearbook was *Tafeln zur Statistik der österreichischen Monarchie*, published for the years 1842-59 by the Directorate of Administrative Statistics (B 244). It became a more voluminous and complex publication as it evolved and fell farther and farther behind in its publication schedule. The yearbook for 1861-2 was called *Übersichtstafeln zur Statistik der österreichischen Monarchie* (B 245); prepared by the Statistical Central Commission, it was much simpler than its predecessor and closely resembled in format its successor, *Statistisches Jahrbuch*, which covered the years 1863-81. The title of *Statistisches Jahrbuch* varied, depending on the internal political structure of the empire. For the years 1863-6 it was called *Statistisches Jahrbuch der oesterreichischen Monarchie* (B 239); for 1867 it was called *Statistisches Jahrbuch der oesterreischisch-ungarischen Monarchie* (B 240); for 1868-81 it was simply *Statistisches Jahrbuch* (B 243). This was followed by *Oesterreichisches statistisches Handbuch*, also published by the Statistical Central Commission, for the years 1882-1917 (B 208). In the

1860s the Commission and its predecessor also published an annual statistical handbooklet for Austria: *Statistisches Handbüchlein* (B 237M, 238, 238M); a similar statistical "pocket book" was published in 1890: *Oesterreichisches statistisches Taschenbuch* (B 209).

The statistical yearbooks are the most convenient compendia of Austrian statistics. *Tafeln zur Statistik* contained such rubrics as population (G *Bevölkerung*), clergy (G *Clerus*), schools (G *Lehr-Anstalten*), agriculture, animal husbandry and breeding (G *Landwirthschaftliche Produktion, Viehstand und Beschälwesen*), industry (G *Industrie*) and average market prices (G *Markt-Durchschnittpreise*). The information in these rubrics was broken down by crownlands, including Galicia and Bukovina. The Tafeln also contained surveys of the individual crownlands, including Galicia and Bukovina (G *Provinzial- Uebersichten, Statistische Uebersicht von Galizien und der Bukovina*), where data on population, livestock, schools and other subjects were broken down by circle. *Statistisches Jahrbuch* contained information on population (G *Bevölkerung*); agriculture and animal husbandry (G *Landwirtschaftliche Produktion und Viehstand*); industry (G *Gewerbliche Industrie*); schools (G *Lehranstalten*), including elementary schools (G *Volksschulen*); the periodical press (G *Die periodische Presse*), from 1871, with breakdowns by language and by crownland; the clergy (G Clerus); and average market prices (G *Markt-Durchschnittpreise*). Data were broken down by crownland, but not by cirle or district. The yearbook in its final form, *Oesterreichisches statistisches Handbuch*, included rubrics on various aspects of population (G *Bevölkerung*), among them a rubric on overseas emigration (G *Ueberseeische Auswanderung*), which first appeared in the 1890 edition, and a rubric on population of the individual crownlands by main occupational classes (G *Die Bevölkerung der einzelnen Länder nach Hauptberufsclassen*), which first appeared in the 1893 edition; church affairs (G *Kirchliche Verhältnisse*); the periodical press (G *Die periodische Presse*); landholding (G *Grundbesitzverhältnisse*); agriculture (G *Landwirthschaft*); and industry (G *Industrielle Verhältnisse*).

Although the yearbooks are the most convenient source of statistical data, they cannot compare to the detailed information contained in another serial publication issued by the Statistical Central Commission: *Österreichische Statistik*. *Österreichische Statistik* came out in 93 volumes between 1882 and 1916; a new series was started in 1912, and 18 volumes of the new series appeared before the empire collapsed in 1918. Many of the 111 total volumes (G *Band*) were published in several parts (G *Heft*) of book length. *Österreichische Statistik* published the detailed results of the censuses of 1880 (B 182, 183), 1890 (B 179, 184), 1900 (B 180) and 1910 (B 181), with special volumes devoted to occupational statistics (B 158-62, 230) and livestock population (B 605-6, 611). (The results of the 1857 [B 237] and 1869 [B 167] censuses had been published as separate volumes, the latter by the Statistical Central Commission). The contents of the individual volumes of *Österreichische Statistik* are listed in the printed catalogue of the New York Public Library (B 207, vol. 2, pp. 198-205). (For more on the contents of *Österreichische Statistik*, see also B 170, 547-9, 594, 613).

There were three other major Austrian statistical serials. *Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der Statistik* was established by the Directorate of Administrative Statistics in 1852 (B 202). Its last volume was published in 1874, for the year 1871. It was founded to make up

for the chronic delays in the appearance of the yearbook *Tafeln zur Statistik*. Here statistical data in a rawer and more detailed form were published more quickly than in the *Tafeln zur Statistik*. It was replaced in 1875 by *Statistische Monatsschrift* (B 232), published in 43 volumes by the Statistical Central Commission through 1917. This monthly contained scholarly statistical studies, some of which related to Galicia and Bukovina (e.g., B 533, 601). Beginning in 1907 the Statistical Central Commission also published *Statistische Mitteilungen*, which contained statistical information, generally in tabular form, on topical issues (B 231).

The Statistical Central Commission also prepared other important publications, such as the topographical-statistical lexicons for all Austrian crownlands, including Galicia and Bukovina, based on the censuses of 1869 (B 47-8), 1880 (B 52), 1890 (B 53), 1900 (B 33) and 1910 (Galicia only) (B 54).

Various Austrian ministries had their own statistical departments and published their own statistical serials and books. Of special relevance is the statistical yearbook of the ministry of agriculture: *Statistisches Jahrbuch des Ackerbauministeriums* (B 240M).

In addition to the official statistical publications, useful compendia of Austrian statistics were published privately (B 189-90, 226-7, 229).

On the organization of statistics in Austria, see B 194.

2. Galician

Galician statistics from the early nineteenth century are found in a manuscript from c. 1808 (B 236), a newspaper article referring to 1810 (B 164) and two published volumes of uncertain origin referring to 1820 (B 234) and 1840 (B 235). In the late 1850s through early 1870s, official Galician statistics were published as separate volumes (B 168-9, 187-8) or in the monthly supplement to the official newspaper *Gazeta Lwowska* (B 199). In 1874 the Crownland Statistical Bureau (P *Krajowe Biuro Statystyczne*) was established under the jurisdiction of the Crownland Administration (P *Wydział Krajowy*).

The Bureau published a statistical yearbook, first called *Rocznik Statystyki Galicyi*, with five volumes covering the years 1886-1900 (B 220). Volumes 6 though 9, covering the years 1901-13, appeared under the title *Podręcznik Statystyki Galicyi* (B 218). These yearbooks provided detailed information, usually broken down to the district level, on population (P *ludność)*; health (P *stosunki zdrowotne, służba zdrowia, zakłady humanitarne*), including infant and child mortality (P *smiertelność dzieci*); the church and clergy (P *stosunki kościelne*); elementary education (P *szkolnictwo ludowe*); the press (P *prasa*); organizations (P *stowarzyszenia*), including Ukrainian reading clubs (U *chytalni*, P *czytelnie ruskie*); land ownership (P *własność ziemska*), including the auctioning of peasant farms in payment of debts (P *licytacye sądowe włościańskich i małomiejskich posiadłości*); agriculture (P *rolnictwo*), with detailed information on sowing and harvests (P *zasiewy i zbiory*) and agricultural market prices (P *ceny płodów rolniczych*); forestry (P *leśnictwo*);

animal husbandry (P *hodowla bydła*); industry (P *przemysł*); and the military (P *ces. i krol. wojsko*), including sometimes the gendarmerie (P *żandarmerya*).

However, the first serial publication issued by the Crownland Statistical Bureau was not the yearbooks but *Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, published from 1874 to 1918 in 25 volumes (an earlier volume with the same title had appeared in 1873 [B 250], but it was not included in this series). Distinguished economists and historians contributed to the series, which was not systematic but topical. Among the works published in *Wiadomości Statystyczne* were a series of studies on agriculture and agrarian relations in the mid- and late 1870s (B 176, 195, 213, 217); the results of the 1880 census (B 206); a study of emigration to Russia from the Podillian districts in 1892 (B 216); a study of the 1902 agrarian strikes in Eastern Galicia (B 212); Jozef Buzek's important study of the social structure of Galicia in 1900, which correlates occupation with religion and language (B 173); several statistical studies related to elections to the Galician diet and possible reform of the electoral law (B 172, 204); a study of district elections (B 215); and a study of larger cities (B 214).

The Crownland Statistical Bureau also published a statistical yearbook of industry and trade entitled *Rocznik Statystyki Przemysłu i Handlu Krajowego* (B 220M). The yearbook included studies of the populations of cities, towns and villages; the lumber industry; the agricultural production of large and small landowners; and milling (B 224). A "Crownland Bureau of Statistics of Industry and Commerce" (P *Krajowe Biuro Statystyki Przemysłu i Handlu*) published a study in 1888 of the industrial population and industrial enterprises in Galicia (B 223); it seems that this bureau was part of the Crownland Statistical Bureau.

Other official statistical publications for Galicia include the serial *Wiadomości Statystyczne o Mieście Lwowie*, published by the Lviv city statistical bureau (P *Miejskie Biuro Statystyczne*) in fifteen volumes for the years 1874-1922 (B 248-9). It was strictly concerned with Galicia's capital city.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) had its own statistical commission (U *Statystychna komisiia*) which published three volumes of *Studii z polia suspilnykh nauk i statystyky* from 1909 to 1912. In addition to studies in statistical theory and of social relations in Russian-ruled Ukraine, it included studies of the Austrian censuses (B 175, 211) and constitution (B 128) as they referred to Galicia, studies of the economic history and economic relations of individual villages (B 186, 247, 252), a statistical study of elections (B 198M) and a study of the national composition of Galician secondary schools in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (B 157).

There are two private statistical studies of Galicia that are particularly useful: Wladyslaw Rapacki's popularization of the results of the 1869 census in Galicia (B 219) and Ivan Shymonovych's survey of Ukrainian Galicia in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (B 228). (See also B 197, 210, 221, 225, 244M).

3. Bukovinian

Because Bukovina was a circle within Galicia in 1787-1849 and 1859-61, statistics referring to it are included with the early Galician statistical manuscript and publications. Later in the 1860s official statistics concerning Bukovina were also included with early official Galician volumes (B 187-8). Several volumes of statistical material, referring to the years 1851-72 (B 191-3), were published by Bukovina's chamber of commerce and industry (G *Bukowiner Handels- und Gewerbekammer*). The results of the censuses of 1857, 1869 and 1880 were published as separate volumes (B 165-6, 185). Regular serial publication of Bukovinian statistics developed late. The Crownland Statistical Office of the Duchy of Bukovina (G *Statistisches Landesamt des Herzogthums Bukowina*), established on 1 January 1891, published a single series: *Mittheilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina*. Seventeen volumes appeared from 1892 until 1913. Two volumes of the series appeared as statistical yearbooks for 1907 (B 241) and 1908 (B 242), under the title *Statistisches Jahrbuch des Herzogtums Bukowina*. The other volumes of the series contained a study of Bukovina in relation to the all-Austrian state budget (B 201); data on the agricultural exchange in Chernivtsi, 1879-90 (B 233); data on the assets of the communes (B 246); an analysis of the occupational structure of the population in 1890 (B 162M); a comparison of the 1869, 1880 and 1890 census data for Chernivtsi (B 200); a comparison of the results of the censuses of 1880 and 1890 with the census of 1900 (B 177); the results of the 1910 census (B 178); a study of the population in 1900 by profession (B 163); studies of landholding and mortgages (B 171, 198, 595, 597, 602-3); detailed results of the livestock census of 1890 (B 610); two studies on taxes (B 154, 174); and two microregional studies of health care (in Chernivtsi district and Storozhynets district) (B 196, 222). There were also several statistical studies published by private individuals (B 197, 225, 251).

On the organization of statistics in Bukovina, see B 200M.

B. SCHEMATISMS

A schematism (U *shematyzm* or *skhymatism*; P *szematyzm* or *schematyzm*; G *Schematismus*; L *schematismus* or *catalogus*) was an annual handbook listing offices and office-holders.

1. Government

The Austro-Hungarian monarchy published an annual schematism entitled *Hof- und Staats-Handbuch der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie* (B 254). It listed all major officials of the empire, including higher-ranking civil servants of Galicia and Bukovina.

Much more relevant to Western Ukraine was the Galician government schematism entitled, from 1870 on, *Szematyzm Królestwa Galicyi i Lodomeryi z Wielkim Ksiéstwem Krakowskim* (B 271). It was published from 1780 through 1914, in German (1785-1869) and Polish (1780-1, 1870-1914). All variations in the title, locations of the schematisms in

the libraries and archives of East-Central Europe and an analysis of their contents and reliability are provided in a useful study by Henryka Kramarz (B 257). The Galician schematisms listed all dignitaries and civil servants, bishops, schools and their personnel, administrations and committees of district councils and officers of various voluntary associations recognized by the authorities. The Galician schematisms included a name index.

A schematism for Bukovina was only published in 1917 (B 258).

2. Ecclesiastical

The Greek Catholic archeparchy of Lviv (B 261, 264-5, 268) and eparchies of Przemyśl (B 253, 262, 266, 270) and Stanyslaviv (B 260, 267) as well as the Orthodox archeparchy of Bukovina (B 259) published annual schematisms. The first schematism of the Lviv archeparchy was published for the year 1845 and the first schematism of the Bukovina archeparchy was published for the year 1841. The Przemyśl eparchy probably also issued its first schematism in the early 1840s (or even earlier). The eparchy of Stanyslaviv was not established until 1885 and it issued its first schematism for 1886 (until then data for the same territory was included in the Lviv schematisms). The Greek Catholic schematisms were published in parallel Latin and Ukrainian editions with titles that varied. Usually, however, they began *Schematismus universi venerabilis cleri* or *Schematyzm vsechestnoho klyra*. The Orthodox schematism of Bukovina was published in German with the title *Schematismus der Bukowinaer griechisch-orientalischen Archiepiskopal-Diözese*. The ecclesiastical schematisms generally opened with a historical survey of the (arch)eparchy and a list of dignitaries. Then followed a catalogue of all parishes, arranged by deanery or protopriestdom. For each parish, the following information was provided: the name of the church (or churches, if there were daughter churches); the number of faithful (in the parish church and each daughter church); the size of the parish endowment in land (U *dotatsiia*) and additional salary of the pastor (U *kongrua*); and a list of all the priests in the parish, with name, rank (pastor, administrator, assistant, chaplain), years of birth and ordination and marital status. A list of seminarians was followed by a place and name index.

There was also one schematism published for the Basilian order in 1867 (B 256).

3. Educational

The publication of educational schematisms was irregular. The archeparchy of Lviv (B 263) and eparchy of Przemyśl (B 269) published schematisms of their parish schools until 1868, when the school system was reorganized and removed from church control. In Galicia the Polish pedagogical periodical *Głos Nauczycielski* (Kolomyia) published a schematism in its calendar for 1886 (B 255), which listed every locality that had a school, with the name of the teacher(s) and salary; it included an alphabetical list of teachers. There were some schematisms published in the early twentieth centry (B 272). (Schools and

teachers were also listed in the Galician government schematisms.) A schematism of Bukovinian teachers was published in 1903 (B 544).

C. UKRAINIAN PERIODICAL PRESS

1. Major Periodicals

a) Galicia

The main centre of Ukrainian publishing in Galicia was Lviv and, unless otherwise noted, all periodicals mentioned in this section appeared in that city.

(1) The Early Press

The beginnings of the Ukrainian periodical press in Galicia are connected with the revolution of 1848-9. At that time the Ukrainians in the Supreme Ruthenian Council (U *Holovna ruska rada*) founded the first Ukrainian newspaper to appear in the Ukrainian language anywhere in Ukraine: *Zoria halytska* (1848-57). It was a weekly for most of its existence, but came out twice a week in 1849. The rival to the Supreme Ruthenian Council was the Polish-inspired and unpopular Ruthenian Assembly (U *Ruskyi sobor*), which published *Dnewnyk ruskij* (1848) in the Ukrainian language but with the Polish alphabet. The editor of *Dnewnyk ruskij* was Ivan Vahylevych, a former member of the Ruthenian Triad (U *Ruska triitsia*). As the Ukrainian movement gained momentum in 1849, not only did *Zoria halytska* double its frequency, but several other papers were founded: Halycho-ruskii vistnyk (1849-50), edited by the poet Mykola Ustyianovych, and Novyny (1849), soon replaced by Pchola (1849), edited by the poet Ivan Hushalevych.

After the defeat of the revolution, a decade of reaction set in, during which the Ukrainian press rapidly declined. By the late 1850s no Ukrainian periodical was being published in Galicia.

(2) The Political Press

(a) Russophile

The Ukrainian press revived at the dawn of the constitutional era. In 1861 Ukrainians founded a twice-weekly newspaper, *Slovo* (1861-87), which changed to a thrice-weekly in 1873. *Slovo* was edited by the Russophiles Bohdan Didytsky and Venedykt Ploshchansky. At first the paper avoided an overtly Russophile stance, but by 1868 it no longer concealed its orientation. *Slovo* published a number of supplements: the scholarly-literary *Halychanyn* (1867-70) (named after an earlier *Halychanyn*, 1862-3, a literary almanac edited by Iakiv Holovatsky and Didytsky); the literary *Literaturnaia pryloha dlia..."Slova"* (1867-8); the popular, i.e., peasant-oriented, *Slovo do hromad* (1869-70); and the monthly *Prykarpatskaia Rus'* (1885).

More stridently Russophile than the Slovo-related periodicals was a series of newspapers that began with the fortnightly *Prolom* (1880-2), which published the popular supplement *Viche* (1880-2). *Prolom* was replaced by the twice-weekly *Novyi prolom* (1883-7), which was in turn replaced by the thrice-weekly *Chervonaia Rus'* (1888-91). The latter paper was banned by the Greek Catholic metropolitan in 1891, so it folded and reappeared as *Halytskaia Rus'* (1891-2). This too was banned and succeeded by *Halychanyn* (1893-1913).

The young Russophiles (so-called *novokursnyky*), who took an even more consistently Russophile position, published *Zhyvaia mysl* (1902-5), which was edited by Ilarion Svientsitsky. Their Russian National Organization published two organs (1909-14): *Prykarpatskaia Rus'* and the popular *Holos naroda*. In 1913 both of these periodicals published the supplement *Russkaia nyva*. In 1909-10 the young Russophiles also published an "economic newspaper", *Holos truda*.

(b) National Populist

The Ukrainian movement proper, known as national populism (U *narodovstvo*), published a series of short-lived periodicals in the 1860s: *Vechernytsi* (1862-3); *Meta* (1863-6), which included Ukrainophile Polish insurgents among its collaborators; and *Rusalka* (1866), put out by the national populist student hromada in Lviv. Related to this series was the bilingual (Polish and Ukrainian) *Sioło* (1866-7), edited by Paulin Świécicki (pseud. Pavlo Svii). In 1867 the viceroy of Galicia, Agenor Gołuchowski, initiated and supported the national populist periodical *Rus'*, hoping thus to reduce the influence of the Russophiles and develop a pro-government party among the Ukrainians. However, the editors of *Rus'*, Kost Horbal and Fedir Zarevych, refused to be conciliatory, so Goluchowski withdrew his support and the paper collapsed that same year. (A pro-Polish periodical with the same title was published by the priest Luka Bobrovych in 1885-7). The national populists grouped around Iuliian Lavrivsky, who sought an accommodation with the Polish-run government of Galicia, published the newspaper *Osnova* (1870-2). The first national populist periodical with any longevity was the journal *Pravda*, published in 1867-80 and revived in 1884 and again in 1888-96. In its last reincarnation it was the primary organ of the "new era" (the agreement between the national populists and Polish government).

The most important publication of the national populists was the newspaper *Dilo* (1880-1939), established as a rival to the Russophile *Slovo* (in Ukrainian, slovo means "word", dilo means "deed"). It was considered the leading newspaper of Galicia's Ukrainians. *Dilo* published a literary-scholarly supplement, *Nedilia* (1911-12), edited at first by the critic Vasyl Shchurat and containing contributions from Ivan Franko, Ivan Krypiakevych, Mykhailo Vozniak and Stepan Tomashivsky. In 1912 *Dilo* published a women's supplement, *Zhinocha dolia*.

A short-lived but very interesting national populist journal was *Buduchnist* (1899), published by Evhen Levytsky, Volodymyr Okhrymovych and the painter Ivan Trush. In it appeared the theoretical groundwork for the founding of the national democratic party (1899).

(c) Radical

The radical press started in 1876 when Mykhailo Pavlyk and Ivan Franko transformed the Russophile student paper *Druh* (1874-7). Pavlyk put out two issues of the socialist periodical *Hromadskyi druh* in 1878, but had to stop publication because of censorship and persecution. Franko, together with Ivan Belei, edited a radical literary journal, *Svit* (1881-2) (index: B 273); although of high quality, it was greeted with indifference by the Galician intelligentsia and had to cease publication for want of subscribers. In 1888 Franko and Pavlyk, together with young radicals led by Viacheslav Budzynovsky, published one issue of *Tovarysh*; the second issue never appeared because of dissension between the young and older radicals.

The radical press became a permanent feature of Galician Ukrainian life in 1890 with the founding of the newspaper *Narod* (Lviv and Kolomyia, 1890-5), edited by Pavlyk. With the emergence of the radical party later that year, *Narod* became the party organ. The radicals also published a popular newspaper for their village adherents, *Khliborob* (Lviv and Kolomyia, 1891-4). Owing to renewed dissension between the young and older radicals, the party press was reorganizaed in 1895. The young radicals received their own organ *Radykal* (1895), edited by Budzynovsky, but they were unable to sustain it. The main party organ from 1895 to 1939 was *Hromadskyi holos* (published as *Novyi hromadskyi holos* in 1904-6). In Kolomyia the flamboyant Kyrylo Trylovsky published some radical periodcals of his own: *Hromada* (1896-7), *Zoria* (1902-3) and *Khlopska pravda* (1903, 1909).

(d) Social Democratic

The main organ of the Ukrainian social democrats was *Volia* (1900-7), which was succeeded by *Zemlia i volia* (1907-13; in 1906 it came out in Chernivtsi). Volodymyr Levynsky published *Borotba* in 1907; it first appeared in Chernivtsi, but soon moved to Lviv. The Luxemburgist Anzelm Mosler published a bilingual (Polish and Ukrainian) social democratic paper for agricultural workers, *Służba Dworska* (Buchach); the Ukrainian social democratic party published a special periodical for railway workers, *Zcliznychnyk* (1910-14). In connection with internal dissension over the national question, Ukrainian social democratic publications proliferated in 1910-11: *Robitnyk* (1910), *Nash holos* (1910-13), *Pratsia* (1911) and *Vpered* (1911-14).

(3) Scholarly and Literary Journals

The first scholarly-literary periodicals were published by older Ukrainian institutions, which developed a Russophile colouration by the late 1860s. The Stauropegial Institute put out a yearbook, *Vremennyk Instytuta stavropyhiiskoho* (1864-1915, 1923-39) (index: B 273Q), which published scholarly studies by such luminaries as Antin Petrushevych and Iakiv Holovatsky. The Halytsko-ruska matytsia (founded 1848) published *Naukovyi sbornyk* (1865-8), which was succeeded by *Literaturnyi sbornyk* (1869-73, 1885-90, 1896-7) and *Nauchno-literaturnyi sbornyk* (1901-2, 1904-6, 1908, 1930, 1934). In the early period, the editors of the *Sbornyk* included Holovatsky, Petrushevych and Bohdan Didytsky. The National Home in Lviv (founded 1849) published *Vistnyk Narodnoho doma* (1882-1914, 1918-19, 1921, 1924). Outside of these institutions, the Russophiles

published an illustrated literary journal, *Besida* (1887-98), and *Novyi halychanyn* (Przemyśl and Lviv, 1889-91).

For long, the leading literary periodical of the national populists was *Zoria* (1880-97), and the radical Ivan Franko published a literary-scholarly journal of exceptional quality, *Zhytie i slovo* (1894-7) (index: B 273M). Both periodicals were replaced in 1898 by the review *Literaturno-naukovyi vistnyk*, which Franko edited. LNV was the pinnacle of Ukrainian journalism in Galicia. In 1907 the journal moved to Kiev, but it was revived in Galicia between the wars. Other literary journals in Galicia included *Svit* (1906-7), which started as the organ of the Galician modernists (*Moloda muza*) and ended as an illustrated family magazine, and *Buduchnist* (1910-11).

The painter Ivan Trush and composer Stanislav Liudkevych published a magazine of the fine arts, *Artystychnyi visnyk* (Przemyśl and Lviv, 1905-7). Ivan Krypiakevych edited the photo-filled *Iliustrovana Ukraina* (1913-14).

The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) published a number of important scholarly serials, including the fundamental *Zapysky* (from 1892 on); *Etnohrafichnyi zbirnyk* (1895-1929), primarily devoted to folklore; *Materialy do ukrainskoi etnolohii* (1899-1919; the title varies), which contained solid monographs on the material culture of Western Ukraine; a chronicle of the society's activities, 1900-14, in Ukrainian (*Khronika*) and German (*Chronik*); *Pravnychi i ekonomichni rozvidky* (1900-12); *Ukrainsko-ruskyi arkhiv* (1906-21), primarily a forum for documentary publications; *Materialy do ukrainskoi bibliohrafii* (1909-37), in which Ivan Levytsky's West Ukrainian bibliography for 1887-93 was published (B 280); and *Studii z polia suspilnykh nauk i statystyky* (1909-12) (see above, A.2).

The Polish nationalist historian Franciszek Rawita Gawroński started a journal of Ukrainian studies in Lviv in 1911: *Ruś. Czasopismo poświęcone dziejom i kulturze Ukrainy, Podola, Wołynia i Rusi Czerwonej.*

(See also *Halychanyn*, 1862-3 and 1867-70, *Literaturnaia pryloha dlia... "Slova"*, 2a; *Nedilia*, 2b; *Svit*, 2c.)

(4) Satirical Journals

The Russophiles and national populists published journals of humour and satire with a political message. The Russophiles published several journals called *Strakhopud* (Vienna, 1863-7; Lviv, 1872-3, 1880-2, 1886-93, 1912) and the national populists several journals called *Zerkalo* (1882-6, 1889-93, 1906-8; in 1884-5 it was called *Nove zerkalo*). The satirical journals included caricatures.

(5) The Popular Press

Special periodicals were published for the peasantry. The language and concepts used in these publications were simpler and more vernacular than in other periodicals. The contents tended to be didactic.

The first such popular periodicals were *Dom i shkola* (1863-4), edited by Ivan Hushalevych for "schools and village people"; *Pysmo do hromady* (1863-5, 1867-8), edited by Severyn Shekhovych; *Nedilia* (1865-7), edited by the Russophile Markel Popel. Pysmo do hromady issued a supplement for teachers and for self-instruction, *Shkola* (1865).

Hospodar (1869-72) was concerned with farming methods, animal husbandry and crafts; a periodical with a similar profile was published later, *Hospodar i promyshlennyk* (Stanyslaviv and Lviv, 1879-87).

The first influential popular periodicals were started by the Russophile priest Ivan Naumovych in Kolomyia. *Nauka* (Kolomyia, Lviv Vienna, Chernivtsi, Lviv; 1871-1914, 1924-39) was very didactic. The newspaper *Russkaia rada* (Kolomyia, 1871-1912) was more political and included frequent contributions from the plebeian readership; in 1875 *Russkaia rada* published the supplement *Zoria kolomyiskaia.* Related to Naumovych's publications was *Vesna* (Kolomyia, 1878-80), edited by Mykhail Bilous and Izydor Trembitsky. The Russophiles later published *Russkoie slovo* (1890-3) and distributed *Ekonomychnyi lystok* (1907) to all members of the Russophile Kachkovsky society.

Somewhere between the Russophiles and national populists stood the bibliographer Ivan Omelianovych Levytsky, who published *Druh naroda* in 1876.

The national populists, through their popular educational society Prosvita (founded 1868), first published literature for the peasantry in booklet rather than periodical form. Prosvita did not publish a periodical until 1877-9, *Pysmo z "Prosvity"* (revived 1907-16). After the debacle of the 1879 parliamentary elections, the national populists decided to publish a political newspaper for the peasantry. Since an overtly political publication was not allowed by Prosvita's statutes, the national populists founded a newspaper formally independent of Prosvita, *Batkivshchyna* (1879-96). Edited for years by Iuliian Romanchuk, *Batkivshchyna* was the best of the popular periodicals in Galicia, containing many submissions from peasants, cantors and other local activists of the Ukrainian movement. With the diffusion of radicalism in the early 1890s, *Batkivshchyna* began a decline. In its last four years it came out as a fortnightly, alternating with another fortnightly, *Chytalnia* (1893-6). In 1897 both *Batkivshchyna* and *Chytalnia* were replaced by *Svoboda*, which lasted, with one interruption (1920-1), until 1939.

Other popular periodicals included *Postup* (Kolomyia, 1903-5), the "educational-political and economic illustrated periodical" *Osnova* (1906-11), *Narodne Slovo* (1907-11), *Rus'* (1909) and the social democratic *Dobra novyna* (1913-14) which was succeeded by Pratsia (1914-15).

(See also *Slovo do hromad, Viche, Holos naroda*, 2a; *Khliborob*, 2c; *Samopomich*, 6.)

(6) Periodicals of the Cooperative Movement and Other Economic Periodicals

The leading Ukrainian economic-cooperative journal was *Ekonomist* (1904-14), published by the umbrella organization of the Ukrainian cooperative movement, the Crownland Auditing Union (U *Kraiovyi soiuz reviziinyi*). Ekonomist published a popular supplement, *Samopomich* (1909-14). The Ukrainian dairy cooperative Maslosoiuz published *Hospodar i promyslovets* (Stryi and Lviv, 1909-11). The organization Silskyi hospodar published *Hospodarska chasopys* (1910-16). Livestock dealers published *Torhovi visty* (1914). Russophile cooperatives published *Zemledilets* (1912). The periodical *Hospodar* (Przemyśl, 1898-1913) was also devoted to economic affairs. (See also *Ekonomychnyi lystok*, 5.)

(7) Periodicals of Other Voluntary Associations

The gymnastic society Sich published *Nova Sich* (Stanyslaviv, 1904). Gymnastic societies and volunteer fire departments together published *Visty z Zaporozha* (1910-14).

(8) The Religious Press

The Lviv archeparchy published *Ruskii Sion* (1871-83), at various times entitled *Sion Ruskii* or *Halytskii Sion*. It also attempted to publish a newspaper with wider circulation, *Myr* (1885-7), edited by Ivan Omelianovych Levytsky. For priests it published *Dushpastyr* (1887-94).

Official (arch)eparchial heralds appeared in the late 1880s: *Vistnyk stanyslavivskoi eparkhii* (Stanyslaviv, 1886-1914); *Lvivskoarkhiieparkhiialni vidomosty* (1889-1939); and *Vistnyk peremyskoi eparkhii* (Przemyśl, 1889-1914).

The Greek Catholic theological journal was *Bohoslovskii vistnyk* (1900-3), succeeded by *Katolytskyi Vskhid* (1904-7).

The small Ukrainian Christian social party published the clerical newspaper *Ruslan* (1897-1914).

Popular religious publications for the peasantry were *Poslannyk* (Berezhany, Lviv, Ternopil and Przemyśl; 1889-1911) and *Misionar* (Zhovkva, 1903-14). The latter periodical was found by Andrei Sheptysky and published by the Basilian Fathers; it was especially concerned to combat the influence of radicalism among the peasantry. *Misionar* had a companion periodical for children, *Malyi misionarchyk* (Zhovkva, 1903-14).

(9) The Pedagogical Press

There were a number of periodicals for teachers. The most important series started and ended with a periodical entitled *Uchytel* (1869-74, 1880, 1889-1914), which in the meantime changed its name to *Hazeta shkolna* (1875-9) and *Shkolna chasopys* (1880-9). In the years before the First World War, *Uchytel* carried a scholarly supplement, *Naukovyi dodatok* (1911-14).

Other pedagogical journals were: *Narodna shkola* (Kolomyia, 1875), *Prapor* (Lviv and Kolomyia, 1908-12), *Nasha shkola* (1909-14, 1916-18) and *Uchytelske slovo* (1912-14).

(See also *Dom i shkola*, *Shkola*, 5.)

(10) Professional Periodicals

(a) Lawyers
Lawyers published *Chasophys pravnycha* (1889-91, 1894-1900), *Chasopys pravnycha i ekonomichna* (1900-6, 1912) and *Pravnychyi vistnyk* (1910-13).

(b) Physicians
The Ukrainian Physicians' Society (U *Ukrainske likarske tovarystvo*) published *Zdorovlie* (1912-14).

(c) Cantors
Cantors published *Diakivskii hlas* (Stanyslaviv and Jarosław, 1895-1902), founded by Ihnatii Polotniuk, and *Holos halytskykh diakiv* (1910).

(11) Women's Press

The first Ukrainian periodical for women was *Meta* (1908), initiated by the youth of the Ukrainian Women's Circle (U *Kruzhok ukrainok*). It was edited by Dariia Shukhevych-Starosolska. (See also *Zhinocha dolia*, 2b.)

(12) Youth and Student Periodicals

A number of periodicals were published by youth and student organizations. The most important was *Moloda Ukraina* (1900-3, 1905, 1910), which championed national independence. Others were *Iskra* (1903), which was similar in profile, and *Molodizh* (Ternopil and Sokal, 1904-7). (See also Druh, 2c.)

(13) Children's Periodicals

Periodicals for children were *Lastivka* (1869-80), *Novost* (1881-3), *Pryiatel ditei* (1881-2) and, the most successful, *Dzvinok* (1890-1914). The Russophile women's organization,

Obshchestvo russkykh dam, published *Vinochek* (1904-8) for children. (See also *Malyi misionarchyk*, 9.)

(14) A Periodical for Emigrants

The St. Raphael Society published *Emigrant* (1910-14) "for the protection of Ruthenian emigrants from Galicia and Bukovina."

(15) The Regional Press

Regional periodicals, that is, periodicals specifically focussing on regions outside of Lviv, developed only in the years before the First World War. Przemyśl published *Selianska rada* (1907-8), which was replaced by *Peremyskyi vistnyk* (1909-11). Stanyslaviv had *Stanislavivski visty* (1912-13) and *Kolomyia Kolomyiske slovo* (1914). The Lemko territories had *Pidhirskyi dzvin* (Sanok, 1912-15) and *Svit* (Nowy Sącz, 1914).

(16) Non-Ukrainian Periodicals

Periodicals in Polish (and in German, Yiddish and Hebrew) also appeared in Galicia and contained much information of relevance to the history of Ukrainians. They are too numerous to survey here; in 1900, for example, 234 periodicals were published in Galicia, but only 29 in Ukrainian. Still, a few non-Ukrainian periodicals may be singled out.

Gazeta Lwowska (1811-1918) was the official newspaper of the Galician government. It published a Ukrainian-language supplement, *Narodna chasopys* (1890-1914). The most authoritative Galician paper was the Cracow daily *Czas*, the organ of the ruling Polish conservative party (the Stańczyks). *Gazeta Naddniestrzańska* (Drohobych, 1884-9), edited by Edmund L. Solecki, published some articles in Ukrainian and devoted much attention to the situation of the local peasantry. *Kurjer Lwowski* (1883-1918) covered Ukrainian affairs from an independent but relatively sympathetic perspective when Ivan Franko worked for it (1886-97). The Polish social democratic paper *Naprzód* (Cracow, 1892-1948) was highly critical of the Polish nobility and devoted considerable coverage to Ukrainian affairs. Ernest Beiter published the muck-raking and popular *Monitor*. Wilhelm Feldman edited the thoughtful *Krytyka*, which leaned toward the social democrats.

* *

The tables that follow (28 to 29.1) present the holdings of the Ukrainian Galician press in the libraries of the University of Toronto and University of Alberta.

Table 28: Ukrainian Periodicals from Galicia, 1848-1914, in the University of Toronto Library

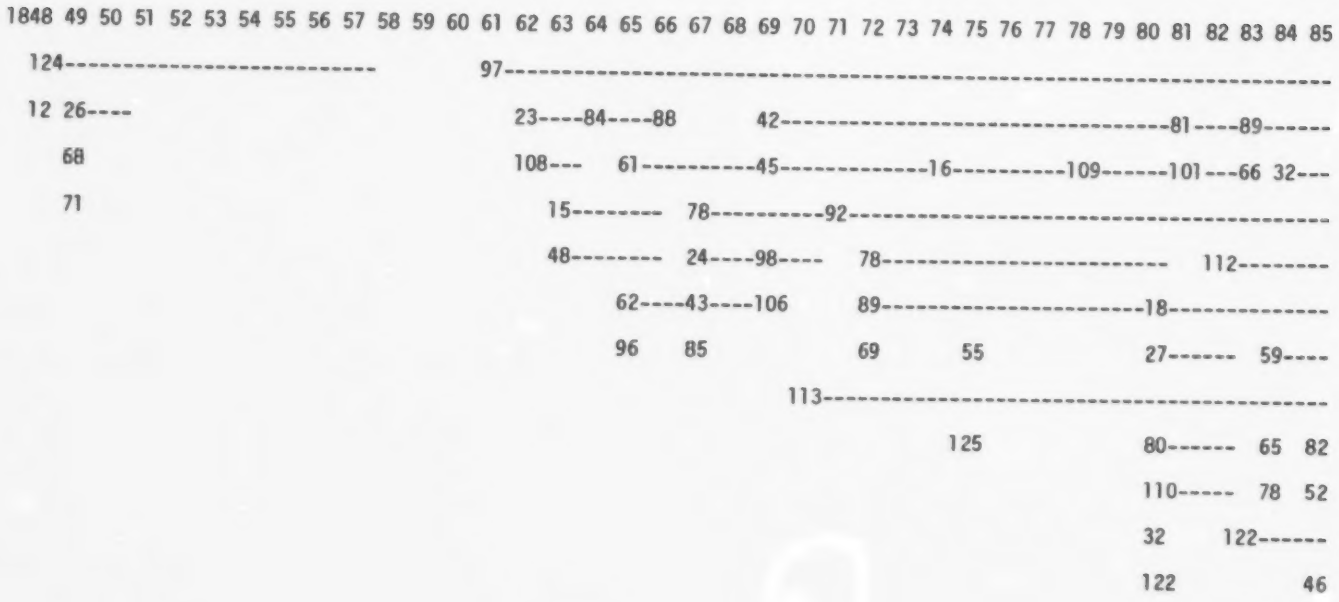


Table 28 (continued)

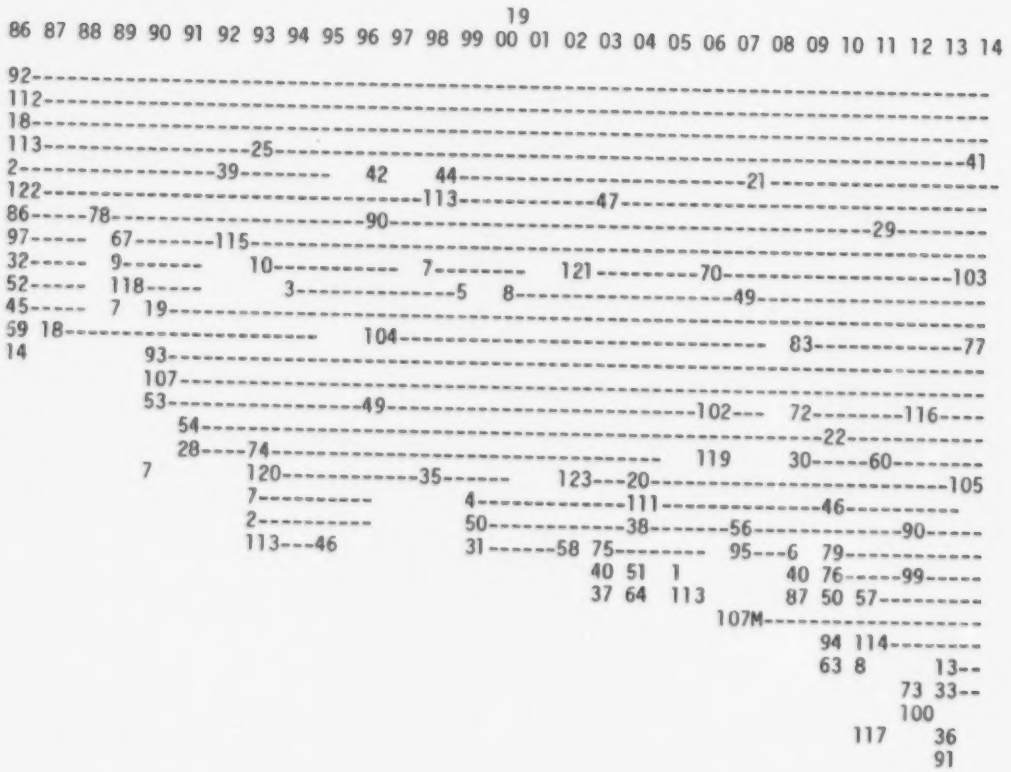


TABLE 28.1 **Ukrainian Periodicals from Galicia, 1848-1914, in the University of Toronto Library**

1. *Artystychnyi vistnyk* N A779. 1905
2. *Batkivshchyna* DK B375. 1886-91, 1894-6.
3. *Besida* AP B485. 1894-8.
4. *Bohoslovskii vistnyk* BX B645. 1900-1.
5. *Buduchnist* (1899) DK B835. 1899.
6. *Buduchnist* (1909-10) AP B84. 1909.
7. *Chasopys pravnycha* K C427. 1889, 1891, 1894-6, 1898-1900.
8. *Chasopys pravnycha i ekonomichna* K C437. 1900-6, 1912.
9. *Chervonaia Rus'* AN C54675. 1889-91.
10. *Chytalnia* AP C5895. 1893-6.
11. *Dilo* AN D556. 1880-1915, 1922-39.
12. *Dnewnyk ruskij* DK D662. 1848.
13. *Dobra novyna* DK D664. 1913-14.
14. *Dodatok do Batkivshchyny* PG D643. 1886.
15. *Dom i shkola* LC D653. 1863-5.
16. *Druh* AP D786. 1874-7.
17. *Druh naroda* AP D784. 1876.
18. *Dushpastyr* BX D885. 1887-93.
19. *Dzvinok* PG D983. 1890-1914.
20. *Ekonomist* HC E568. 1904-13.
21. *Ekonomychnyi lystok* HD E566. 1907-14.
22. *Emigrant* DK E554. 1910-14.
23. *Halychanyn* (1862-3) PG H348; microfiche PG H358 1862-3.
24. *Halychanyn...pryloha do "Slova"* AN H3478. 1867-8.
25. *Halychanyn* (1893-1913) AN H348. 1893-1913.
26. *Halycho-ruskii vistnyk* DK D662. 1849-50.
27. *Halytskii Sion* BX H358. 1880-2.
28. *Halytskaia Rus'* AN G345. 1891-3.
29. *Holos naroda* DK H58. 1911-14.
30. *Holos truda* HD H656. 1909-10.
31. *Hospodar* (Przemyśl) HD H678. 1900-1.
32. *Hospodar i promyshlennyk* (Stanyslaviv and Lviv) HD H684. 1880, 1884-7.
33. *Hospodarska chasopys* HD H685. 1913-14.
34. *Hromada* (Kolomyia) AP H668. 1896.
35. *Hromadskyi holos* DK H765. 1898-1900.
36. *Iliustrovana Ukraina* AP 58 U515 (hard copy). 1913.
37. *Iskra* AP 1855. 1903.
38. *Katolytskyi Vskhid* BX K385. 1904-6.
39. *Khliborob* (Lviv and Kolomyia) DK K436. 1892-4.
40. *Khlopska pravda* (Kolomyia) AP K455, 1903, 1909.
41. *Kolomyiske slovo* (Kolomyia) DK K665. 1914.
42. *Lastivka* PG L375. 1869-80.
43. *Literaturnaia pryloha dlia..."Slova"* PG L534. 1867-8.

44 *Literaturno-naukovyi vistnyk* (published in Kiev 1907-14) AP L56; AP 58 U5L45 (hard copy). mf: 1898-1906, 1913-14, 1918, 1922-3; hard copy: 1902, 1904-5, 1907-14, 1922-32.
45. *Literaturnyi sbornyk* AP L935. 1869-73, 1885-7, 1897.
46. *Lvivsko-arkhieparkhiialni vidomosty* BX L885. 1910-13.
47. *Malyi misyonarchyk* (Zhovkva) BV M358. 1903-4.
48. *Meta* PG V 447 1863-5.
49. *Misionar* BV M588. 1897-1904, 1907-13.
50. *Moloda Ukraina* DK M666. 1900-3, 1910.
51. *Molodizh* (Ternopil) AP M657. 1904.
52. *Myr* AP M872. 1885-7.
53. *Narod* (Lviv and Kolomyia) DK N3627. 1890-5.
54. *Narodna chasopys* AN N366. 1891-1909.
55. *Narodna shkola* (Kolomyia) LB N375. 1875.
56. *Narodne slovo* AP N275. 1907-11.
57. *Nasha shkola* LA N374. 1911-13.
58. *Nauchno-literaturnyi sbornyk* AP N386. 1902, 1930.
59. *Nauka* (Kolomyia, Lviv, Vienna [1887-1907], Chernivtsi [1902-5] and Lviv) AP N387. 1884-98, 1902-3.
60. *Naukovyi dodatok do Uchytelia* LB U457. 1911-14.
61. *Naukovyi sbornyk* AP N388. 1865-8.
62. *Nedilia* (1865-6) AP N394. 1865-6.
63. *Nedilia* (1911-12) AP 58 U5N39 (hard copy). 1911.
64. *Nova Sich* (Stanyslaviv) AN N692. 1904.
65. *Nove zerkalo* AP N697. 1884.
66. *Novost* AP N727. 1883.
67. *Novyi halychanyn* (Przemyśl and Lviv) PG N689. 1889-91.
68. *Novyny* DK D662. 1849.
69. *Osnova* (1870-2) DK 0766. 1872.
70. *Osnova* (1906-14) AP 0666. 1906-13.
71. *Pchola* AP P385. 1849.
72. *Peremyskyi vistnyk* (Przemyśl) AN P474. 1909-11.
73. *Pidhirskyi dzvin* (Sanok) AN P544. 1912.
74. *Poslannyk* (Berezhany, Lviv, Ternopil, Przemyśl) BX P675. 1894-1904.
75. *Postup* (Kolomyia) AP P678. 1903-5.
76. *Prapor* (Lviv and Kolomyia) LB P736. 1910-11.
77. *Pratsia* DK P737. 1914, 1918.
78. *Pravda* PG P738. 1867-70, 1872-80, 1884, 1888-96.
79. *Pravnychyi vistnyk* K P736. 1910-13.
80. *Prolom* AN P775. 1880-2.
81. *Pryiatel ditei* AP P753. 1881-2.
82. *Prykarpatskaia Rus'* DK P777. 1885.
83. *Prykarpatskaia Rus'* (Lviv and Kiev) DK P755. 1909-13.
84. *Pysmo do hromady* LC D653. 1864-5.
85. *Rus'* (1867) AN R885. 1867.
86. *Rus'* (1885-7) AP R8658. 1886-7.

87. *Rus'* (1909) DK R872. 1909.
88. *Rusalka* PG R865. 1866.
89. *Ruskii Sion* BX R873. 1872-9, 1883-5.
90. *Ruslan* AP R866. 1897-1910, 1912-14.
91. *Russkaia nyva* PG R877. 1913.
92. *Russkaia rada* (Kolomyia) DK R895. 1872-3, 1875-1906, 1912.
93. *Russkoe slovo* DK R897. 1890-1914.
94. *Samopomich* HC S252. 1910.
95. *Selianska rada* (Przemyśl) AN S454. 1907-8
96. *Shkola* LC S555. 1865.
97. *Slovo* DK S585 and AN S568. 1861-87.
98. *Slovo do hromad* DK S587. 1869-70.
99. *Stanislavivski visty* AN S724. 1912-13.
100. *Strakhopud* AP S785. 1912.
101. *Svit* (1882-2) AP S954. 1881-2.
102. *Svit* (1906-7) AP S9545; AP 58 U5S842 (hard copy). mf: 1907; hard copy: 1906-7.
103. *Svit* (Nowy Sacz) AP S955. 1914.
104. *Svoboda* DK S863. 1897-1919, 1922-39.
105. *Torhovi visty* HD T674. 1914.
106. *Uchytel* (1869-74, 1880) LB U456. 1869, 1871-4.
107. *Uchytel* (1889-1914) LB U457. 1890-1914
107A. *Ukrainsko-ruskyi arkhiv.* (fiche?) 1906-21.
108. *Vechernytsi* PG V447. 1862-3.
109. *Vesna* (Kolomyia) DK 0766. 1878-80.
110. *Viche* DK V522. 1880-2.
111. *Vinochek* AN V555. 1904-8.
112. *Vistnyk Narodnoho doma* AP V577. 1882-1914.
113. *Vremennyk Instytuta stavropyhiiskoho* AS V745. 1870-92, 1894-5, 1898-1902, 1905, 1909-14.
114. *Vpered* HX V774. 1911-13.
115. *Zapysky Naukovoho tovarystva imeny Shevchenka* AS N384; AS 142 N38 (hard copy). mf: 1892-1937; hard copy: 1894, 1908, 1911, 1913, 1917, 1925, 1933-7.
116. *Zdorovlie* HV Z467. 1912-14.
117. *Zemlia i volia* (Chernivtsi [1906], Lviv [1907 on]) DK Z455. 1906-11.
118. Zerkalo (1889-93) AP Z4245. 1889-91.
119. *Zerkalo* (1906-8) AP Z425. 1906.
120. *Zhytie i slovo* PG Z486. 1894-7.
121. *Zhyvaia mysl* AP Z456. 1902-5.
122. *Zoria* PG Z675. 1880, 1882-97.
123. *Zoria* (Kolomyia) PG Z6755. 1902-3.
124. *Zoria halytska* DK Z675. 1848-57.
125. *Zoria kolomyiskaia* (Kolomyia) AP Z675. 1875.

Source: B 297.

Note: Unless otherwise, noted, the periodicals listed appeared in Lviv and the holdings of the University of Toronto are in microfilm.

Table 29: Ukrainian Periodicals from Galicia, 1848-1914, in the University of Alberta Library

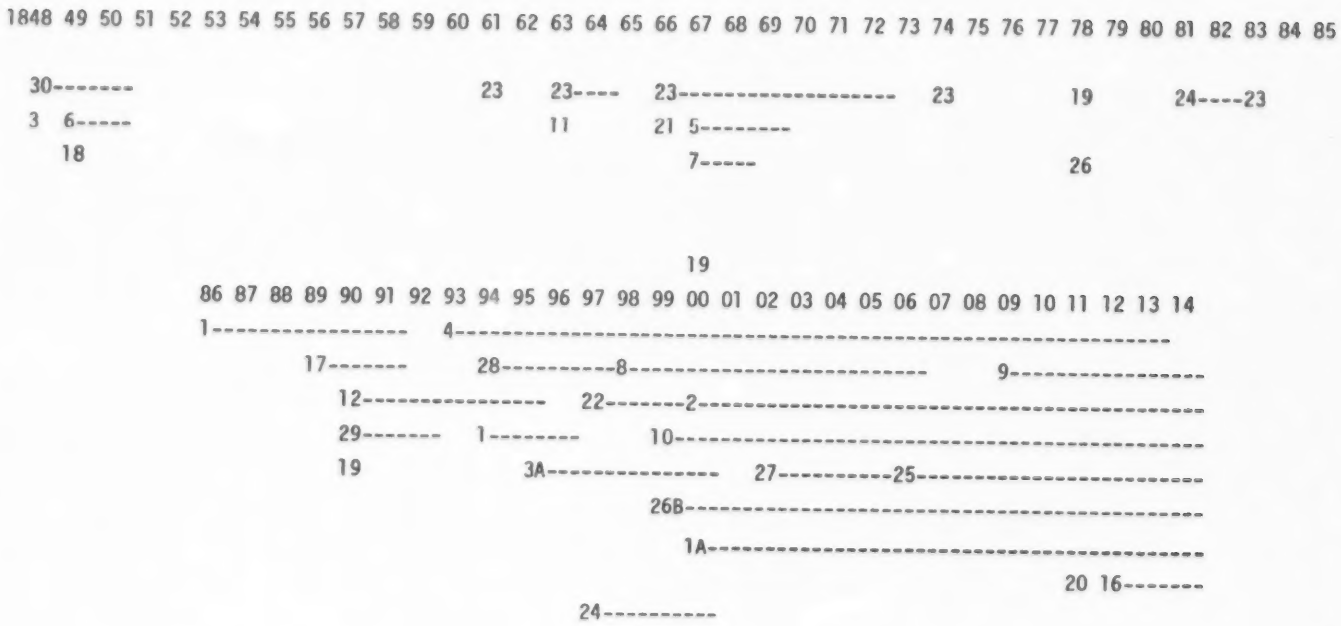


TABLE 29.1: Ukrainian Periodicals from Galicia, 1848-1914, in the University of Alberta Library

1. *Batkivshchyna* mf AP58 U5 B33. 1886-91, 1894-6.
1A. *Chronik der ukrainischen Ševcenko-Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften* mf (fiche) AS 02 2. 1900-14.
2. *Dilo* mf AN 58 U5L9 D57. 1900-39.
3. *Dnewnyk ruskij* mf AN 58 U5 L9D62. 1848.
3A *Etnohrafichnyi zbirnyk* mf (film and fiche) GN 549 S6E8. 1895-1929.
4. *Halychanyn* mf AN 58 U5L9 G15. 1893-1913.
5. *Halychanyn...pryloha do "Slova"* mf AP 01 247. 1867-9.
6. *Halycho-ruskii vistnyk* AN 58 U5 L9 H19. 1849-50.
7. *Literaturnaia pryloha dlia..."Slova"* mf PG 01 66. 1867-8.
8. *Literaturno-naukovyi vistnyk* mf AP 58 U5L77. 1898-1932.
9. *Materialy do ukrainskoi bibliohrafii* mf (fiche) Z 02 11. 1909-37.
10. *Materialy do ukrainskoi ethnolohii* mf (fiche) GN 549 S6M4. 1899-1919.
11. *Meta* AP 01 266. 1863? 1865?
12. *Narod* (Lviv and Kolomyia) mf AP 01 246. 1890-5.
17 *Novyi halychanyn* mf PG 01 67. 1889-91.
18. *Novyny* mf AN 58 U5 L9 N94. 1849.
19. *Pravda* mf PG 01 27. 1878, 1890-1.
20. *Ruś. Czasopismo póswięcone dziejom i kulturze Ukrainy, Podola, Wołynia i Rusi Czerwonej* DK 508 A2R9. 1911.
21. *Rusalka* AP 01 264. 1866.
22. *Ruslan* AN 58 U5L9R95. 1897-9.
23. *Slovo* mf AN 58 U5L9 S63. 1861, 1863-4, 1866-72, 1874, 1883.
24. *Svit* mf AP 01 265. 1881-2.
24A. *Svoboda* mf Dk 01 67. 1897-1900.
25. *Ukrainsko-ruskyi arkhiv* mf (fiche) DK 02 56. 1906-21.
26. *Vesna* (Kolomyia) mf AP 01 260. 1878.
26A. *Zapysky NTSh* AS 142 N29. Vols. 110, 130, 132, 134-40, 143, 146-7, 156-7 in special collections; 160-3, 165-6, 168-9, 171-3, 176, 180-5, 187-8, 193 in main library. Plus extensive holdings in microfilm, especially for earlier volumes.
26B. *Zbirnyk Filolohichnoi sektsii NTSh* mf Z 01 323. 1899-1929.
27. *Zhyvaia mysl* mf AP 01 262. 1902-5.
28. *Zhytie i slovo* mf AP 01 244. 1894-7.
29. *Zoria* mf AP 01 84. 1890-2.
30. *Zoria halytska* PA 58 U5Z88. 1848-50.

Source: B 302, with some corrections from library catalogue.

Note: Unless otherwise noted, the periodicals listed appeared in Lviv. According to the CIUS Bulletin (September-December 1978, September-December 1979, May 1982) the library has also acquired: *Dodatok do "Batkivshchyny"* (1866), *Druh* (1874-7), *Druh naroda* (1876), *Pravnychi i ekonomichni rozvidky NTSh* (1900-12), *Rus'* (1867), and *Vechernytsi* (1862-3); it acquired *Meta* for 1865 and not 1863.

b) Bukovina

Unless otherwise noted, all periodicals mentioned below appeared in Chernivtsi.

(1) The Political Press

(a) Russophile

The Russophile newspaper *Pravoslavnaia Bukovyna* began publication in Vienna in 1893, but in that same year moved to Chernivtsi. It came out three times a week until 1905. The Russophile political organization *Narodnaia rada* published the weekly *Bukovynski vidomosty* (1895-1909), edited by V. Kozaryshchuk, as well as a series of weeklies that started with *Narodnaia rada* (1904-8) and was continued by *Pravoslavnaia Rus'* (1909-10) and *Russkaia pravda* (1910-14).

(b) National Populist

The most important Ukrainian periodical in Bukovina was the newspaper *Bukovyna*, which appeared from 1885 to 1910, was revived in 1912-14 under the name *Nova Bukovyna* and appeared again under the name *Bukovyna* from 1915 to 1918. It was a fortnightly in 1885-91, weekly in 1892-5, thrice-weekly in 1898-1910 and daily in 1896-7. The first editor of *Bukovyna* was the outstanding Bukovinian writer Osyp Fedkovych. Thereafter the editors included Sylvester Dashkevych, Vasyl Dutchak, Lev Kohut, Antin Krushelnytsky, Volodymyr Kushnir, Ostap Lutsky, Osyp Makovei, Ierotei Pihuliak, Vasyl Shchurat and Lev Turbatsky. Contributors included leading Ukrainian writers and publicists not only from Galicia and Bukovina but also from Dnieper Ukraine (e.g., Mykhailo Drahomanov, Borys Hrinchenko, Oleksander Konysky, Mykhailo Kotsiubynsky and Mykola Mikhnovsky). Many of the more noteworthy articles that appeared in *Bukovyna*, 1895-1909, are listed in B 461, pp. 623-4. Stefan Smal-Stotsky published several issues of a literary supplement to Bukovyna entitled *Zerna* (1887-8). Osyp Makovei started the Sunday supplement *Nedilia. Dodatok do Bukovyny* in 1895; it lasted until 1909.

The national populist organization Ruska Rada sponsored the publication of the illustrated weekly *Narodnyi holos* (1909-14). In 1910 the paper carried a literary supplement: *Povistevyi dodatok do "Narodnoho holosu"*.

In 1912-14 Zenon Kuzelia edited *Ukraina*, which at first came out weekly and later three times a month.

(See also *Ruska rada*, 4.)

(c) Radical

The Galician radical Viacheslav Budzynovsky edited the fortnightly *Pratsia* in Chernivtsi in 1897, but the radical press only really developed in the decade before the First World War. The radical publications were *Narodna volia* (1905-9), the fortnightly *Narodna sprava* (1907-10) and *Hromadianyn* (1909-11), edited by Iu. Serbyniuk.

(d) Social Democratic

The chief social democratic organ in Bukovina was *Borba* (1908-14, 1918), edited by Osyp Bezpalko. *Borba* was published in Hlyboka until 1913, when it moved to Chernivtsi. In

1909 *Slovo pravdy* appeared as a supplement to *Borba*. Several social democratic periodicals were briefly published in Bukovina, but then transferred to Galicia: *Borotba* (1907), *Zeliznychnyk* (1910) and *Zemlia i volia* (see above, C.1.a.2.d).

(2) Scholarly and literary Journals

The first Ukrainian-language periodical in Bukovina was the short-lived *Bukovynskaia zoria* (1870), published by the cultural organization Ruska besida and edited by the gymnasium teacher Ivan Hlibovytsky. *Rodymyi lystok* (1879-82) was a literary-scholarly fortnightly edited by Mykola Ohonovsky; it collapsed because of a lack of subscribers. *Iskra* (1907-8) started as a literary-scholarly periodical, but ended as a popular one.

(See also *Povistevyi dodatok do "Narodnoho holosu"* and *Zerna*, Ib.)

(3) Satirical Journals

Ivan Semaka published the short-lived fortnightly *Lopata* in 1876. Five issues of *Antsykhryst* were published by Stanislav Terletsky in 1902.

(4) The Popular press

Six issues of the fortnightly *Selskii hospodar*, edited by Ivan Semaka, came out in 1878-9; it was an illustrated, popular-economic periodical akin to the Galician *Hospodar* and *Hospodar i promyshlennyk* (see above, C.1.a.5).

The national populists published a newspaper for the peasantry entitled *Ruska rada* (1898-1908) after the political organization of the same name. It appeared first as a fortnightly then as a weekly. It was closely associated with *Bukovyna* (see above, 1b). The national populist popular educational society *Ruska besida* (Bukovina's "Prosvita") issued the monthly *Chytalnia* (1911-13) for reading clubs; its editors included Myron Korduba and Omelian Popovych.

Stanislav Terletsky published *Pryiatel* (1903), which carried the supplement *Nauka i rozvaha* (1903), edited by Lev Kohut and Mykola Hrabchuk. Mykola and Volodymyr Hrabchuk (1905-6) and Lev Kohut (1907-11) later published a monthly series of popular booklets under the title *Narodna biblioteka*. In 1907-8 Volodymyr Hrabchuk published *Hrim*.

A number of popular periodicals in Bukovina were published in villages. The teacher Ivan Danylevych put out *Dobri rady* in Rohozna from 1888 until 1914. In Novi Mamaivtsi, Georgii Savchuk published the illustrated monthly *Selianyn* from 1895 through 1898. In 1899-1900 Savchuk published *Narodnyi vistnyk* in Novi Mamaivtsi, while I. Biletsky continued to publish *Selianyn* (1899-1901) in the village of Chunkiv.

The Galician-based, Russophile *Nauka* came out in Chernivtsi in 1902-5 (see above, C.1.a.5).

(See also *Iskra*, 2: *Iliustrovana biblioteka dlia molodizhy, mishchan i selian*, 11.)

(5) Cooperative-Economic Periodicals

The Ukrainian cooperative organization Selianska kasa published the monthly, later fortnightly *Vistnyk Soiuza ruskykh khliborobskykh spilok na Bukovyni* "Selianska kasa" (1903-7), which appeared as a supplement to *Ruska Rada* (see above, 4). In 1908-11 it appeared as a separate fortnightly with the title *Narodne bohatstvo* (edited by Lev Kohut).

Stefan Smal-Stotsky edited the economic periodical *Khliborob* (1904-13), which was published by the Council of Crownland [Agri]culture for the Duchy of Bukovina (U *Rada kultury kraievoi dlia voievodstva Bukovyny*).

(6) A Periodical of the Gymnastic Associations

In 1907 the Sich gymnastic socities in Bukovina published *Visty z Sichy*.

(7) The Religious Press

Kandelia (R Candela) (1874-1914) was the Orthodox church's journal in Bukovina. It came out in both Romanian and Ukrainian.

(8) The Pedagogical Press

Ruska shkola, published by the pedagogical society of the same name, came out in 1888-91; it was edited by Stefan Smal-Stotsky. Iliarii Karbulytsky was involved with the editing of *Promin* (Vashkivtsi, 1904-7) and its successor *Kameniari* (Mamaivtsi, 1908-14, 1921-2), both of which were teachers' fortnightlies.

(9) The Cantors' Press

Adam Kostashchuk published the cantors' periodical *Ranok* in the village of Marenychi in 1909-11. Iakov Bulbuk published *Diakivski vidomosti*, "organ of the Russo-Orthodox church cantors in Bukovina," in 1910-11.

(10) Youth Periodicals

The organs of the youth were *Holos molodizhy* (1909) and *Molodizh* (1910).

(11) Children's Periodicals

A periodical for young people was published by Ruska rada and edited by Omelian Popovych: *Biblioteka dlia molodizhy* (1885-9). It was renamed *Iliustrovana biblioteka dlia molodizhy, mishchan i selian* (1890-3), signifying an attempt also to appeal to burghers and peasants. It narrowed its focus again to school children in its last incarnation as *Lastivka* (1894-6), when it was edited by Ievhen Semaka as well as Omelian Popvych.

(12) Non-Ukrainian Periodicals

German-language papers published in Chernvitsi include *Bukowina* (1862-7), which came out three times a week, and the daily *Csernowitzer Zeitung* (1886-1916). An important source on the revolution of 1848-9 is a Romanian- and German-language paper *Bucovina* (G *Bukowina*) (1848-50) published by the Romanian nationalist E. Hurmuzaki.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The tables that follows (30, 30.1) present the holdings of the Bukovinian press in the University of Toronto library. The University of Alberta library (according to B 302) has only the following serials from Bukovina:

Bukovyna mf AN 58 U5C5 B93. 1885-6, 1888-91.
Nedilia mf AP 01 250. 1895.
Ruska rada mf AN 58 U5T8 R95. 1898-1902.

Table 30: Ukrainian Periodicals from Galicia, 1848-1914, in the University of Alberta Library

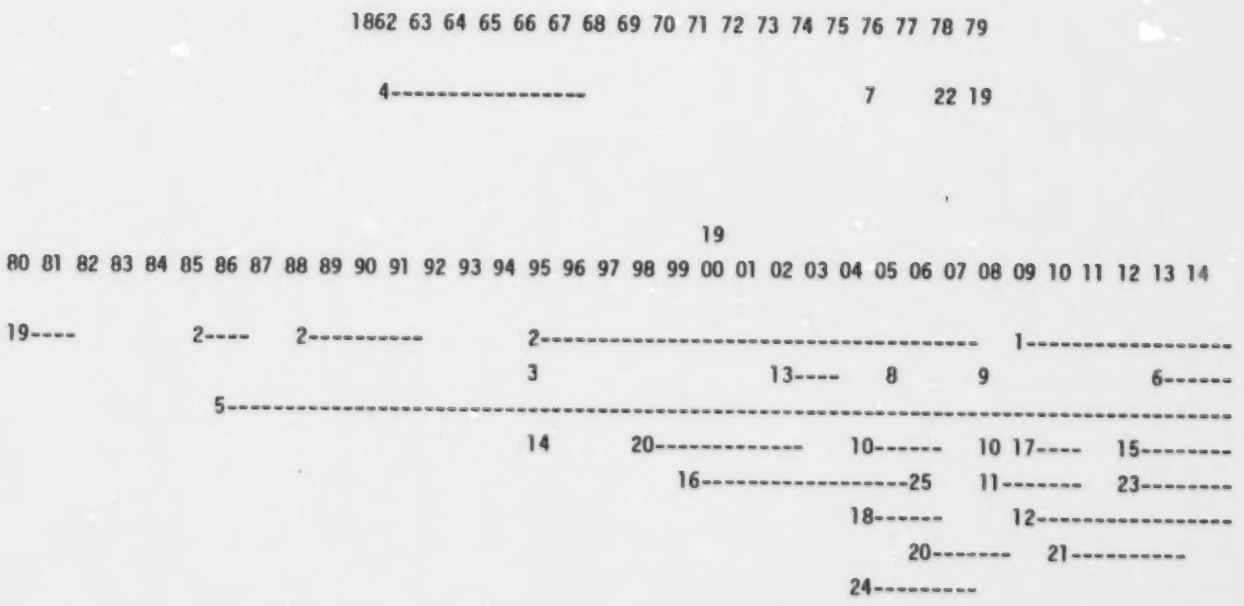


TABLE 30.1: Ukrainian Periodicals from Bukovina, 1862-1914, in the University of Toronto Library

1. *Borba* (Hlyboka and Chernivtsi) AP B673 (2 copies). 1909-14.
2. *Bukovyna* DK B856. 1885-6, 1888-91, 1895-1907.
3. *Bukovynski vidomosty* DK B859. 1895.
4. *Bukowina* AN B875. 1862-7.
5. *Czernowitzer Zeitung* AN C968. 1886-1916.
6. *Kameniari* (Mamaivtsi) LB K355. 1913-14.
7. *Lopata* AP L673. 1876.
8. *Narodna biblioteka* PA N273. 1905.
9. *Narodna sprava* DK N363. 1908.
10. *Narodnaia rada* DK N3635. 1904-6, 1908.
11. *Narodne bohatstvo* HD N266. 1908-10.
12. *Narodnyi holos* AP N276. 1909-14.
13. *Nauka* (Kolomyia, Lviv, Vienna, Chernivtsi [1902-5], Lviv) AP N387. 1902-3.
14. *Nedilia. Dodatok do Bukovyny* PG N445. 1895.
15. *Nova Bukovyna* DK N685. 1912-14.
16. *Pravoslavnaia Bukovyna* (Vienna [1893] and Chernivtsi [1893-1905]), BX P755. 1900-5.
17. *Pravoslavnaia Rus'* DK P738. 1909-10.
18. *Promin* (Vashkivtsi) LA P655. 1904-6.
19. *Rodymyi lystok* AP R655. 1879-81.
20. *Ruska rada* DK R872. 1898-1902, 1906-8.
21. *Russkaia pravda* DK R892. 1910-12.
22. *Selskii hospodar* AP L673. 1878.
23. *Ukraina* DK U5533. 1912-14.
24. *Vistnyk Soiuza ruskykh khliborobskykh spilok na Bukovnyi "Selianska kasa"* HG V578. 1904-7.
25. *Zemlia i volia* (Chernivtsi [1906] and Lviv) DK Z455. 1906.

Source: B 297.

Note: Unless otherwise noted, the periodicals listed appeared in Chernivtsi. All the holdings are in microfilm.

(c) Outside Western Ukraine

(1) Vienna

Outside of Galicia and Bukovina, a major centre of West-Ukrainian- oriented publishing was the imperial capital, Vienna. In the late 1850s and 1860 it was in fact the only place where a Ukrainian periodical was published. This was *Vistnyk. Chasopys polytycheska dlia rusynov Avstriiskoi derzhavy* (1850-66), a government organ first edited by Ivan Holovatsky. It was the continuation of *Halycho-ruskii vistnyk* (see above, C.1.a.1). The paper appeared twice and thrice weekly and weekly. It published the supplement

Otechestvennyi sbornyk (1853-9, 1861-2, 1866), a weekly edited by V. Zborovsky. The *Sbornyk* was a miscellany containing, as its subtitle indicated, "stories, tales, historical memoirs, economic and other useful news, etc.etc." Other supplements to *Vistnyk* were *Domova shkola* and the popular *Sion, tserkov, shkola* (1858-9). The latter, edited by V. Zborovsky, appeared twice a week and contained homilies, stories, verses and articles on cultural and topical issues.

In 1864-7 "an illustrated periodical for instruction and amusement," *Zolotaia hramota* was published as an irregular supplement to the satirical *Strakhopud*, which came out in Vienna in 1863-7 (see above, C.1.a.4).

Bukovinian Russophiles in Vienna, led by Hryhorii Kupchanko, published a series of popular periodicals: *Russka pravda* (1888-92), a monthly and (from 1889 on) fortnightly edited by Kupchanko and K. Kozarkevych, replaced in 1893 by *Pravoslavnaia Bukovyna*, which soon transferred to Chernivtsi (see above, C.1.b.1.a); the illustrated monthly *Prosvishcheniie* (1893-1902); and the juvenile monthly *Vinochok dlia russkykh ditochok* (1897).

In 1904-5 appeared the monthly *Misiachnyi kaliendar*, which described itself as "an agricultural periodical, a survey of the news of the whole world and a collection of popular-scientific descriptions from all branches of knowledge." In 1908-10 Ivan Tyvonovych and Nykola Zenon Tsikhovsky published the fortnightly *Chorna rada*.

An excellent German-language fortnightly, *Ruthenische Revue* (1903-5) surveyed Ukrainian affairs for a non-Ukrainian readership. Founded by the national populist Narodnyi komitet, the journal was edited by Roman Sembratovych. It was succeeded by the monthly *Ukrainische Rundschau* (1906-17), edited by Volodymyr Kushnir. During the First World War a weekly of similar profile was published by the Supreme Ukrainian Council (U *Holovna ukrainska rada*), later called the General (U *Zahalna*) Ukrainian Council: *Ukrainische Korrespondenzblatt* (1914-18). The editors included Kost Levytsky, Vasyl Paneiko and Volodymyr Kushnir. *Ukrainische Nachrichten* (1914-19) was published weekly by the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine (U *Soiuz vyzvolennia Ukrainy*) and dealt more with all-Ukrainian than specifically West Ukrainian affairs. The Union also published a Ukrainian-language fortnightly, later (1915 on) weekly: *Vistnyk Soiuza vyzvolennia Ukrainy* (1914-18). The paper, edited by Volodymyr Doroshenko, Mykhailo Vozniak and Andrii Zhuk, reported on all-Ukrainian affairs and on the work of the Union among Ukrainian POWs.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

The following table (30A) presents the holdings of the Viennese Ukrainian press in the University of Toronto library. The University of Alberta library has only one such periodical: *Vistnyk. Chasopys polytycheska dlia rusynov Avstriiskoi derzhavy* mf AN 58 U5 V6 V65 (1850-66).

TABLE 30A **Ukrainian Periodicals from Vienna, 1850-1918, in the University of Toronto Library**

1. *Choma rada* DK C467. 1908-10.
2. *Misiachnyi kaliendar* HD M575. 1904-5.
3. *Otechestvennyi sbornyk* AP 0744. 1853, 1857-9, 1861-2.
4. *Prosvishcheniie* AP P778. 1900-2.
5. *Russka pravda* DK R884. 1888-92.
6. *Ruthenische Revue* AP R875. 1903-5.
7. *Sion, tserkov, shkola* BX S526. 1858-9.
8. *Ukrainische Nachrichten* DK U5535. 1914-17.
9. *Ukrainische Rundschau* AP U463. 1906-17.
10. *Ukrainisches Korrespondenzblatt* DK U5537. 1916-18.
11. *Vinochok dlia russkykh ditochok* AP V565. 1897.
12. *Vistnyk. Chasopys polytycheska dlia rusynov Avstriiskoi derzhavy* DK V537. 1853-66.
13. *Vistnyk Soiuza vyzvolennia Ukrainy* DK V539. 1914-16.
14. *Zolotaia hramota* AP Z656. 1864-6.

Source: B 297

Note: All the holdings are in microfilm.

(2) Elsewhere

Many other periodicals included some coverage of Galician and Bukovinian affairs. For example, the publications of Mykhailo Drahomanov in Geneva, *Hromada* (1878-82) and *Volnoe slovo* (1881-3), interpreted West Ukrainian society and politics from a socialist perspective. The radical Ivan Franko regularly surveyed Galician, and to a lesser extent Bukovinian, affairs in the Polish newspapers *Kraj* (St. Petersburg; Franko's contributions 1885-90) and *Prawda* (Warsaw; Franko's contributions 1884-8) and in the Viennese *Die Zeit* (Franko's contributions primarily appeared in 1895-1905). The Austrian social democratic paper *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, founded 1889, also devoted some coverage to Galician affairs, particularly with regard to the socialist movement.

2. Type of Information to be Found in the Press

The periodical press is the single most important source for the history of Western Ukraine in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Periodicals contained information on everything from popular headache remedies to the price of agricultural commodities.

The mass of data in the press is so overwhelming that it is difficult to obtain the precise information sought. The section below (C.3) on Aids to Using the Press offers some suggestions on how to alleviate the difficulty. Here, however, attention should be drawn to the significance of the specialization of periodicals, which increased over time. On church affairs one should consult the religious press, etc. Some organizations published their own periodicals; these generally carried the annual reports of the organizations. The annual reports of organizations that did not have their own organs were generally published in the most important political periodical of the political camp with which a particular organization was affiliated (e.g. *Dilo* for national populist organizations, *Slovo* for the Russophile organizations.) Of particular relevance for social and local history as well as for the history of agriculture and material culture is the popular press (see above, C.1. a. 5. and C.1.b.4.). Peasant-oriented periodicals published much advice on how to improve farming and domestic crafts. The most important feature of the popular press, however, was items of correspondence (U *dopys, korespondentsiia, pysmo*) from the countryside. The correspondence was primarily submitted by peasants, but also by cantors, teachers, priests and others. Generally, popular periodicals had a special section devoted to this correspondence. In *Batkivshchyna*, for example, this section was called *"Visty z kraiu."* The title of each item usually indicated the geographical origin of the letter (by village, nearest post office, district or more general region). The correspondence tended to focus on the development of the national movement in a particular village. Within this overall context, the correspondence provided first-hand information on village personalities, economic matters, social and national antagonism, customs, diet, housing and many other topics. For an example of how the correspondence in the popular press can be exploited for social and local history, see B 275M.

3. Aids to Using the Press

A number of guides to serial collections are useful in locating holdings of specific periodicals. A union catalogue of Ukrainian newspapers in North American repositories was compiled in the early 1950s (B 276); it is by now outdated. Even more outdated is a list of foreign periodicals in the Library of Congress (B 301M). Excellent guides to the West Ukrainan periodical holdings of the University of Toronto library (B 297) and of the Austrian National Library (B 331) have been prepared by Paul R. Magocsi; the guide to the former is itself a useful source of information on West Ukrainian periodicals (place and years of publication, frequency, some illustrations of titles). The list of Ukrainian serials at the University of Alberta (B 302) sorely needs a second, revised edition. The periodical holdings of Ukrainan repositories in Canada have been very tentatively described in an

unpublished paper (B 306). A union catalogue of periodicals in Polish libraries is maintained by the National Library in Warsaw; queries can be made by mail (Biblioteka Narodowa, ul. S. Hankiewicza 1, 00-973 Warsaw). A union catalogue of periodicals in Lviv libraries is maintained by the bibliographic department of LNB AN URSR (see below, IV.G.2.a).

The most useful list of Ukrainian periodicals covers the years from 1816 to 1916 (B 277); it provides information on place and dates of publication, editors and publishers, frequency, addresses, size, supplements and price. A list of titles of Ukrainian periodicals that appeared in Poland in 1918-39 includes information on pre-1918 Galician titles if they were continued or revived in the interwar era (B 281). There is also a list of Polish periodicals published in 1865-1918 (B 275). Both of the latter lists provide Polish locations.

Information on individual periodicals can be found by looking up the title in the Ukrainian-language (B 274 M) and English-language (B 274F) encyclopedias of Ukraine prepared in the diaspora.

There is a good, brief history of the Ukrainian press in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (B 278). A history of the Galician periodical press 1867-1918 (B 281P) emphasizes Polish periodicals, but also covers the Ukrainian press. The history of the Ukrainian press in Bukovina is the subject of two brief surveys (B 282; B 461, pp. 616-34).

Perhaps the single most useful aid to using the West Ukrainian press is the detailed bibliography compiled by Ivan Omelianovych Levytsky. Levytsky attempted to list every Ukrainian-language publication that appeared in Galicia from 1772 on. For periodicals he provided a list of the contents for every year, even including the titles of items of correspondence in the popular press. His bibliography exists in several parts. The years 1772-1800 (useless for the periodical press) are covered in B 6; 1801-86 in B 279 (Levytsky's own copy, with corrections, is preserved in the reference library of the manuscript division of LNB AN URSR; see below, IV.G.2.a); 1887-93 in B 280; and 1894 in a manuscript preserved in the manuscript division of the LNB AN URSR (see below, IV.G.2.a). Levytsky's bibliography was indexed by author. For a solid introduction to Levytsky and his work, see B 281.

Indexes have been published to several Galician periodicals (B 273, 273M, 273Q, 273T; this list is not complete).

Numerous pseudonyms used in the West Ukrainian press are revealed in a dictionary of Ukrainian pseudonyms and cryptonyms (B 274).

CHAPTER IV.

MAJOR LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

A. CANADA

A survey of Slavic and East European resources in major Canadian libraries was published by a Ukrainian scholar in 1976 (B 287). A list of Slavic librarians in Canada has recently been published (B 295M).

1. University of Alberta Library (Edmonton)

Address: Humanities and Social Sciences Library, Rutherford Library North, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2J5. Telephone: 403-492-4174 (general inquiries), 403-492-5791 (reference desk).

The University of Alberta library, according to a report published in 1976, has "one of the finest and fastest growing collections in Canada," with over 1,350,000 volumes, including 9,600 volumes in its Ukrainian collection (B 287, pp. 5, 541). In the same report, the Ukrainian history collection of the University of Alberta, estimated at over 2,500 volumes, was characterized as "qualitatively weaker than its Russian counterpart"; nineteenth-century history holdings were noted to be superficial (B 287, p. 16). But especially since the establishment of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in 1976, the University of Alberta has developed and continues to develop a strong collection of publications concerning Western Ukraine in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, its Galician holdings are much fuller than its Bukovinian holdings (the recent purchase from the Austrian National Library of microfilm copies of basic publications on Bukovina has somewhat corrected the imbalance); and a real gap in the collection profile is the absence of Polish historical serials that publish important contributions to the history of Galicia (e.g., *Studia Historyczne, Rocznik Przemyski, Z Pola Walki*). Development plans include duplicating in microform Ukrainian serials from Galicia and Bukovina held by the Austrian national library (see below, C.1).

A catalogue of the Ukrainian serials in the University of Alberta library was published in 1983 (B 302) and there are plans to update the catalogue on a regular basis. A catalogue of all Ukrainian micro- materials in the library was published in 1984 (B 303). Some indication of the library's West Ukrainian holdings can be obtained by consulting the bibliography (VII) of this handbook, which provides locations for many of the works listed (the University of Alberta library is abbreviated CaAEU). The library's collection of Ukrainian periodicals from Galicia has been shown above in Table 29 (for its holdings of Ukrainian periodicals from Bukovina and Vienna, see above, III.C.1.b.2 and III.C.1.c.1).

Recent acquisitions relating to Ukraine have been listed in the Newsletter of CIUS, beginning with issue no. 1 of vol. 3 (September-December 1978).

There is a substantial backlog in the cataloguing of acquisitions; the library has much more material on Western Ukraine than the catalogues indicate.

Many important monographs on Western Ukraine were acquired by the library in 1984 as part of the bequest of Ivan L. Rudnytsky.

2. University of Toronto Library

Address: John Robarts Library, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.

In 1971 the University of Toronto library had nearly four million volumes in book and microform. The Slavic cataloguer Wasyl Veryha estimated that its Ukrainian holdings then far exceeded 7,000 titles in 10,000 volumes (B 308). In 1976 Bohdan Budurowycz estimated that the Ukrainian collection had 9,450 volumes (B 287, p. 541).

Since the Chair of Ukrainian Studies was established at the University of Toronto in the fall of 1980, the Ukrainian research collection in the university library has been greatly strengthened. The holder of the Chair, Paul R. Magocsi, has created a comprehensive catalogue of Ukrainian holdings throughout the University of Toronto library system; he has plans to publish the catalogue. In 1983 the University of Toronto acquired the Peter Jacyk Collection of Ukrainian Serials, comprising over 400 reels of microfilm, containing runs of 175 newspapers and journals from Galicia, Bukovina, Transcarpathia and Vienna, 1848-1918. The collection represents a virtual duplication in microfilm of the holdings of the Austrian national library in Vienna (see below, C.1). An illustrated catalogue of the collection, with call numbers and basic information on the periodicals, has been published (B 297). The catalogue does not mention that the University of Toronto library also has in microform the fifteen volumes of *Ukrainsko-ruskyi arkhiv* (Lviv: NTSh, 1906-21). The West Ukrainian periodical holdings of the University of Toronto library have been presented above in Tables 28, 30 and 30A.

Preserved in the Rare Book and Special Collections Department is a copy of Pauli Żegota's *Pieśni ludu ruskiego w Galicyi*, 2 vols. (1839-40).

3. Ukrainian Museum and Archives, Basilian Fathers (Mundare, Alberta)

Address: Ukrainian Museum and Archives, Basilian Fathers, Mundare, Alberta.

The Basilian monastery in Mundare has an uncatalogued, deteriorating and not easily accessible treasury of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Galiciana. The collection

consists of approximately 20,000 volumes. From a third to a half of the volumes concern religion, about a sixth to a fifth history. There are a few brief descriptions of the collection (B 296F, 305-7). Access is by permission of the Basilian Fathers. It is best to use the library in the summer, since most books are kept in an unheated basement.

In the monastery itself, i.e., outside the basement, there is said to be a collection of ecclesiastical schematisms. At least one can also be found in the basement library (B 268). Galician and Bukovinian serials reportedly held by Mundare, some incompletely, are: the leading Galician daily newspaper *Dilo* (Lviv), 1912-14; *Emigrant* (Lviv), 1911-1915; the radical paper *Hromadskyi holos* (Lviv), 1913; *Iliustrovana Ukraina* (Lviv), 1913-14; *Kaliendar Prosvity* (Lviv), 1884-1939; *Katolytskyi Vskhid* (Lviv), 1904; *Khrystyianskyi kaliendar Misionaria* (Zhovkva), 1903-39; *Literaturno-naukovyi visnyk* (Lviv), 1907-31; *Misionar* (Zhovkva), 1898 (or 1910)-1939; *Narodnyi holos* (Chernivtsi), 1909-12; *Nedilia* (Lviv), 1911-12; *Nova Bukovyna* (Chernivtsi, 1912); *Nyva* (Lviv), 1907-33; *Osnova* (Lviv), 1907, 1912-13; *Poslannyk* (Lviv), 1909; the clerical organ *Ruslan* (Lviv), 1909-14; the popular newspaper *Svoboda* (Lviv), 1910, 1912-14; *Tovarysh. Iliustrovanyi kaliendar* (Lviv), 1904; *Vinochek* (Lviv), 1908; *Vistnyk stanyslavivskoi eparkhii* (Stanyslaviv), 1909; *Vpered* (Lviv), 1912-21; and *Zapysky ChSVV* (Zhovkva), 1924-8.

The library has a copy of the original edition of *Rusalka dnistrovaia* (Budapest, 1837). Among other books in the Mundare collection are Julian Pelesz's *Geschichte der Union der ruthenischen Kirche mit Rom* (Vienna, 1881); a school catechism (Lviv, 1891); Andrei Sheptytsky's *Nasha vira* (Zhovkva, 1902); and a catalogue of the publications of the Basilian Fathers in Zhovkva (1914).

4. Oseredok (The Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Centre, Winnipeg)

Address: 184 Alexander Avenue East, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0L6. Telephone: 204-942-0218.

The library at Oseredok, founded in 1944, has nearly 40,000 volumes of books and periodicals. It has a very spotty collection of materials relating to Austrian Galicia and Bukovina, although some rare items can be found there, such as O. Terletsky [I. Zanevych], *Znesenie panshchyny v Halychyni* (Lviv, 1895), and M. Malynovsky, *Obozriniie istorii tserkvy russkoi, izriadniie halytskoi* (Lviv, 1852). The library has hard copies of the following Galician periodicals: *Dobra novyna* (1913-14); *Literaturno-naukovyi vistnyk* (1903, richn. VI, t. XXIV; 1911 complete); *Pravda* (1870, nos. 1-6; 1879, nos. 1-10); *Uchytel* (1891, nos. 4-24); and *Vistnyk "Narodnoho doma"* (1891-8, 1908-14, one issue from 1918-19). It is also reported (B 306) to have scattered issues of the following periodicals: *Chytalnia* (1911-12) from Chernivtsi; *Prapor* (1909) from Kolomyia; *Dzvinok* (1903-14), *Emigrant* (1913-14), *Hromadskyi holos* (1907), *Iliustrovana Ukraina* (1914) and *Nauka* (1907) from Lviv; and *Nailuchshyi pryiatel zhovnira-kaliendar* (1908-13), *Ruthenische Revue* (1904-5) and *Ukrainische Rundschau* (1906-15) from Vienna.

Oseredok is open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 am to 4 pm, and Sunday, 2 pm to 5 pm. Xeroxing is available.

There is a brief, outdated description of the library's holdings (B 293).

B. USA

For locating books on Western Ukraine in American libraries, there are two important printed union lists. The Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalogue (B 296R) and The National Union Catalogue (B 297M). The former union catalog lists Cyrillic publications issued in 1955 and earlier, as reported by about 220 North American libraries. The latter lists pre-1956 imprints in the Latin alphabet. Publications from 1956 on, no matter in which alphabet, are listed in the various supplements to The National Union Catalog.

A survey of North American library resources on East Central and Southeastern Europe, including Poland and Romania, has been published (B 294). A list of Slavic librarians in North America also exists (B 295M). There is a survey of archival and manuscript collections in the United States relating to Russia and the Soviet Union, including Ukraine (B 288).

1. Harvard University Library

Address: Widener Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. Telephone: 617-495-2411 (Reference Desk, Widener Library).

The Harvard University Library encompasses a large network of units, including Widener Library, which houses the bulk of the Slavic collection,and Houghton Library, which keeps rare books and manuscripts.

Harvard has about 250,000 titles in 500,000 volumes (c. 1974) in Slavic languages or dealing with the history or literature of Slavic countries. Most older books at Harvard are classified according to the unique Widener system; more recent acquisitions are classified according to the standard Library of Congress system. In 1971 the Widener-classified Slavic collection (Slav, PSlav and SlavDoc classifications; almost 105,000 titles) had 4,606 titles in Ukrainian, with 1,817 entries in Ukrainian history. In 1959 the library purchased over 800 books from the estate of Mykola Tsehlynsky (Nicholas Ceglinsky), including much Galiciana from the twentieth century (there is a list of the purchases, B 304). The Ukrainian collection has grown rapidly since the establishment of an endowed chair of Ukrainian Studies in 1968 and of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute in 1973. The Institute aims to develop the Ukrainian collection at Harvard into a central Ukrainian library which would contain all basic Ukrainian periodicals and monographs.

There is a published catalogue of the Widener-classified Slavic collection (B 292; for Galician holdings, see vol. 1, pp. 300-1; 587-9) and a catalogue of Harvard's Ukrainian reference acquisitions in the early 1970s (B 296). The *Harvard Ukrainian Studies Newsletter* (1970-7) reported on the development of the Ukrainian collection; from 1972 on it ran a regular rubric entitled "Library Acquisitions."

Harvard also has an extensive collection of Judaica, rich in Galician materials. Its Hebraica collection contains 1,000 Lviv imprints, and the Judaica collection contains c. 300 items in Polish. There are printed catalogues to the Judaica collection at Harvard (B 289-91).

2. The Library of Congress

Address: 10 First St. SE, Washington, DC. Telephone: 202-426-5000.

The Library of Congress is one of the world's great research libraries. In the mid-1970s the library was estimated to have 800,000 Slavic items, including 5-600,000 books. Its Ukrainian holdings were conservatively estimated at 7,550 titles in 1976. According to J.B. Rudnyckyj, writing in 1956, one of the gaps in the collection was "Western Ukrainian serials and periodicals" (B 301S). The library has strong Polish and Romanian collections.

The library has valuable, but incomplete runs of statistical and official publications of Bukovina: the *Stenographische Protokolle* of the diet, *Gasetz- und Verordnungsblatt* (48 vols., 1850-1918) and *Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina* (vols. 1-2, 4-6, 8-14, 17: 1892-1913) (see above, III.A.3). It also has many Austrian statistical publications, including *Österreichische Statistik* (see above, III.A.1)

There are published overviews of the Slavic and East European resources of the library (B 288M, 295) and an unpublished survey of the Ukrainian collection (B 301S). A much outdated listing of foreign periodicals in the library (B 301M) has been superseded, for Ukrainian periodicals, by B 276, which has also become outdated.

3. The New York Public Library

Address: Fifth Ave. & 42nd St., New York, New York 10018.

The New York Public Library has 194,000 volumes in its Slavonic Division, with about 8,000 volumes in the Ukrainian language. In 1972 its Polish collection numbered 35,000 volumes, its Romanian collection 13,000. Its Jewish collection has over 140,000 items, including over 600 on Jews in Poland. The Jewish collection includes a microfilm copy of Lviv's Yiddish daily, *Togblat* (incomplete holdings for 1904-11).

The library has an excellent, if incomplete, set of official statistical publications relating to Western Ukraine, including *Österreichische Statistik*, fragmentary Galician statistical

publications and all volumes except for the first of *Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina* (see above, III.A).

Among holdings of periodicals from or relating to Western Ukraine are: *Nash holos* (1910-11), *Literaturno-naukovyi vistnyk* (vols. 5-8 and incomplete thereafter), *Ruthenische Revue and Ukrainische Rundschau* (vols. 1, 3, 4 incomplete, 7-12 incomplete), *Volnoe slovo* (1881-3), *Die Zeit* (vols. 8-11 incomplete, 13-40) and *Zhytie i slovo* (1895, v. 4).

There are printed catalogues of the library's Slavonic collection (B 300; see vol. 5, pp. 826-7 for Bukovina, and vol. 14, pp. 125-38 for Galicia), Jewish collection (B 298-9, 301) and government publications (B 207). There is also a general survey of the library's research collections, including the Slavonic Division (B 308F).

The library's holdings do not circulate and the library does not participate in interlibrary loan, but photocopying and microfilming are available.

4. Columbia University Library

Address: Columbia University Libraries, New York, New York 10027.

The main library of Columbia University is the Butler Library. Columbia's East Central European collection has over 140,000 volumes. The Polish section is particularly strong, with approximately 31,000 volumes (in the early 1970s). The Romanian holdings number about 3,800 volumes (excluding periodicals).

Periodicals in the library of interest to researchers of Western Ukraine include *Dobra novyna* (1913-14), Ivan Franko. *Statti i materialy* (vols. 1, 5-8, 10-12), *Krytyka* (1903-11 incomplete), *Ruthenische Revue* (1903-5) and *Volnoe slovo* (1881-3).

There is an almost useless published survey of the library's Ukrainian holdings (B 286).

5. YIVO Institute for Jewish Research

Address: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1048 Fifth Ave., New York, New York 10028.

After World War II the YIVO library inherited about 50,000 volumes of books and periodicals and some 30,000 folders of archival material from its parent institution in Vilnius (founded in 1925). In the late 1960s the library had over 300,000 titles. In the mid-1970s its holdings on East Central Europe were estimated at 12,000 volumes of books and 1,700 periodical titles, not including belles lettres and some special collections. The main focus of the East European holdings is Jewish life in Poland. YIVO has an excellent collection of Galician Judaica as well as some general publications on Galicia.

A xerox copy of YIVO's catalogue cards referring to Jews in Ukraine is held by the Bibliographic verification division of the University of Alberta library. A general survey of YIVO has been published (B 285).

6. University of Illinois Slavic and East European Library

Address: 225 Library, University of Illinois, 1408 West Gregory Drive, Urbana, Illinois 61801 USA.

The library has 410,000 volumes in Slavic and East European languages plus 100,000 volumes on Russian and Eastern Europe in Western languages. There are 70,000 additional volumes of Russian and Ukrainian titles in microform. In the mid-1970s the Ukrainian collection was estimated at 24,000 volumes. Current journal subscriptions from the USSR and Eastern Europe number over 3,000. A major holding is the 7,000-volume Elias Czaykowsky Collection of Ukrainian Culture. In addition to a microfilm of *Dilo* (1883, 1886, 1898-1913, 1924-39), the library has a microfilm of *Hromadskyi holos* (1913-14, 1923).

Two features of the library make it particularly important: its Slavic Reference Service and its Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe.

The Slavic Reference Service offers help with unlocated items or difficult reference questions in the Slavic field. This is a free year-round service. Slavic librarians are nearly always on duty between 8 am and 5 pm weekdays (tel. 217-333-1349, 1348 or 1340). One can also write to the Slavic Reference Service c/o the library. Items that are unavailable in North American libraries and that are consistent with Illinois's collection profile are usually ordered from European or Soviet libraries and made available for loan.

The Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe facilitates use of the library's resources by outside scholars. Associateships are available for periods of one to eight weeks from early June through early August. Associates are eligible to receive visiting faculty privileges in the library, including free access to the stacks, the use of a carrel and the right to check out books and periodicals. Private rooms in air-conditioned campus dormitories are also arranged; up to fourteen nights of housing can be provided gratis. Further information is available from the sponsor of the programme: The Russian and East European Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1208 West California Avenue, Urbana, Illinois 61801 USA (tel. 217-333-1244).

A list of the library's Slavic and East European newspapers (as of May 1978) has been duplicated (B 287M).

7. Other Collections

The Hoover Institution in Stanford, California, has good Galician holdings (see B 288, 296M). The University of Michigan Library, in Ann Arbor, has strong Polish and Ukrainian collections. Undescribed and poorly catalogued is the rich Ukrainian collection of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the US (*U Ukrainska vilna akademiia nauk*) in New York City. There is a guide to Washington, DC's library and archival resources for Russian and Soviet, including Ukrainian, studies (B 288M).

C. VIENNA: LIBRARIES

The West Ukrainian holdings of Viennese libraries are well, if briefly, described in B 331 (see also B 327). Here only supplementary information on two major libraries is presented.

1. Österreichische Nationalbibliothek

Address: Josefsplatz 1, 1015 Vienna.

In addition to fine Ukrainian holdings (a list of its Ukrainian serials is provided in B 331), the Austrian National Library has a rich Galician Polish collection (e.g., the newspapers *Czas*, 1853-1915; *Gazeta Lwowska*, 1811-1918; *Gazeta Naddniestrzańska*, 1884-9; *Kurjer Lwowski*, 1885-1918; *Naprzód*, 1892-1901, 1903-15). It also has a close to complete collection of Austrian statistical publications (e.g., the complete *Österreichische Statistik*) and a spottier, but still valuable collection of Galician statistical publications (e.g., it does not have *Podrécznik Statystyki Galicji*, but has *Rocznik Statystyki Przemysłu i Handlu Krajowego*, 1885-93, and *Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, vols. 1, 3-6, 8-25) (see above III.A.1-2).

An English-language information leaflet on the library (B 335M) is available at the information desk.

2. Universitätsbibliothek Wien

Address: Dr. Karl Lueger Ring 1, 1010 Vienna.

The University Library in Vienna seems to be underestimated in B 331. In fact, one can find here some rare West Ukrainian materials that are unavailable in the Austrian National Library (e.g., Ivan Franko's major collection of political writings on Galicia, *V naimakh u susidiv*). The period of greatest growth of the University Library was from the 1880s until

the end of the empire: the library had c. 300,000 volumes in 1884, a million by 1923 and not quite a million and a half in 1955-6.

A problem with using the library is that acquisitions through 1931 are catalogued in 62 handwritten (often in Gothic script), thick, folio volumes (G *der alphabetische Bundkatalog*). Entries are alphabetical by author and by title for anonymous works. The alphabetical order is not exact. There is also an acquisitions catalogue, beginning in 1884, that is arranged by year.

There is a clear introduction to the problems of the catalogue together with a general survey of the library's profile (B 309).

D. VIENNA: AUSTRIAN STATE ARCHIVES

The various branches of the Austrian State Archives described below are extremely valuable repositories of unpublished source material on Galicia and Bukovina. In spite of the wealth of their holdings, these archives have been little explored by investigators of Western Ukraine. There is not a single guide to or survey of their holdings on Ukrainian Galicia and Bukovina. The sketches that follow, therefore, can only indicate in a fragmentary and superficial way the relevant archival sources to be found in Vienna.

1. Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv

Address: Wallnerstrasse 6a, 1010 Vienna.

The nucleus of the Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv is formed from the records of the ministry of the interior (G *Ministerium des Innern*), 1848-1918, and its predecessor the court chancery (G *Hofkanzlei*), to 1848. Many of the archives' holdings were destroyed in a fire in 1927.

Owing to the detailed description provided by Józef Chlebowczyk (B 315), it is possible to provide a carton-by-carton (G *Karton*) inventory of the holdings of the Hofkanzlei relating to Galicia. Unfortunately, however, all these materials are currently in restoration and therefore inaccessible.

Karton	Description of materials
229-40	Reorganization of the newly acquired crownland; journeys undertaken to inspect and improve administration; arranged chronologically.
309a-b	Acts of the Court Galician Commission (P *Galicyjska komisja dworska*).
321-42	The gubernial authorities, their instructions, competence, personnel.
401-4	Districts (P *powiaty*).
534-42	Privileges and exemptions of various types granted to individual professions, localities and persons; arranged alphabetically.
626	Industry and artisans; licenses to open various enterprises in Galicia and awards of mastery.
683	Agriculture, including technical progress and augmentation of arable land by draining marshes and transforming communal pastures.
702(part)-3	Agricultural tithes; 702 - through 1807, 703 - 1808 and after.
712	Animal husbandry.
716-17	Agriculture: fodder for horses (a military concern); 716 - through 1799, 717 - 1800 and after.
730-3	Forestry; 730 - through 1789; 731 - 1790-1834; 732 - 1835-43; 733 - 1844-8.
760	Natural catastrophes and aid to victims.
941-64	Urban affairs, especially socio-economic; 941-5 - in chronological order, 946-64 - in alphabetical order.
1132-48	Peasant grievances (P *skargi*), disputes between serfs and lords; in alphabetical order by place.
1210-12	Legal aspects of regulating disputes between serfs and lords; in chronological order.
1228-31	Feudal obligations to the manor in labour, money and kind; in chronological order.
1255-6	Peasant landholding.
1339-40	Conspiracies; 1339 - through 1817, 1340 - 1818 and after.
1493	Property relations, including entailments, fiduciaries.
1520-22,	Jewish affairs.
1529-31,	Jewish affairs.
1540-2,	Jewish affairs.
1548,	Jewish affairs.
1554-5,	Jewish affairs.
1561-7,	Jewish affairs.
1568-73	Jewish affairs.
1624-32	Tax policy, regulation and collection; arranged in chronological order.
1710-13	House-tax (P *podatek domowo-klasowy*), indebtedness.
1744	Earnings tax (P *podatek zarobkowy*).
1753-4	Drink tax (P *podatek od trunków*).
1772	Inheritance tax (P *podatek spadkowy*).
1795	Tobacco monopoly.
1798	State demesnes.
1893-7	Organization of the courts.
1919-20	Matters related to land-register books.
1966-9	Statistics collected for military purposes.
2087-92	Displacement and quartering of military units.

The records of the Ministry of the Interior are also rich in Galiciana, but it is not possible to present even a superficial overview of their scope. Much of what had been listed in the 1909 published inventory (B 321) was destroyed in the 1927 fire. The surviving "general" (G *Allgemeine*) records should contain materials concerning commerce and industry in Galicia, 1870-82 (*Karton* 506) and 1882-99 (*Karton* 507), and regulations on land, forests, water and industry in Galicia, 1872-80 (*Karton* 932), 1887 (*Karton* 933) and 1888 (*Karton* 1888). There are also documents concerning the *Halytsko-ruska matytsa* in 1853-4 (Ministerium des Innern, Allgemeine, V.G.2., Fasz. 234).

The Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv also contains the records of the ministry of agriculture, 1868-1918, and the ministry of religious affairs and education (G *Ministerium für Kultus and Unterricht*), 1772-1918. The records of both ministries remain intact. The papers of the religious and educational ministry include documentation on diocesan reorganization in the late eighteenth century (fascicles 133-4), monasteries and religious orders (fascicle 646; in alphabetical order A-F), the Basilian order 1772-1800 (fascicle 649), the landholding of the Greek Catholic metropolitanate in Lviv (no. 36/A.33) and parishes, listed alphabetically, in Galicia (nos. 182-256/47) and Bukovina (257-66/47).

For a brief description of the archives' holdings,see B 319.

2. Finanz- und Hofkammerarchiv

Address: Himmelpfortgasse 4, 1010 Vienna (Finanzarchiv), and Johannesgasse 6, 1010 Vienna (Hofkammerarchiv).

Both of these archives contain material on Galician industry and commerce. The numbering of the archival units is being changed; the new numbering system uses "red numbers" (G *rote Nummern or Karton rot*).

Among the records of the Finanzarchiv's Central Office is a collection entitled "cadastres" (G *Kataster*), 1810-74.

The Hofkammerarchiv preserves the archives of the court of audit (G *Archiv des Rechnungshofes*), which includes the records of the court audit office (G *Hofrechenkammer*), 1762-92, the central state bookkeeping office (G *Staatshauptbuchhaltung*), 1792-4, and the supreme state control (G *Oberste Staatskontrolle*), 1794-1801, each having a separate Galician subdivision. Among the state demesnal records (G *Domänenakten*) are records referring to Galicia (G *Galizischen Domänen*), 1772-1800, with documentation on the administration of state property and German colonization in Galicia (G *Ansiedlungsakten*), as well as the records of the court commission for Galicia (G *Galizischen Hofkommissionsakten*), 1792-4, mainly papers on exchanges of property with the Dominican order and various nobles. The collection

entitled "commerce" (G *Kommerz*) contains a series for the crownlands, 1749-1813, including Galicia. The minting and mining records (G *Münz- und Bergwesen*), 1745-1848, include material on Galicia; the documents are arranged by crownland from 1765 to 1804 and thereafter chronologically. The Austrian fiscal affairs collection (G *Österreichische Kamerale*) documents the administrative actions of the court treasury (G *Hofkammer*) in the Austrian lands, 1762-1848; these records cover a wide range of topics (see B 334, p. 131). For inventories of the archives' holdings, see B 322 (*Finanzarchiv*) and 324 (*Hofkammerarchiv*).

3. Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv

Address: Minoritenplatz 1, 1010 Vienna. Telephone: 63-56-31, 63-56-91.

The Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv contains, as its German name indicates, dynastic, court and government records. Its holdings are multifarious. There is a detailed inventory of the archives' collections (B 314), a brief description in English (B 335) and an article on its holdings relating to Polish history (B 343). The following survey will describe documentation relevant to Galicia and Bukovina in individual collections of the archives, in alphabetical order by the German name of the collection. The old numbering system was based on the fascicle (G *Faszikel*), the new system on the carton (G *Karton*).

a) Grosse Korrespondenz

This collection of miscellaneous correspondence includes the Kauntiz-Pergen correspondence of 1772-4.

b) Das habsburg-lothringische Familienarchive

(1) Hofreisen

Fascicles 1-13 are reports from Emperor Joseph II's journeys, 1766-88, including journeys to Galicia.

(2) Sammelbände

The personal correspondence of the imperial family, some of it unpublished, is kept here. Particularly the correspondence of Joseph II would refer to Galicia.

c) Die Hofarchive, Das Hofzeremonielldepartement

Includes one volume of acts (Sonderreihe 28) on an imperial journey to Lviv in 1817.

d) Informationsbüro

The Informationsbüro was the Austrian central intelligence bureau. It kept records on political and social unrest throughout Austria, including the crownlands of Galicia and Bukovina. The Informationsbüro as an institution was founded in 1877, but the archival collection of the Informationsbhro contains detailed records from 1868-76 as well as scattered records from 1838-48. The Informationsbüro was dissolved in 1908 as a result of administrative reorganization. Records of a similar profile were kept thereafter in section 40 of the Politisches Archiv.

The records of the Informationsbüro are in disorder. Among them are supposed to be the minutes of the Lviv information committee (G *die Protokolle des Lemberger Informationskommittees*), 1838-45, and the Galician information minutes (G *das galizische Informationsprotokoll*), 1845-8. (It is possible that these materials are kept in the *Kabinettsarchiv*.) An attempt to order these minutes in 1982 proved fruitless. Finding aids for the later documents, 1868-1908, are complicated and unreliable. First one must order an *Index* (two years in each bound folio volume) which contains name, subject and geographical entries. The *Index* provides reference to specific document numbers. These document numbers must then be searched in the *Elenche* to determine the fascicle number. The fascicle number can then be searched in archival aid VI/2/4 *"Informationsbüroakten 1868-1908"* to determine the *Karton* number. The *Karton* can then be ordered. Unfortunately, for all the elaborateness of this ritual, it is not very effective; many times the *Karton* no longer contains the document being searched.

Materials on the Ukrainian question (G *Ruthenenfrage*) c. 1890 are supposed to be kept in Annex n. 27 of the Informationsbhro. The following brief inventory, however, is certain:

Year	Fascicle	Karton	Description of Materials
1884	73		Russophilism in Galicia; M. Drahomanov and the newspaper Volnoe slovo.
1885	46		Russophilism in Galicia.
1886	67		Peasant unrest in Western Galicia; surveillance of Russophile Ivan Naumovych and other matters relating to Russophilism in Galicia.
1887	62	237	Russophilism in Galicia; naive tsarism and peasant unrest in Galicia.
1888	81	252	Russophilism in Galicia.

e) Kabinettsarchiv

(1) Fassbenderakten

These are the papers of Johann Matthias von Fassbender (1764-1809), a high military official and civil servant. Fascicles 9-12 refer to state, religious and foundation estates in Galicia and Bukovina, 1801-4. Fascicle 17 concerns the administration of Galicia, the

unification of both Eastern and Western Galicia under a single gubernium and the reorganization of its circles, 1802-4.

(2) Geheimakten

Among these "secret acts" is correspondence with the governor of Galicia, Agnor Gołuchowski, in 1851 (a small part of fascicle 1).

(3) Kaiser Franz-Akten

The papers of Emperor Franz (1792-1835) are very rich in West Ukrainian documentation. Part of fascicle 7 contains petitions from the Galician estates, 1791. Fascicle 11 deals with Galician affairs, 1792. Fascicle 50 concerns Galicia, 1806-10. Part of fascicle 78a contains some papers of Josef von Cavallar, a high military official (G *General- Feldwachmeister*) in Bukovina. Part of fascicle 78a concerns Galicia. Fascicle 86 contains various reports from Galician governors on Galician and Bukovinian affairs, c. 1793-1825. Fascicle 133 concerns estates business in Galicia, 1791. Fascicle 200 contains a survey of conscription in Galicia, 1808. There are also papers in this collection concerning the Orthodox church, 1815-16 and 1825-7.

(4) Nachlass Baldacci

Among the papers of court councillor Anton von Baldacci (1762-1841) is a manuscript on the topography and statistics of Galicia, 1804 (fascicles 2-5).

(5) Nachlass Brigido

These are the papers of Joseph Brigido (d. 1817), governor of Galicia from 1780 to 1794.

(6) Nachlass Pergen

Anton Johann Pergen (1725-1884) was Galicia's first governor (1772-4). Originally, *Gruppe "G"* contained acts concerning Galicia, but it is not clear how much of these have survived.

(7) Nachlass Pfleger

Anton Pfleger (1748-1820) was a prominent jurist in late eighteenth century Galicia. Fascicle 1 of his collected papers contains material on Galicia.

(8) Nachlass Zinzendorf

Ludwig von Zinzendorf und Pottendorf (1721-80) was appointed president of the court audit office in 1762. Fascicle 8 of his acts concerns Poland and Galicia.

(9) Patente und Zirkularien des Staatrates

Fascicles 230-3 contain state council patents and circulars for Eastern Galicia.

(10) Varia der Kabinettskanzlei

Fascicle 22c contains the draft of a postal patent for Galicia from the reign of Maria Theresia. Fascicle 42 contains petitions submitted to Emperor Franz Joseph during his trip to Galicia in 1852; these should include communal and individual peasant petitions concerning local grievances, especially relating to the issue of servitudes. Fascicle 51 contains other material on Franz Joseph's journeys. Fascicles 65-78 contain material related to imperial audiences, 1900-12, 1916-18.

f) Österreichische Akten, Österreichischer Reichstag

These are the records of the Austrian parliament of 1848-9, including rich materials on Galicia and Bukovina. Roman Rosdolsky used this collection for his important study of the Austrian peasant deputies (B 501). Bund 55-76 contain electoral records (G *Wahlakten*) from Galicia and Bukovina. Bund 115 contains interpellations concerning Galicia. Bund 116 contains a petition concerning colonization in Bukovina. Bund 172 is an index; Bund 173 is an index to the electoral records.

g) Staatenabteilung (Vereinigte diplomatische Akten)

The diplomatic correspondence contains material on Galicia in the subdivisions Poland (G *Polen*) and Russia (G *Russland*) and on Bukovina in the subdivision Turkey (G *Türkei*); the documents relate primarily to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. For each country the documentation is divided into three parts: instructions to the ambassador (G *Weisungen*), reports from the ambassador (G *Bericht*) and miscellaneous (L *Varia*).

h) Staatskanzlei (Ministerium des Äussern)

(1) Notenwechsel

This collection includes correspondence between the foreign ministry and other ministries and departments of the central government. It contains correspondence relating to Galicia, 1774-1802.

(2) Politisches Archiv

Among the papers dealing with the Italian states (G *Italienische Staaten*) (section 11) is material on the Greek Catholic provincial synods in Galicia, 1885-96 (n. 293). In the internal affairs collection (L *Interna*) (section 40) are materials relating to Ukrainians in the empire, including documentation on the trial of Galician Russophiles in 1882 (n. 212).

(3) Provinzen

Section 2 concerns Bukovina, 1791-1860, with one fascicle; section 4 Galicia, 1754-1860, with seven fascicles.

(4) Staatsratprotokolle

The collection includes bound volumes with summaries of debates in the state council (G *Staatsrat*) and the imperial resolution; topics debated included the peasantry in Galicia and the status of Galicia during the second and third partitions of Poland.

(5) Varia der Staatskanzlei

This section probably contains materials on the status and administration of Galicia.

(6) Vorträge an den Kaiser

This collection contains material on the debate over the status of Galicia in the first years of Austrian rule.

(7) Voten des Fürsten Kaunitz zu Staatsratakten

Here are preserved duplicate copies of Kaunitz's opinions in the state council debates, coded by number with the *Staatsratprotokolle* (see above [4]).

4. Kriegsarchiv

Address: Stiftgasse 2, 1070 Vienna.

These archives contain the records of the imperial army and Austrian militia (G *K.u.k. Heer und k.k. Landwehr*). The papers of the supreme command (G *Allerhöchster Oberbefehl*)

and staff of the commander- in-chief of the army (G *Armeeoberkommando*) contain much material on the First World War, including material on nationality policy during the war; there is a special section on the Ukrainian question (G *Ukraineabteilung*). The archives of the palace guards (G *die Archive der Leibgarden*) contains four volumes of records from 1781 to 1817 referring to the Galician guard (G *die kgl. galizische adelige Leibgarden*) established by Joseph II in 1782 and abolished in 1790. Among the "field acts" (G *Feldakten*) is a fascicle on the occupation of Galicia in 1772 and Joseph II's journeys there in 1772-5 (*die alten Feldakten, Epoche 1740-1815*, Fasc. 260) as well as several fascicles on the events associated with the abortive Polish insurrection in 1846 (*die alten Feldakten, Epoche 1816-1913*, Fasz. 58-62a). The archives also have a massive collection of personnel records (G *Personalakten*) for the whole period 1772-1918, with 40,000 fascicles and 5,500 volumes. For the years before 1869 the material is arranged according to troops and institutions, afterwards according to proper names of the individuals concerned. Among records of the military's central offices (G *Zentralstellen*) are those of the Viennese court war council (G *Wiener Hofkiegsrat*), which had a strong influence on the establishment of the imperial administration in Galicia and Bukovina. The map collection has already been mentioned above (I.L.2). There is a brief description of the archives in English (B 316), a guide to documentation relating to Romanian history (B 334M) as well as an inventory that is reportedly incomplete and unreliable (B 323).

5. Verkehrsarchiv

Address: Aspangstrasse 33, 1030 Vienna.

The service tables and status books of nearly all railway administrative offices have been preserved here. Especially comprehensive are the records of the Northern Railway Company. The oldest documents in the collection concern a plan to build a railway from Vienna to Galicia, for which Baron Salomon Moritz von Rothschild received a license in 1836. For a description of the archives, see B 332.

E. WESTERN EUROPE (EXCEPT VIENNA)

Outside of Vienna, the most important centre for research on Western Ukraine is metropolitan Rome. Materials in Rome concern mainly Catholic church affairs; thus they have relevance primarily for Galicia, rather than Bukovina. The major archives of the Catholic church are the so-called Secret Archives of the Vatican-Archivio Segreto Vaticano. Their holdings are described in English in B 314M and in more detail in German in B 317. A popular history of the archives in English (B 309E) focuses primarily on the period before the nineteenth century. Holdings related to Polish history have been partially described (B 312, 325, 333) and many archival documents relating to Ukrainian history have been published (see B 8, pp. 33-4). Published bibliographies (B 311, 313) provide

further references. There is a special pontifical institute in Rome, Istituto Pontificio degli Studi Ecclesiastici (P *Papieski Instytut Studiów Kościelnych*), that is systematically working through the Secret Archives to find material relating to Polish history; whatever it finds it microfilms. The work of the institute is described in B 318 and 319M. The Pontificial Oriental Institute, Pontificio Istituto Orientale, which sent a book-buying mission to Lviv in 1923-4, has one of the best collections of Ukrainian ecclesiastical studies in Europe. There is a brief English description of its East European, including Ukrainian holdings (B 326). The bibliographic verification division of the University of Alberta library has a photocopy of the institute's entire shelf list for journals and newspapers as well as a list of some 800 books relating to Ukrainian history in the institute's collection. On Italian, including Vatican, repositories in general, see B 328F. A Soviet article on archival materials in Italy concerning Ukrainian history (B 340) does not include Vatican and related repositories.

There is a general guide to East European, including Ukrainian, holdings in archives and libraries throughout Western Europe (B 327); a guide for the British Isles also exists (B 341).

F. EASTERN EUROPE

For Galicia, the major archival and library collections in Eastern Europe are located in Poland. Polish archives and libraries are well described in fairly accessible publications, so here it is only necessary to register the most important general publications and to call attention to some lesser known collections. There is an overall guide to Polish libraries and archives in English (B 328) and two general surveys in Ukrainian of Ukrainian holdings (B 331M, 337S). The Polish Scientific Publishers publish an annual directory of Polish scholarly-scientific institutions, including archives and libraries (B 320); occasional English editions are published (B 337). In Polish there is a general guide to all state archives (B 309M), an encyclopedia on Polish libraries and librarianship (B 316M) and an archival dictionary (B 337M).

The major relevant repositories in Poland are the Cracow city and palatinate archives (P Archiwum Państwowe Miasta Krakowa i Województwa Krakowskiego), the Jagellonian Library (P *Biblioteka Jagiellońska*) in Cracow, the Main Archives of Older Records (P Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych) in Warsaw, the National Library (P *Biblioteka Narodowa*) in Warsaw and the Ossolineum (P *Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich*) in Wrocław. Important Galician holdings that exist in less obvious places are the Ukrainian ethnographic materials in the Ethnographic Museum in Cracow (P *Muzeum Etnograficzne w Krakowie*) (B 328M, 3219, 338) and the archives of the Przemyśl Greek Catholic eparchy, partly preserved in the National Library (B 339F) and partly in the Palatinate State Archives in Przemyśl (P *Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe w Przemyślu*) (B 342).

For Bukovina, the major collections are in Romania. Romanian repositories are nowhere near as well described as Polish. There are several brief, and not particularly revealing,

surveys in Slavic languages (B 330,336, 339I, 339M) and book-length guides to the archives (B 310) and libraries (B 334F) in Romanian. The Romanians publish an archival journal (B 339), which occasionally describes collections of interest to researchers on Bukovina (e.g., B 324M). The major Bukovinian collections should be found in the central institutions in Bucharest and in the local archives in Suceava.

Prague, once a leading centre of Slavic studies in the Austro-Hungarian empire, has excellent collections of Western Ukrainian periodicals in its libraries.

G. WESTERN UKRAINE

The most comprehensive guide to West Ukrainian archives and manuscript repositories is the forthcoming work of Patricia K. Grimsted (B 363). On West Ukrainian archives in general, see also B 351, 356, 361, 392K; on libraries, B 346M, 347, 365; on archives and libraries, B 367. There is a mid-nineteenth century guide to Galician archives (B 357), an interwar description of Galician archives (B 344G) and a guide to archives and libraries in Lviv (B 347F).

1. Naukova biblioteka Lvivskoho derzhavnoho universytetu im. Ivana Franka

Address: Lviv, vul. Drahomanova 5. Telephone: 72-90-89 (director); 74-01-08.

Formerly a deposit library for Galicia, the Lviv University Library has the most complete collection of Galician publications in the world. In 1968 the library had over 2.1 million volumes. Western scholars do not have access to the old card catalogue, but they can order books and serials without providing a call number. Care must be taken to give requests to older librarians who understand the old catalogue and read Gothic German script. There is an excellent bibliographic division. Guides to the library have been published in the Austrian (B 388S), interwar (B 372M) and Soviet (B 377X) periods.

2. Lvivska naukova biblioteka im. Stefanyka AN URSR

The Stefanyk library has over five million volumes which it inherited from the libraries of the Ossolineum (B 360M, 392J), NTSh, Narodnyi dim (B 344, 380M, 392F, 392G, 392I), the Basilian order (B 390), the Lviv Theological Academy, the Count Baworowski Foundation (B 374) and other institutions and private individuals. It has four branches. A brief history (B 377V) and general guide (B 379M) to the library have been published.

a) Main Branch

Address: Lviv, vul. Stefanyka 2. Telephone: 72-57-20 (director); 72-58-48 (general information); 72-59-66 (reference and bibliographical information).

The main branch is housed in the building of the former Ossolineum. The entire collection of the Galician press formerly housed here has been moved to the branch on vul. Radianska, where it lay piled in stacks on the floor, uncatalogued and unusable, in 1983. The main branch houses the excellent map collection, bibliographic department and manuscript division (U *viddil rukopysiv*).

The manuscript division has about 200 fonds, with 100,000 units. Among its holdings are the papers of the ethnographers and folklorists Meliton Buchynsky, Mytrofan Dykarev (most of his papers, as described in B 360H; f. 151), Sydir Hlynsky, Volodymyr Hnatiuk (some of his papers), Iakiv Holovatsky (B 358; see also 358J), Omelian Partytsky, Mykhailo Pavlyk (see B 368, 375) and Ivan Vahylevych. It also has the estate records, mainly in Polish, of the Counts Potocki of Łańcut (U *Arkhiv hrafiv Pototskykh z Lantsuta* or simply *fond Pototskykh*; f. 84), who owned estates in Lopushna, Pidhorodyshche and Romaniv (Bibrka district); Hanachivtsi, Korostne (Peremyshliany district) and Peremyshliany; and elsewhere, in the districts of Łańcut, Lviv, Rava Ruska, Rzeszów and Zhovkva (see B 369). Part of the estate records of the Lviv Greek Catholic metropolitanate (U *Arkhiv stolovykh maietkiv Halytskoi mytropolii*) are also here, but most are in TsDIAL (see B 370). Material on the Galician social democratic movement is contained in the papers of Herman Diamand (B 389M). The Zaklynsky family papers (U *fond Zaklynskykh*; f. 48) contain correspondence with elementary school teachers in rural Galicia; the letters (in Ukrainian) offer insights into the activities of local activitists of the Ukrainian movement and of local reading clubs (U *chytalni*). Of particular interest is the manuscript biographical dictionary of Ivan Omelianovych Levytsky (U *Materialy do biohrafichnoho slovnyka*), kept not with the rest of the Levytsky papers, but with the papers of NTSh (f. 1; the dictionary is sprava 493). Levytsky had decided to compile a biographical dictionary of Ukrainians in the Habsburg empire, but, after collecting numerous autobiographical letters, press clippings, portraits and other material, he abandoned his labours in 1902. What he did collect - on 3,500 individuals - has been preserved and arranged in modern Ukrainian alphabetical order. Levytsky gathered information on many lesser figures in the Ukrainian movement, including prominent peasants. The documentation is almost exclusively in Ukrainian. (On the biographical dictionary, see B 281, 350.) The manuscript division also contains other useful works by Levytsky, including an unpublished continuation for 1894 of his monumental bibliography of Ukrainian publications in Austria-Hungary (B 279-80) (U *Materialy do ukr[ainskoi] bibliohrafii Avstro-Uhorshchyny, 1894*); this is kept with Levytsky's own papers (U *fond I.O. Levytskoho*), *sprava* 6, *papka* 2. The excellent reference library in the manuscript division contains Levytsky's own copy of his published bibliography, with corrections by the author. Also in the manuscript collection are part of the so-called Schneider files (U *Teky Shneidera*); the rest of the files are in Poland. Antoni Schneider (1825-80) collected maps, old prints and materials relating to the history of Galician cities and villages. His files are arranged alphabetically by theme and place name (the files are described in B 348). For general descriptions and listings of the holdings of the manuscript division, see B 343H, 343J, 363-4, 366 and 381.

b) Filial holovnoho chytalnoho zalu (Branch of the Main Reading Hall)

Address: Lviv, vul. Radianska 24. Telephone: 72-48-43.

The branch of LNB AN URSR on vul. Radianska is the former library of NTSh (described in B 354-5, 377F) and is now the library used by the Institute of Social Sciences (U *Instytut suspilnykh nauk*) of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR, located in the same building. In 1979 it had over 200,000 items. It has a good collection of Galician Ukrainian periodicals and books, although Russophile publication are underrepresented. Except for those periodicals recently transferred from the main branch, the collection is well catalogued (by author and title) and the catalogue is accessible to all researchers. A particular virtue of this branch is that the readers receive materials within a few minutes of placing a request.

The Institute of Social Sciences has the bibliographical cardfile of the historian Myron Korduba (see B 349) as well as the historical- bibliographic cardfile on Galician localities compiled primarily by Ivan Krypiakevych (B 3470).

c) Viddil ridkisnoi knyhy (Rare Book Division)

Address: Lviv, vul. Lysenka 14. Telephone: 72-48-81.

The branch on vul. Lysenka has rare publications, mainly Galiciana. It too is well catalogued and requests are filled within minutes.

d) Viddil mystetstva (Art Division)

Address: Lviv, vul. Bibliotechna 2. Telephone: 72-99-43.

Of particular interest is the collection of c. 35,000 photographs. The collection includes many old photographs of West Ukrainian villages and towns, showing architecture and scenes of daily life. There is a brief published description of the collection (B 371).

3. Derzhavnyi muzei etnohrafii ta khudozhnoho promyslu AN URSU

Address: Lviv, Prospekt Lenina 14. Telephone: 72-70-20 (director); 72-20-12 (office).

The State Museum of Ethnography and Crafts took over the collection of the Muzei etnohrafii pry NTSh (founded 1895). In addition to over 72,000 exhibit items, the museum has extensive photographic archives and a good Ukrainian ethnographic library containing many of the most important works on the folklore and material culture of Ukrainians in Galicia. Information on the holdings of the museum can be found in B 360K.

4. Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv URSR u m. Lvovi

Address: 290004 Lviv, pl. Voziednannia 3a. Telephone: 72-35-08 (director).

The richest collection of unpublished sources on the history of Galicia during the Austrian period is located in the Central State Historical Archives of the Ukrainan SSR in Lviv. The Central Archives contain the papers of various Galician government institutions and major civic organizations. It has over 700 fonds with over a million storage units. Unfortunately, no guide to the archives has been published. A good overview of the archives is in B 363. Pre-Soviet works on TsDIAL's predecessors include : B 343N, 344G, 344M, 345, 347F, 347M, 357, 395C. Soviet works of relevance are: B 343P, 351, 356, 361, 367, 367M, 373, 377, 377M, 377P, 377Q, 377S, 381M, 392B, 392S, 393, 394. Materials on Polish history in TsDIAL are discussed in B 395.

Fond 19 contains the valuable land cadastre of Joseph II, undertaken in 1785-88 (U *Iosyfinska metryka*). Although fragments of the cadastre are now missing, originally it listed every agricultural landholder (lord or peasant) in every village, his address and size, quality and category (arable land, meadow, etc.) of his holding. This is an important source for genealogical research and socio-economic studies (see B 392). An outstanding example of the type of study that can be produced with this source is Roman Rosdolsky's monograph on the agricultural commune in Galicia (B 411M).

Fond 20 contains the similar land cadastre of Franz I (U *Frantsyskanska metryka*), undertaken in 1819-20. What amounts to an index to fonds 19 and 20 has been published (B 36).

Fond 52 contains records of the Lviv magistrate (U *Mahistrat m. Lvova*).

Fond 130 consists of the papers of the Narodnyi dim in Lviv (U *Rus'kyi narodnyi instytut "Narodnyi dim", m. Lviv*).

Fond 132 contains letters of state, civic and church activists of Poland and Ukraine (U *Lysty derzhavnykh, hromadskykh i tserkovnykh diiachiv Polshchi i Ukrainy*).

Fond 146, with 189,517 archival units, is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the Central Archives. It is made up of the papers of the Galician viceroy's office (U *Halytske namisnytstvo, m. Lviv*) and its predecessor, the Galician gubernium (B 395E, 395G) (see above, II.A.1.a). It has its own thematic-geographical catalogue consisting of 57,211 cards (not available to Western researchers).

Fond 146, *opysy* 1-8, with the "secret" files and files of the viceroyal presidium (B 387), contain a wealth of information on political and social unrest in Galicia throughout the period of Austrian rule. These materials are in Polish and German. Opys 4 contains material on emigration (e.g. *od. zb.* 2434-5, 2451, 2453, 2469-70, 2479, 2481, 3592-3; od. zb. 3094-5 and 3097 refer to the related matter of white slavery).

Fond 146, *opys* 37, contains official Austrian statistical publications.

Fond 146, *opysy* 64, 64a and 64b, preserve the documents from the so-called servitude commission, officially known as the Crownland Commission on the Redemption and Regulation of Land Obligations (U *Kraiova komisiia u spravakh vykupu i vrehuliuvannia pozemelnykh povynnostei*; G *Grundlasten-Ablösungs- und Regulierungs-Landes-Kommission*). These acts concern disputes between the manor and peasant commune over rights to forests and pastures (the rights were called "servitudes"). The acts form an exceedingly large corpus of documentation, about 10,000 units (including the units in Derzhavnyi arkhiv Chernivetskoi oblasti; see below, 7). Generally, a single servitude case, encompassing from one to three or more villages, takes up about five units of over a hundred leaves each. Each individual unit is labelled, with some variations, the Case of Servitude Disputes over the Right to Use Forests and Pastures of the Inhabitants of the Village of ..., ... Circle (U *Sprava pro servitutni superechky za pravo korystuvannia lisamy i pasovyskamy zhyteliv s. ... ... okruhu*). The arrangement of the individual cases within *opysy* 64 and 64b (the status of 64a is not clear to me) is by a combination of geographical, alphabetical, chronological and thematic criteria. After an initial section of opys 64 containing the general papers of the servitude commission, the individual cases are segregated by district, although this is not indicated on the covers of the folders, which provide only the name of the village and its circle. The districts follow one another in Ukrainian alphabetical order. Within each district, cases are again ordered alphabetically according to the name of the principal village involved. The units within each case appear in roughly chronological order, but with some thematic divisions as well. Chronologically, the documentation focuses on the period from the mid-1850s to the early 1870s, although many documents from the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries are included as well as occasional copies of documents of even earlier provenance; later documents can also be found, some from as late as the 1920s. The languages of the servitude documents are primarly German and Polish, but some older documents are in Latin and very few in Ukrainian. The main thematic focus of the servitude documents is, of course, the servitude disputes proper. But in addition to illuminating the struggle for forests and pastures between landlords and peasants, the servitude acts contain an untapped treasury of information on other topics, including genealogy and the history of vernacular architecture and construction (B 367F).

Fond 146, *opys* 87, contains the "public-political" files (L *Publico-Politca*) of the Tenth Department of the Galician Gubernium, which dealt with the so-called "matters concerning subjects [i.e., serfs]" (G *Unterthanssache*). Today the fond is labelled Materials concerning Property disputes of Peasants with Landowners in Galicia (Rus *Materialy ob imushchestvennykh sporakh krestian s zemlevladeltsami v Galitsii*). In addition to providing information on conflicts over land ownership between peasants and landlords, the acts also document incidents of physical abuse of serfs by the manor (G *Misshandlungen*). Chronologically, the documentation extends until the spring of 1848, when serfdom was abolished. These materials are extremely difficult to use, because the arrangement of the acts is chronological (as the Gubernium took up each case), with no provision for geographic and thematic organization. The primary language of the documents is German, and Polish figures only secondarily.

Fond 150 holds the papers of the Galician Court of Appeal in Lviv (U *Halytskyi apeliatsiinyi sud*), the highest court for Galicia and Bukovina from 1784 to 1855, when it was replaced by the Supreme Crownland Court (U *Vyshchyi kraiovyi sud*).

Fond 152 comprises the acts, spanning the years from 1797 to 1918, of the Crownland court in Lviv (U *Kraiovyi sud, m. Lviv*). *Opys* 2 is the criminal division (U *Kryminalnyi viddil*).

Fond 156 contains the papers, 1855-1918, of the Supreme State Prosecutor's Office in Lviv (U *Vyshcha derzhavna prokuratoriia, m. Lviv*). Among these papers are reports of local prosecutors concerning illegal, often violent, actions undertaken by peasants to regain forests and pastures that the servitude commission decided belonged to the manor. The documents are mainly in Polish and German, but quotes from the peasantry are given in Ukrainian, in Polish transcription. The units are arranged in chronological order.

Fond 165, *opys* 4, contains the records of the Crownland Administration (U *Kraiovyi komitet u Lvovi*; P *Wydział Krajowy*) (see above, II.A.1.b).

Fond 166 holds the so-called Crownland Tabula (U *Kraiova tabulia, m. Lviv*) or Books for the Registration of Property Acts (U *Knyhy zapysu mainovykh dokumentiv*), known in Latin as Liberi Instrumentorum. The acts recorded in the books are (chronologically) in Latin, German and Polish. The books cover the years 1780 to 1896. Although occasionally one can find in them information on peasants, if their inheritance affairs became unduly entangled or if they played a role in local government, generally these books deal with demesnal property.

Fond 168, *opysy* 1 and 2, and fond 488, *opys* 1, contain the papers of the so-called indemnization commission, officially known as the Ministerial Commission on the Emancipation from the Obligations of Serfdom (U *Ministerska komisiia po zvilnenniu vid panshchynnykh povynnostei, Rus Ministerskaia kommissiia po delam osvobozhdeniia ot krepostnykh povinnostei*). Included here are the Lists of Subjects with an Inventory of Obligations of Serfdom Abolished by Redemption (U *Spysky piddanykh s. ... z perelikom skasovanykh za vykup panshchynnykh povynnostei ... okruhu*). For each village, the indemnization commission prepared a concise inventory of all the feudal obligations that were being abolished as well as a list of all former serfs and their holdings, usually divided into four economic strata. The provenance of the documents is the 1850s; the languages used are German and Polish, and only very rarely Ukrainian. The lists are arranged geographically, by circle, and the circles are placed in Ukrainian alphabetical order. Fond 168, *opys* 1, contains the circles through Stanyslaviv; fond 488, *opys* 1, from Stryi on. (The status of fond 168, *opys* 2, is not clear to me.) Within each circle, the lists are arranged by village in Ukrainian alphabetical order. They are outstanding sources on the nature of feudal obligations in Galicia, on differentiation in the peasant community in the mid-nineteenth century and on the status and wealth of individual peasants in the decade after emancipation.

Fond 180 holds the records of the Supreme Ruthenian Council (U *Holovna rusa'ka rada*), 1848-51, including reports from affiliated Ruthenian Councils in the countryside; the latter contain much information of local-historical relevance.

Fond 181 contains the family archive of the Counts Lanckoroński (U *Rodynnyi arkhiv "Hrafy Liantskoronski"*), mainly estate records. The Lanckoroński family owned estates in Mukhavka and Salivka, Chortkiv circle; in the Komarno region (U *Komarnivskyi kliuch*), including Buchaly, Rudky district; in Strusiv, Terebovlia district; and elsewhere.

Fond 186, *opys* 3, holds the cadastral records of 1865, originating from the Crownland Land-Tax Commission of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms in Lviv (U *Kraiova zemelno-podatkova komisiia Ministerstva zemlerobstva ta ahrarnykh reform, m. Lviv*). Most of the materials are summary land statistics with the individual village (and not the individual peasant household) as the smallest unit on which information was provided. The records are in German.

There is a least one set of cadastral records for an individual village (G *Steuergemeinde*), Khryplyn, Stanyslaviv circle (TsDIAL, 186/3/1855). Its cover bears the title Summary Inventory of Taxes Colleted from Communities of Stanyslaviv Circle in 1865 (U *Pidsumkovyi perelik stiahnenykh podatkiv z hromad za 1865 rik Stanislavskoho okruhu*). This individual village cadastre lists every peasant household in the village, its address and the size, quality and category of its landholding. The staff of TsDIAL stated (1983) that with the exception of the one for Khryplyn, individual village cadastres from 1865 and 1880 have not been preserved.

Fond 201 contains the paper of the Greek Catholic metropolitan consistory of Lviv, with documentation from 1332 to 1945.

Fond 309 holds some of the papers of NTSh (the rest are in LNB AN URSR).

Fond 348 preserves the papers of the popular-educational society Prosvita (U *Tovarystvo "Prosvita", m. Lviv*). In *opys* 1 are the reports of individual reading clubs to the central Prosvita offices in Lviv, 1896-1939. Individual folders are labelled Reports, Minutes, Correspondence and Other Materials on Activity of the Reading Club in the Village of ... (U *Zvity, protokoly, lystuvannia ta inshi materialy pro diialnist chytalni v s. ...*). They are arranged in Ukrainian alphabetical order by the name of the individual village, irrespective of district. Thus the reports from Bereziv Nyzhnii, Pechenizhyn district, from 1902-37, are in TsDIAL, 348/1/1050; reports from Iazhiv Staryi, Iavoriv district, from 1897-1939, are in 348/1/6169. The documentation, which spans the period from 1896 to 1939, is in Ukrainian. The reports from the interwar period contain more detailed and systematic information about individuals in local reading club administrations than do the prewar report.

Fond 361 has the papers of Antin Krushelnytsky.

Fond 362 has the papers of Kyrylo Studynsky.

Fond 386 has the papers of Osyp Makovei.

Fond 408 consists of the records of the Greek Catholic metropolitan archdiocesan administration (U *Hreko-katolytskyi mytropolychyi ordynariat*).

Fond 409 holds most of the records of the estates of the Greek Catholic metropolitanate in Lviv (the rest are in LNB AN URSR). It has about 1,600 units with documents concerning 1656-1942.

(The holdings of fond 488 have already been discussed in connection with TsDIAL, fond 168 [the lists of former serfs prepared by the indemnization commission in the 1850s].)

Fond 640 has the papes of Petro Franko, son of the writer Ivan Franko.

Fond 663, *opys* 1, contains many of the papers, mostly correspondence, of Mykhailo Pavlyk (a number of Pavlyk's manuscripts are in LNB AN URSR).

Fond 866 has the papers of Hnat Khotkevych.

Other sources in TsDIAL include: the fond of the Galician financial directorate in Lviv (*Rus Galitsiiskaia finansovaia direktsiia vo Lvove*); the papers of the state procurator's office (U *Derzhavna prokuratura*), 1861-1918; the papers of the Galician financial procurator's office (U *Halytska finansova prokuratura*), 1773-1919, which include documentation on servitudes; metric books (U *metrychni knyhy*), that is, books originating in the parish chanceries and registering births and baptisms, marriages and deaths; papers of the Lviv Roman Catholic archdiocese (B 395J, 395K, 395L); the archives of the Lviv Stavropegial Institute (U *Lvivske Stavropihiiske bratstvo*), 1439-1939; the fond of the theatrical society Ruska besida; the records of the pedagogical association Ridna shkola (in the late nineteenth century called Ruske pedahohychne tovarystvo); and papers of Volodymyr Hnatiuk.

TsDIAL also has a map collection (see above, I.L.3) and library. The library, with over 100,000 items, has a collection of extremely rare Galician newspapers and many Galician schematisms.

5. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Lvivskoi oblasti

Address: 290006 Lviv, vul. Pidvalna 13. Telephone: 72-07-14 (director); 74-33-23 (office); 72-59-22 (information).

The State Archives of Lviv Oblast concentrate more on the interwar period of Polish rule in Galicia rather than on the Austrian period. But DALO does have some government records, mainly of a local character (Lviv oblast), from before the First World War. A guide to the archives has been published (B 380).

It has the records of the city magistrates (*Rus Magistrat g. ...)* of Horodok Iahellonskyi (f. 657), Lviv (f. 3) and Zhovkva (f. 10). These include documents relating to the real estate, including rural landholdings, of the cities.

DALO also has the records of a number of district courts: Belz (f. 526), Bibrka (f. 541), Horodok Iahellonskyi (f. 543), Kulykiv (f. 542), Lviv (f. 12; with 88,974 units), Nemyriv (f. 521), Olesko (f. 124), Peremyshliany (f. 14), Radekhiv (f. 523), Rava Ruska (f. 540), Shchyrets (f. 539), Sokal (f. 527), Uhniv (f. 554), Vynnyky (f. 102) and Zhovkva (f. 555). Among the holdings of the district court of Vynnyky (Rus *Povetovyi sud v Vinnikakh*), DALO, 102/1/1-4, are the Minutes of the Commission [of the district court] on Entering Registration into the Land (Hypothecary) Books (Rus *Protokoly kommissii o vnesenii zapisei v zemelnye [ipotechnye] knigi*) of the villages of Vovkiv, Zhyravka, Zahiria and Pidtemne for 1880. For each village there was a book listing every parcel of rustical land, its size, its former owner (in 1865) and its current owner. The parcels of land were numbered, and the order of the entries follows their numeration. The staff of DALO has stated that only these four books had somehow been preserved in the archives.

Fond 26 is the archives of Lviv University (B 360).

Fond 350 contains the files of the Police Directorate in Lviv (U *Dyrektsiia politsii u Lvovi*), with 4,631 units covering the years 1802-1918. Included here are reports on the emigration of Galician peasants to America, 1895-8.

Formerly, there was a branch of DALO in Sambir (U *Filial Lvivskoho oblasnoho derzhavnoho arkhivu v Sambori*). It has been dismantled, and all its materials sent to Lviv. As of 1983 the materials from Sambir had not yet been integrated into the main collection of DALO and were not accessible. Among the holdings of the Sambir branch were papers of circuit courts (U *okruzhni sudy*) of Sambir, 1856-1918 (f. 1; with 1,278 units) and Stryi (f.3; 774 units); the prosecutor's offices (U *Prokuratora pry ...skomu okruzhnomu sudi*) of Sambir, 1901-18 (f. 73; 128 units) and Stryi, 1892-1918 (f. 43; 391 units); and the district courts (U *povitovi sudy*) of Borynia, 1886-1918 (f. 19; 505 units), Drohobych, 1861-1918 (f. 5; 730 units), Komarno, 1889-1918 (f. 15; 694 units), Luka, 1870-1918 (f.21; 348 units), Medenychi, 1883-1918 (f. 13; 4,475 units), Mostyska, 1901-18 (f. 11; 56 units); Pidbuzh, 1898-1916 (f. 26; 50 units), Rudky, 1879-1918 (f. 17: 657 units), Sambir, 1868-1918 (f. 9; 593 units), Skole, 1888-1917 (f. 522; 16 units), Stryi, 1877-1918 (f. 7; 9,040 units), Turky, 1901-11 (f. 520; 3 units), Zhuravno, 1868-1918 (f. 53; 138 units) and Zhydachiv, 1873-1917 (f. 40; 287 units). On the holdings of the former Sambir archives, see B 353, 359.

6. Chernivetskyi derzhavnyi universytet. Naukova biblioteka

Address: Chernivtsi, vul. L. Ukrainky 23.

The Chernivsti University library was developed on the basis of the city library (founded 1856) when the university was established in 1875. It had almost 1.7 million volumes in

1968 and holds the most complete collection of published materials concerning Bukovina. There is no published guide to the library, but information on it can be found in B 346M, 347, 380P, 380S, 386, 389.

7. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Chernivetskoi oblasti

Address: 274001 Chernivtsi, vul. Shevchenka 2.

The State Archives of Chernivtsi Oblast had about 2,600 fonds in 1972, with documentation extending from the fifteenth century to 1965.

Among the fonds of DAChO are: the military administration of Bukovina (U *Viiskova administratsiia Bukovyny*), 1775-86; the circle administration of Bukovina (U *Okruzhne upravlinnia Bukovyny*; f. 1), 1786-1854; the crownland administration (U *Kraiove upravlinnia*; f. 3), which contains materials on emigration (e.g., *opys* 1, *od. zb.* 5816, 8025, 8277, 8932, 9993, opys 2, od. zb. 18637, 18639, 27955, 29703); the district administrations (U *povitovi upravlinnia*) of Northern Bukovina; the Chernivtsi magistrate (U *Chernivetskyi mahistrat*); the crownland court (U *Kraiovyi sud*; f. 115); the police directorate in Chernivtsi (U *Dyrektsiia politsii m. Chernivtsiv*); the school council (Rus Bukovinskii shkolnyi sovet); the servitudes commission (U *Kraiova komisiia u spravakh vykupu ta vrehuliuvannia zemelnykh pytan*; f. 292), 1853-1913; and the metropolitanate of Bukovina. The archives also have records of the administration of estates owned by the state and so-called "religious fund" (f. 306), including detailed maps from 1886 and 1907 (opys 5, od. zb. 60).

There is no published guide to DAChO, but some idea of its holdings can be gleaned from B 351, 356, 361, 363, 372, 376.

8. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Ivano-Frankivskoi oblasti

Address: 284015 Ivano-Frankivsk, vul. Hriunvaldska 3.

The most important fonds of the State Archives of Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast have been catalogued systematically, thematically, by name and geographically. Soviet archival policy does not allow Western reseachers access to such catalogues. There is a good published guide to the archives (B 384).

Holdings of the archives include: papers of the Kalush district authorities (U *Kaluske povitove starostvo*), 1868-1918 (f. 568; with 49 units); district government papers from Pechenizhyn and Rohatyn; papers of the Stanyslaviv district administration (U *Stanislavskyi povitovyi viddil*), 1884-1913, including minutes of the meetings of the district council (U *Protokoly zasidan povitovoi rady*) (f. 516; 9 units); civil cases of circuit courts (U okruzhni sudy) of Kolomyia, 1879-1917 (f. 501; 815 units) and Stanyslaviv,

1880-1918 (f. 229; 495 units); civil cases of the district courts (U povitovi sudy) of Kalush, 1886-1916 (f. 94; 234 units) and Stanyslaviv, 1880-1918 (f. 231; 7,911 units); papers of the Stanyslaviv district school council (U *Stanislavska povitova skhkilna rada*), 1881-1933 (f. 279; 753 units); papers of the male teachers' seminary in Stanyslaviv (U *Stanislavska derzhavna cholovicha uchytelska seminariia*), 1873-1938; a list of students in the elementary school in Svarychiv, Dolyna district (f. 364); metric books (U metrychni knyhy) registering births and baptisms in 1754-1909, marriages in 1776-1911 and deaths in 1770-1913 (f. 447-83, 492, 494-5; 179 books); and the records of the Stanyslaviv Greek Catholic eparchial consistory (f. 504).

9. Derzhavnyi arkhiv Ternopilskoi oblasti

Address: 282000 Ternopil, vul. 1 Travnia 14.

The most important fonds of the State Archives of Ternopil Oblast have been systematically and geographically catalogued. The catalogue is not accessible to Western researchers, but a guide to the archives has been published (B385). Holdings of the archives include records of the Ternopil city magistrate, 1784-1918 (f. 33; 724 units); papers of the circuit courts (U *okruzhni sudy*) of Berezhany, 1888-1918 (f. 184; 704 units), and Ternopil, 1895-1918 (f. 27; 1,097 units); and papers of the following district courts (U *povitovi sudy*): Berezhany, 1898-1917 (f. 29; 306 units); Borshchiv, 1884-1914 (f. 122; 57 units); Buchach, 1885-1918 (f. 124; 27 units); Budaniv. 1898-1918 (f. 202; 272 units); Chortkiv, 1912 (f. 364; 1 unit); Husiatyn, 1918 (f. 212; 12 units); Kopychyntsi, 1918 (f. 128; 203 units); Melnytsia, 1898-1913 (f. 213; 309 units); Mykulyntsi, 1880-1918 (f. 21; 2,643 units); Novosilka, 1875-1914 (f. 26; 77 units); Pidvolochysk, 1918 (f. 121; 27 units); Skalat, 1899-1917 (f. 28; 88 units); Terebovlia, 1896-1918 (f. 127; 3,219 units); Ternopil, 1850-1918 (f. 20; 7,440 units); Zbarazh,1898-1918 (f. 216; 150 units).

H. SOVIET UNION (EXCEPT WESTERN UKRAINE)

Soviet archives are treated in B 361, 367; Ukrainian archives in B 351, 356, 362, 365, 386; and Ukrainian libraries in B 346, 346M, 347. Moscow and Leningrad both have major libraries with publications from and about Western Ukraine (especially Russian-language publications). The archives and manuscript repositories in these two cities are treated in B 362. It might be noted that such an unlikely repository as Kirovohrad oblast archives (U *Derzhavnyi arkhiv Kirovohradskoi oblasti*) has significant materials on West Ukrainian ethnography (see B 373M, p. 40, and B 388).

CHAPTER V.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

A. THE SYSTEMS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: DESCRIPTION, OFFICIAL AND PRACTICAL USE, PROBLEMS OF TERMINOLOGY

When Austria acquired Galicia in 1772, as its share of the spoils from the first partition of Poland, the system of weights and measures in use in the crownland was the Polish system (Tables 31, 32, 36, 37, 40, 41, 48). In 1787 the so-called Galician system (Tables 33, 42, 43, 49) was introduced, but it was basically a codification of the Polish system. The Galician system was in official use until 1856, but many of its units continued to be used as popular units of measure into the twentieth century, e.g., the *korzec* (P) (U *korets*), a basic unit for measuring grain (Table 42). A number of the Polish and Galician units of length took their names from body parts: the elbow (P *łokiec*), foot (P *stopa*), hand (P dłon) and finger (P *palec*) (Tables 31, 33). The units of weight contain terms that are related to English terms - stone (P *kamień*) and pound (P *funt*) - but they do not express exactly the same weight. In southeastern Galicia (the districts of Borshchiv, Chortkiv, Horodenka, Husiatyn, Sniatyn and Zalishchyky) units of length of the Polish system were used to express area, at least in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century when the re-partitional land commune was still in existence. All the commune's arable land was divided into several large parallelograms, called *hony* (U), *staje* (P) or *Gewanne* (G). The parallelograms varied in size from commune to commune, but were roughly equivalent within each commune. Within the parallelogram, strips were marked off for individual households. Since the commune assumed one dimension (the breadth of the parallelogram), the size of an individual holding was expressed solely in linear units, generally *sznury* (P). (See B 411M, esp. pp. 21-8.) The extent of regional and other variations in the Polish system through the first half of the nineteenth century is well demonstrated in a study by Ia. H. Senyk (B 411T).

In Bukovina the very eclectic and poorly standardized Moldavian system (Tables 34, 38, 44, 50) was in popular use. The Moldavian system contained units of Turkish origin, such as the *rup*, *chilă*, *dimerlie* and *ocă* (Tables 38, 44, 50), and of Austrian origin, such as the *mila* and *morgă* (Tables 34 and 38). The size of various units differed regionally; see, e.g., the different sizes of the *funie*, *prăjină* and *stînjen* (Table 34).

By an imperial edict of 6 August 1855 the Lower-Austrian system of weights and measures (Tables 35, 39, 45-7, 51, 52) was declared the only legal one for all of Austria, including Galicia and Bukovina. The law went into effect as of 1 August 1856 and remained in force until the end of 1875. By laws of 16 July 1871, 31 March 1875 and, for pharmacology, 30 December 1875, the Lower-Austrian system was replaced by the metric system as of 1 January 1876. Although the legal reign of the Lower-Austrian system was less than nineteen years, its use in practice was much longer. Austrian officials in Galicia and Bukovina used the Lower-Austrian system long before 1856. In Bukovina the Lower-

Austrian system was regularly used in government documentation from 1774 on, while the Moldavian system was relegated to the private sphere. In Galicia, too, the Lower-Austrian system was used in official documentation before 1856, notably in the papers of the indemnization and servitude commissions from the early 1850s; it seems, however, that the Polish-Galician system was used for the land cadastres of 1785-8 and 1820. Although the Lower-Austrian system was replaced by the metric system in 1876, it lived on in popular units of weights and measures. This was particularly true of the basic unit for measuring land, the *Joch* (G) (Table 39), which in Ukrainian was called a *morg*. This was a unit roughly the size of an acre (an acre = 0.0405 hectares; a *Joch* or *morg* = 0.575 hectares). Ukrainians in and from Galicia and Bukovina reckoned land in *morgy* well into the twentieth century.

The terminology of weights and measures can be confusing, as the case of the *morg* well illustrates. What the Ukrainian called a *morg* could actually refer not only to the Joch of the Lower-Austrian system (0.575 hectares), but to the related *morgă* (Rom) of the Moldavian system (0.578 hectares) or the *mórg* (P) of the Polish system (0.5985 hectares). Earlier in the nineteenth century, especially in less official documents, the *morg* in question would be either Moldavian (in Bukovina) or Polish (in Galicia). Later in the nineteenth century and in the twentieth century, the *morg* in question would be the Lower-Austrian *Joch*. Another example of the confusion of terminology is what the Ukrainians called a *tsalia*, roughly an inch (an inch = 2.54 cm). The tsalia could refer to the Polish-Galician *cal* (P) or *palec* (P) (2.48 cm), to the Moldavian *deget* (Rom) (1.25 cm) or to the Lower Austrian *Zoll* (G) (2.64 cm). Again, chronological, regional and official or non-official provenance would suggest what system is being referred to. The mention of other units of measure can also be a clue to the system from which an individual unit is taken, but not always. In the Ukrainian terminology, for example, *tsali* and *sazhni* were units of length in all systems, although the relationships could differ (72 *tsali* to the *sazhen* in the Polish and Lower-Austrian systems; 160 *tsali* to the *sazhen* in the Moldavian system). Sometimes the problem of system is solved by an adjective identifying the unit: a Warsaw or Chełmno unit refers to the Polish system; a Galician or Lviv unit refers to the Galician system; and a Viennese or Lower-Austrian unit refers to the Lower-Austrian system. To avoid unnecessary terminological confusion, this handbook uses the Polish terms for units in the Polish and Galician systems; the Romanian terms (as far as it has proven possible to identify them) for the Moldavian system; and the German terms for the Lower-Austrian system. A detailed glossary (following the tables) identifies: all these terms, with their abbreviations, variants and alternates; their names in Ukrainian, Polish, German and Romanian, as appropriate; and other units, terms and abbreviations relevant to identifying units of weights and measures in Galicia and Bukovina.

The bibliography (VII.F) lists further references on weights and measures. For terms not found in the glossary below (C), it is useful to consult old dictionaries (e.g., B 411P, 420).

B. TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The tables that follow are arranged by subject (length, area, volume, weight) and within each subject by system (Polish and Galician, Moldavian, Lower-Austrian). A complete list of tables can be found in the front matter of this handbook.

TABLE 31 Polish System of Measures of Length (Commercial), Galicia, 1772-1787.

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Sążeń	1.787 m	3 łokieć 6 stopa 9 sztych
Łokieć	0.59554 m 0.595538 m*	2 stopa 3 sztych 4 ćwierć
Stopa	0.29777 m	1.5 sztych 2 ćwierć 4 dłoń
Sztych	0.19851	8 palec 64 ziarno
Ćwierć	0.14887	3 dłoń 6 palec 48 ziarno
Dłoń	0.07444 m = 7.444 cm	3 palec 24 ziarno
Palec	0.02482 m = 2.482 cm. 0.023813 m = 2.3813 cm*	8 ziarno
Ziarno	0.00310 m = 3.1 mm	

Sources: B 405, B 419(*)

TABLE 32 Polish System of Measures of Length (Agricultural)

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Zagon	133.996 m	3 sznur 15 laska 30 pręt
Sznur	44.665 m 44.66515 m*	5 laska 10 pręt 20 krok
Laska	8.9331 m	2 pręt 4 krok 15 łokieć
Pręt	4.466542 m 4.466541 m*	2 krok 10 pręcik 100 ławka
Krok	2.233271 m	5 pręcik 50 ławka
Łokieć	0.595539 m	
Pręcik	0.446654 m	10 ławka
Ławka	0.044665 m = 4.4665 cm	

Sources: B 405, B 419(*)

TABLE 33 Galician System of Measures of Length, Galicia, 1787-1856.

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Łokieć	0.5955 m	2 stopa 24 cal
Stopa	0.2977 m	12 cal
Cal	0.248 m = 2.48 cm	

Source: B 405

TABLE 34 Moldavian System of Measures of Length (Bukovina, 1787-1856)

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Mila	7,407 m = 7.407 km	
Funie	36 m (49.14 m)	10-20 stînjen*
Prăjină	5.886 m (6 m, 6.69 m)	3 stînjen*
Stînjen	1.89 m (2 m, 2.13 m)* 2.23 m	8 palmă 16 palmac (64 palmac*) 160 deget 768 linie*
Pas	1.5 m 1.2 m*	
Cot	0.637 m 0.64 m*	8 rup*
Palmă	0.25 m	2 palmac (8 palmac*) 20 deget (10 deget*)
Palmac	0.125 m	10 deget
Rup	0.08 m = 8 cm	
Deget	0.0125 m = 1.25 cm	
Linie*		0.1 deget* or 1/12 palmă*

Souces: B 414, B 411P(*)

TABLE 35 Lower-Austrian System of Measures of Length (Galicia and Bukovina, 1856-1875)

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Meile	7,585936 m = 7.585936 km 7,586 m *= 7.586 km*	4,000 Klafter 24,000 Schuh 72,000 Faust
Metze	2.524 m	
Klafter	1.89648384 m 1.8966 m*	6 Schuh 18 Faust 72 Zoll
Elle**	0.777558 m 0.7792 m*	
Schuh	0.316086 m 0.3161023 m*	3 Faust 12 Zoll 144 Linie
Faust	0.1053602 m 0.1053674 m*	4 Zoll 16 Strich 48 Linie
Zoll	0.02634 m = 2.634 cm 0.0264319 m*=2.64319 cm*	4 Strich 12 Linie
Strich	0.006585 m = 6.585 mm	3 Linie
Linie	0.002195 m = 2.195 mm 0.0021952 m = 2.1952 mm*	

Sources: B414,B 405(*); B 405(**) lists other variant metric equivalents for the *Elle*: 0.77921 m, 0.77761156 m, 0.7792018 m, 0.77919 m, 0.7791 m.

TABLE 36 Polish System of Measures of Area (System 1) Galicia, 1772-1856

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Łan	538,649 sq m = 53.8649 ha	3 włóka 90 mórg 270 sznur
Włóka	179,550 sq m = 17.955 ha 179.549.0940226 sq m*	30 mórg 90 sznur 900 pręt większy
Mórg	5,984.933 sq m = 0.5984933 5,984.993007 sq m*	3 sznur 30 pręt większy 300 kopanka
Sznur	1,994.999 sq m = 0.199499 ha	10 pręt większy 100 kopanka 10,000 pręcik
Pręt większy	199.499 sq m	10 kopanka 1,000 pręcik
Kopanka	19.950 sq m 19.949993 sq m*	100 pręcik
Łokieć	0.3547 sq m 0.35466 sq m*	1.777778 pręcik
Pręcik	0.1995 sq m	

Sources: B 405, B 419(*)

TABLE 37 Polish System of Measures of Area (System 2) Galicia, 1772-1856

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Łan	258,554 sq m = 25.8554 ha	18 staj 72 wiertel 1,296 zagon
Staj	14,364 sq m = 1.4364 ha	4 wiertel 72 zagon 180 laska
Mórg	5,985 sq m = 0.5985 ha	30 zagon 75 laska 300 kopanka
Wiertel	3,591 sq m	18 zagon 45 laska 180 kopanka
Zagon	199.5 sq m	2.5 laska 10 kopanka
Laska	79.8	4 kopanka 225 łokieć
Kopanka	19.95 sq m	
Łokieć	0.3547 sq m	

Source: B 405

TABLE 38 Moldavian System of Measures of Area Bukovina, 1774-1858

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Mila	54,863,649 sq m = 54.863649 sq km	
Leghe	19,749,113.6 sq m = 19.7491136 sq km	
Lan	c. 250,000 sq m = 25 ha	50 lanţ
Falce	14,218 sq m = 1.4218 ha (13,580 sq m = 1.358 ha)	2,880 stînjen
Morgă	5,784 sq m 5,755 sq m	
Pogon	5011.79 sq m 5012.08 sq m	1,296 stînjen 4 firtă 10 stînjen
Lanţ	5,000 sq m	
Firtă	2,200 sq m	
Prăjină	129 sq m	
Stînjen	3.596 sq m (4 sq m)	

Sources: B 414, B 411P(*)

TABLE 39 Lower-Austrian System of Measures of Area (Galicia and Bukovina, 1856-1875)

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Meile	57,546,420 sq m = 57.54642 sq km	10,000 Joch
Joch	5,754.6442 sq m = 0.57546442 ha 5,775.4 sq m = 0.57554 ha*	3 Metze 1,600 Klafter
Fehler	7.193304 sq m	2 Klafter
Klafter	3.596652 sq m 3.597145 sq m*	36 Schuh
Schuh	0.099907 sq m = 9.9907 sq cm	
Metze	1,918 sq m = 0.19185 ha 1,918.5 sq m = 0.19185 ha*	

Sources: B 414, B 405(*)

TABLE 40 Polish System of Measures of Volume (Dry Goods) Galicia 1772-1787

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Łaszt	3,618 l	30 korzec (27 korzec)* 60 połkorzec 120 ćwierć
Korzec	120.605 l 120.005157 l**	2 półkorzec 4 ćwierć 8 miarka
Półkorzec	60.303 l 60.302578 l**	2 ćwierć 4 miarka 16 garniec
Ćwierć	30.151 l 30.151289 l**	2 miarka 8 garniec 32 kwarta
Miarka	15.0756 l	4 garniec 16 kwarta 32 kwaterka
Garniec	3.7689 l	4 kwarta 16 kwaterka
Kwarta	0.9422 l	4 kwaterka
Kwaterka	0.2356 l	

Sources: B 405, B 420(*), B 419(**)

TABLE 41 Polish System of Measures of Volume (Liquids) Galicia 1772-1787

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Beczka	271.36 l 270.151593 l*	2 półbeczka 72 garniec 144 półgarniec
Półbeczka	135.68 l 135.75796 l*	36 garniec 72 półgarniec 144 kwarta
Konew	18.84455 l 18.844555 l*	5 garniec 10 półgarniec 20 kwarta
Garniec	3.76891 l 3.768111 l*	2 półgarniec 4 kwarta 16 kwaterka
Kwarta	0.94223 l 0.942227 l*	4 kwaterka
Kwaterka	0.235557 l 0.235556 l*	
Półgarniec	1.88445 l 1.884455 l*	4 kwaterka

Sources: B 405, B 419(*)

TABLE 42 Galician System of Measures of Volume (Dry Goods) Galicia 1787-1856

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Korzec	123 l 123.64 l*	4 ćwierć 32 garniec 128 kwarta
Cwierć	30.75 l	8 garniec 32 kwarta
Garniec	3.8437 l	4 kwarta
Kwarta	0.9609 l	

Sources: B 405, B 420(*)

TABLE 43 Galician System of Measures of Volume (Liquids) Galicia 1787-1856

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Beczka	139 l	36 garniec 144 kwarta 576 kwaterka
Garniec	3.84 l	4 kwarta 16 kwaterka
Kwarta	0.9609 l	4 kwaterka
Kwaterka	0.2402 l	

Source: B 405

TABLE 44 Moldavian System of Measures of Volume (Bukovina 1774-1856)

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Chilă	430 l	
Kvarterka	200.818 l	
Merţă	190.476 l	10 dimerlie 10 banită
Coreţ	122.2 l	
Baniţă	67.93 l*	40 ocă*
Cuarter	30.09 l	10 gârneţ
Găleată	30 l 25 l	
Dimerlie	19.0476 l	
Harts	16 l	
Vadră	15.873 l (15.2 l, 12.8 l) 15 l or 13 l*	10 ocă*
Gârneţ	3.086 l (4.012 l, 3.77 l) 1.288 l*	
Ocă	1.5873 l (1.52 l, 1.28 l) 1.288 l*	400 dram*
Pătrar	0.96 l (0.953 l)	
Sângeapă	0.15 l	50 dram*
Dram	0.0038 l*	

Sources: B 414, B 411P(*)

TABLE 45 Lower-Austrian System of Measures of Volume (Dry Goods) Galicia and Bukovina 1856-1875

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Muth	1,845 l	30 Metze 60 Halbmetze 120 Viertel
Metze	61.5 l 61.48682 l*	2 Halbmetze 4 Viertel 8 Achtel
Halbmetze	30.75 l 30.743 l**	2 Viertel 4 Achtel 8 Mass
Viertel	15.375 l	2 Achtel 4 Mass
Achtel	7.6875 l	2 Mass
Mass	3.8438 l	

Sources: B 405, B 414(*), B 420(**)

TABLE 46 Lower-Austrian System of Measures of Volume (Liquids) Galicia and Bukovina 1856-1875

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Fass	565.89 l*	10 Eimer 400 Mass 800 Halbmass
Eimer (beer)	60 l	
Eimer (wine)	58 l	
Eimer	56.589 l	40 Mass 80 Halbmass 160 Seidel
Mass	1.414724 l 1.4147 l*	2 Halbmass 4 Seidel
Quart	0.953 l	
Halbmass	0.70736 l*	2 Seidel
Seidel	0.0035 l 0.35568 l*	

Note: By law an *Eimer* was equal to 41 *Mass* (58.004 l), but in practice it was generally counted as 40. Sources: B 414, B 405(*)

TABLE 47 Lower-Austrian System of Measures of Volume (Solids) Galicia and Bukovina 1856-1875

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Klafter	6.820992 cu m	216 Schuh
Schuh	0.03157867 cu m	

Source: B 414

TABLE 48 Polish System of Weights (Galicia 1782-1787)

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Funt morski	168.57 kg 169.178850 kg*	13 kamień 416 funt 832 grzywna
Cetnar	64.836 kg 65.68752 kg*	5 kamień 160 funt 320 grzywna
Kamień	12.967 kg 13.13728 kg*	32 funt 64 grzywna 1,024 łut
Funt	0.40523 kg = 405.23 g 406.679 g*	2 grzywna 32 łut
Grzywna	0.20261 kg = 202.61 g 203.339 g*	16 łut
Łut	0.01266 kg = 12.66 g 12.708 g*	

Sources: B 405, B 419(*)

TABLE 49 Galician System of Weights (Galicia 1787-1856)

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Cetnar	40.5 kg	4 kamień 100 funt 3,200 łut
Kamień	10.131 kg	25 funt 800 łut
Funt	0.405 kg = 405 g	32 łut
Łut	0.127 kg = 127 g	

Source: B 405

TABLE 50 Moldavian System of Weights (Bukovina 1774-1856)

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Coreț	100 kg	4 găleată (sometimes)
Centnar	57.517 kg	45 ocă
Găleată	25 kg 30 kg	
Ocă	1.27815 kg (1.291 kg,1.282 kg) 1.272 kg*	
Livră	0.45 kg = 450 g	

Sources: B 414, B 411P(*)

TABLE 51 Lower-Austrian System of Weights (Common) Galicia and Bukovina 1856-1875)

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Last	1,120.12 kg	20 Centnar 100 Stein
Centnar	56.006 kg 56.018 kg*	5 Stein 100 Pfund 3,200 lot
Zoll Centnar	50 kg	100 Zoll Pfund 3,000 Postlot
Stein	11.203 kg*	20 Pfund 640 Lot 2 Port
Port	5.6006 kg	10 Pfund 320 Lot
Pfund	0.56006 kg = 560.06 g 0.56018 kg* = 560.18 g*	32 Lot
Zoll Pfund	0.5 kg = 500 g	30 Postlot
Lot	0.017501 kg = 17.501 g 0.17502 kg* = 17.502 g*	
Postlot	0.016667 kg = 16.667 g	
Quintel	0.004375 kg = 4.375 g	
Karat	0.000205969 kg = 0.205969 g	

Sources: B 414, B 405(*)

TABLE 52 Lower-Austrian System of Weights (Apothecary) Galicia and Bukovina 1856-1875)

Unit	Metric Equivalent	Equivalents within System
Pfund	420.045 g = 0.420045 kg	
Libra	420 g = 0.42 kg	12 Unce 280 Scrupel
Unce	35 g	
Drachme	4.5 g	3 Scrupel
Scrupel	1.5 g	
Gran	0.07 g = 7 cg	

Source: B 414

C. GLOSSARY

2 (superscript) — square, designation for unit of area; e.g., *Klafter*^{2} means square *Klafter*, a unit of area rather than length or volume.

3 (superscript) — cubic, designation for unit of volume; e.g., *Schuh*^{3} means cubic *Schuh*, a unit of volume rather than length or area.

Achtel (G) — unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 45).

Aptekarskyi funt (U) — = *Pfund* (G) as unit of weight in (apothecary) Lower-Austrian system (Table 52).

Ar (P) — *are* (metric unit).

Baniţă (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44).

Beczka (P) — unit of volume in Polish system (liquids) (Table 41) and in Galician system (liquids) (Table 43).

Bochka (U) — = *beczka* (P).

Cal (P) — alternative name for palec, a unit of length in Polish (commercial) system (Table 31); unit of length in Galician system (Table 33); also = *Zoll* (G).

Cal geometryczny (P) — alternate name for *ławka*.

Centnar (P) — alternate name for *cetnar*.

Centner (G) — unit of weight in (common) Lower-Austrian system (Table 52).

Centner (Rom) — unit of weight in Moldavian system (Table 50).

Centymetr (P) — centimetre.

Cetnar (P) — unit of weight in Polish and Galician systems (Tables 48 and 49); also = *Centner* (G); later this term came to be used for the metric unit, *cetnar metryczny*.

Cetnar metryczny (P) — quintal = 100 kilograms.

cg — abbreviation for centigram.

Charka (U) — = *sângeapă* (Rom).

Chetveryk (U) — = *dimerlie* (Rom).

Chilă (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44).

Chvert (U) — variant of *Chvertka*.

Chverta (U) — variant of *chvertka*.

Chvertka (U) = *ćwierć* (P) and *cuarter* (Rom).

cm abbreviation for centimetre.

Coreţ (Rom) unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44); unit of weight in Moldavian system (Table 50).

Cot (Rom) unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34).

ctn. (P) abbreviation for *cetnar.*

ctn. m. (P) abbreviation for *cetnar metryczny.*

Ctr. (G) abbreviation for *Centner.*

cu abbreviation for cubic.

Cuarter (Rom) unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44).

Cub. (G) abbreviation for *Cubik.*

Cubick (G) Variant of *Cubik.*

Cubik (G) cubic, i.e., referring to a unit of volume (solids).

Ćwierć (P) unit of length in Polish (commercial) system (Table 31); unit of volume in Polish system (dry goods) (Table 40); unit of volume in Galician system (dry goods) (Table 42); also = *Viertel* (G) as unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 45).

Ćwierć warszawska (P) unit of volume in Polish system (dry goods) (Table 40).

Decimall Fuss (G) one tenth of a *Klafter* as a unit of area in the Lower-Austrian system (Table 39) = 0.3596652 sq m.

Decimall Zoll (G) one tenth of a *Decimall Fuss* = one-hundredth of a *Klafter* as a unit of area in the Lower-Austrian system (Table 39) = 0.03596652 sq m = 3.596652 sq cm.

Decimallie (G) one tenth of a *Decimall Zoll* = one one-thousandth of a *Klafter* as a unit of area in the Lower-Austrian system (Table 39) = 0.003596652 sq m = 35.96652 sq mm.

Decymetr (P) decimetre.

Deget (Rom) unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34).

Dekagram (P) decagram = 10 g.

Desiatyna (U) = *Preussische Morgen* (G).

Dezhet (U) transliteration of *deget* (Rom).

Dimerli (U) = *dimerlie* (Rom).

Dimerlie (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44); sometimes used as alternate name for *baniţă* (B 411P).

Dłoń (P) — unit of length in Polish (commercial) system (Table 31).

Dolnoaustriacki (P) — Lower-Austrian, i.e., referring to the LowerAustrian system of weights and measures (Tables 35, 39, 45-7, 51, 52).

Drachme (G) — unit of weight in (apothecary) Lower-Austrian system (Table\52).

Drahma (Rom) — *Drachme* (G).

Drakhma (U) — = *Drachme* (G).

Dram (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44).

Eimer (G) — unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (liquids) (Table 46).

Elle (G) — unit of length in Lower-Austrian system (Table 35).

Falce (Rom) — unit of area in Moldavian system (Table 38).

Falcha (U) — transliteration of *falce* (Rom).

Faska (P) — alternate name for miarka as unit of volume in Polish system (dry goods) (Table 40).

Fass (G) — unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (liquids) (Table 46).

Faust (G) — unit of length in Lower-Austrian system (Table 35).

Fehler (G) — unit of area in Lower-Austrian system (Table 39).

Feler (U) — = *Fehler* (G).

Fira (U) — = *Fuhre* (G).

Firtă (Rom) — unit of area in Moldavian system (Table 38).

Fuhre (G) — a wagon-load (e.g., of hay); usually estimated at 6 cubic *Schuh*.

Funia (U) — = *Funie* (Rom).

Funie (Rom) — unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34).

Funt (P) — unit of weight in Polish and Galician systems (Tables 48 and 49); also = *Pfund* (G).

Funt (U) — = *funt* (P) and *Pfund* (G).

Funt morski (P) — unit of weight in Polish system (Table 48).

Funt okrętowy (P) — alternate name for *funt morski*.

Funt warszawski (P) — unit of weight in Polish system (Table 48).

Fura (P) — = *Fuhre* (G).

Fuss (G) — alternate name for *Schuh*.

Fut (U) — = *Fuss* (G).

g — abbreviation for gram.

Găleată (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44); unit of weight in Moldavian system (Table 50).

Galicyjski (P) — Galician, i.e., referring to the Galician system of measures and weights (Tables 33, 42, 43, 49).

Gârneț (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44).

Garniec (P) — unit of volume in Polish systems (dry goods and liquids) (Table 40 and 41) and in Galician systems (dry goods and liquids) (Tables 42 and 43).

Geleta (U) — alternate name for *geletka*.

Geletka (U) — = *găleată* (Rom).

Gewanne (G; pl.) — a variable unit of area (see above, A).

Gewende (G) — variant of *Gewanne*.

Gieleta (P) — = *găleată* (Rom).

Gran (G) — unit of weight in (apothecary) Lower-Austrian system (Table 52).

Grzywna (P) — unit of weight in Polish system, (Table 48).

ha — abbreviation for hectare.

Halbmass (G) — unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (liquids) (Table 46).

Halbmetze (G) — unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 45).

Harnets (U) — = *garniec* (P) and *gârneț* (Rom).

Harts — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44).

Hektar (P) — hectare.

Hektolitr (P) — hectolitre.

Heletka (U) — variant of *geletka*.

Hony (U; pl.) — a variable unit of area (see above, A); a strip of land that can be plowed without turning around (B 420); also a unit of length equal to about 120 *Klafter* (G) (B 420).

Hran (U) — = *Gran* (G).

Hryvna (U) — = *grzywna* (P).

Iokh (U) — = *Joch* (G).

Joch (G) — unit of area in Lower-Austrian system (Table 39).

jug. (L) — abbreviation for *jugum*.

Jugum (L) — = *Joch* (G).

Kamień (P) — unit of weight in Polish and Galician systems (Tables 48 and 49); also = *Stein* (G).

Kamin (U) — = *kamień* (P); also a unit of weight of 36 *Pfund* (G) (B 420).

Kanne (G) — alternate name for Mass as unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (liquids) (Table 46).

Karat (G) — unit of weight in (common) Lower-Austrian system (Table 51).

kg — abbreviation for kilogram.

kila (U) — = *chilă* (Rom).

Kirets (U) — variant of *korets*.

Kilometr (P) — kilometre.

Klafter (G) — unit of length in Lower-Austrian system (Table 35); unit of area in Lower-Austrian system (Table 39); unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (solids) (Table 47).

km — abbreviation of kilometre.

Konew (P) — unit of volume in Polish system (liquids) (Table 41).

Kopanka (P) — unit of area in Polish systems (1 and 2) (Tables 36 and 37).

Korca (P) — genitive singular of *korzec*.

Korczyk (P) — alternate name for *półkorzec*.

Korets (U) — = *korzec* (P) and *coreţ* (Rom).

Koretz (G) — = *korzec* (P).

Korzec (P) — unit of volume in Polish system (dry goods) (Table 40) and in Galician system (dry goods) (Table 42).

Kotu (U) — transliteration of *cot* (Rom).

Krok (P) — unit of length in Polish (agricultural) system (Table 32).

Krok (U) — = *krok* (P) and *pas* (Rom).

Krok geometryczny (P) — alternate name for *krok*.

Kubik (G) — variant of *Cubik*.

Kulak (U) — = *Faust* (G).

Kurrent (G) — a prefix indicating that the unit in question is one of length, not area or volume; e.g., *Kurrentklafter* and *Kurrentschuh* mean linear, rather than square or cubic, *Klafter* and *Schuh*.

Kvadratnyi (U) — square, i.e., referring to a unit of area.

Kvarta (U) — = *kwarta* (P), *pătrar* (Rom) and *Quart* (G).

Kvarterka (U) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44).

Kvarteru (U) — transliteration of *cuarter* (Rom).

Kvintel (U) — = *Quintel* (G).

Kwadratny (P) — square, i.e., referring to a unit of area.

Kwarta (P) — unit of volume in Polish systems (dry goods and liquids) (Tables 40 and 41) and in Galician systems (dry goods and liquids) (Tables 42 and 43).

Kwaterka (P) — unit of volume in Polish systems (dry goods and liquids) (Tables 40 and 41) and in Galician system (liquids) (Table 43).

Kwintal (P) — quintal = 100 kg.

l — abbreviation for litre.

Łan (P) — unit of area in Polish systems (1 and 2) (Tables 36 and 37).

Lan (Rom) — unit of area in Moldavian system (Table 38).

Lan (U) — = *łan* (P) and *lan* (Rom).

Łan frankoński (P) — unit of area in Polish system (2) (Table 37).

Łan królewski (P) — unit of area in Polish system (1) (Table 36).

Łan mniejszy (P) — unit of area in Polish system (2) (Table 37).

Łan rewizorski (P) — unit of area in Polish system (1) (Table 36).

Łan zwykły (P) — unit of area in Polish system (2) (Table 37).

Länge (G) — a prefix indicating that the unit in questions is one of length, not area or volume; e.g., *Längeklafter* means linear, rather than square or cubic, *Klafter.*

Lanț (Rom) — unit of area in Moldavian system (Table 38).

Lasht (U) — = *łaszt* (P).

Laska (P) — unit of length in Polish (agricultural) system (Table 32); unit of area in Polish system (2) (Table 37).

Last (G) — unit of weight in (common) Lower-Austrian system (Table 51).

Łaszt (P) — unit of volume in Polish system (dry goods) (Table 40).

Ławka (P) — unit of length in Polish (agricultural) system (Table 32).

Leghe (Rom) — unit of area in Moldavian system (Table 38).

Lehy (U) — transliteration of *leghe* (Rom).

Libra (G) — unit of weight in (apothecary) Lower-Austrian system (Table 52).

Lie (U) — = *leghe* (Rom).

Likot (U) — = *łokieć* (P), cot (Rom) and *Elle* (G).

Linia (P) — = *Linie* (G).

Linie (G) — unit of length in Lower-Austrian system (Table 35).

Linie (Rom) — unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34).

Liniia (U) — = *palmac* (Rom) and *Linie* (G).

Litr (P) — Litre.

Livr (U) — = *livră* (Rom).

Livră (Rom) — unit of weight in Moldavian system (Table 50).

Łokieć (P) — unit of length in Polish (commercial and agricultural) systems (Tables 31 and 32) and in Galician system (Table 33); also = *Elle* (G); unit of area in Polish system (1 and 2) (Tables 36 and 37).

Lot (G) — unit of weight in (common) Lower-Austrian system (Table 51).

Loth (G) — variant of *Lot.*

Łut (P) — unit of weight in Polish and Galician systems (Tables 48 and 49); also = *Lot* (G).

Lwowski (P) — *Lviv* (adj.), i.e., referring to the Galician system of weights and measures (Tables 33, 42, 43, 49).

m — abbreviation for metre.

Maas (G) — variant of Mass.

Marka (P) — alternate name for *grzywna*.

Mass (G) — unit of volume in Lower-Austrian systems (dry goods and liquid) (Tables 45 and 46).

Massel (G) — alternate name for Mass as unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 45).

Matsa (U) — = *Metze* (G).

Meile (G) — unit of length in Lower-Austrian system (Table 35); unit of area in Lower-Austrian system (Table 39).

Merţă (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44).

Metercentner (G) — unit of mass equal to 100 kilograms = 1 quintal.

Metr (P) — metre.

Metryczny (P) — metric, i.e., referring to the metric system of weights and measures.

Metze (G) — unit of length in Lower-Austrian system (Table 35); unit of area in Lower-Austrian system (Table 39); unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 44).

Miara (P) — = *Mass* (G), but *mierzyca* (P) is used for *Metze* (G) as unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 45); alternate name for *miarka* as unit of volume in Polish system (dry goods) (Table 40); also = *Mass* (G) as unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (liquids) (Table 48).

Miarek (P) — = *Mass* (G) as unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 45).

Miarka (P) — unit of volume in Polish system (dry goods) (Table 40).

Mierzyca (P) — = *Metze* (G) as unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 45).

Mil (Rom) — variant of *mila*.

Mila (P) — = *Meile* (G).

Mila (Rom) — unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34); also = *Meile* (G); unit of area in Moldavian system (Table 38).

Mila pocztowa (P) — = *Postmeile* (G).

Mila pocztowa austriacka (P) — = *Österreichische Postmeile* (G).

Milimetr (P) — millimetre.

Mira (U) — = *Metze* (G), *merța* (Rom) and *Mass* (G) as unit of volume in LowerAustrian system (liquids) (Table 46).

Mirka (U) — = *rup* (Rom), *miarka* (P) and *Seidel* (G).

mm — abbreviation for millimetre.

Mórg (P) — unit of area in Polish systems (1 and 2) (Tables 36 and 37); also = *Joch* (G).

Morg (U) — = *mórg* (P), *morgă* (Rom) and *Joch* (G).

Mórg chełmiński (P) — unit of area in Polish system (1) (Table 36).

Morga (P) — alternate name for *morg* as unit of area in Polish system (2) (Table 37).

Morgă (Rom) — unit of area in Moldavian system (Table 38).

Morh (U) — Soviet transliteration of *morg* (U).

Muth (G) — unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 45).

Mylia (U) — = *mila* (Rom) and *Meile* (G).

Nieder-österreichisch (G) — Lower-Austrian, i.e., referring to the LowerAustrian system of weights and measures (Tables 35, 39, 45-7, 51-2).

n.ö. (G) — abbreviation for *nieder-österreichisch.*

Nyzhnoavstriiskyi (U) — Lower-Austrian, i.e. referring to the Lower-Austrian system of weights and measures (Tables 35, 39, 45-7, 51-2).

Ocă (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44); unit of weight in Moldavian system (Table 50).

Odgon (Rom) — alternate name for *funie* (Rom).

Oka (U) — = *ocă* (Rom).

Osmak (P) — = *Achtel* (G).

Österreichische Postmeile (G) — alternate name for *Meile.*

Palec (P) — unit of length in Polish (commercial) system (Table 31).

Palmă (Rom) — unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34).

Palmac (Rom) — unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34).

Parmac (Rom) — variant of *palmac*.

Pas (Rom) — unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34).

Pătrar (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44).

Petrariu (U) — transliteration of *pătrar* (Rom).

Pfund (G) — unit of weight in (common and apothecary) Lower-Austrian systems (Tables 51 and 52).

Piad kniazivska (U) — = *palmă* (Rom).

Pidvoda (U) — = *Fuhre* (G).

Pięść (P) — = *Faust* (G).

Pivkirets (U) — variant of *pivkorets*.

Pivkorets (U) — = *półkorzec* (P).

Pogon (Rom) — unit of area in Moldavian system (Table 38).

Pohon (U) — = *pogon* (Rom).

Półbeczek (P) — alternate name for *półbeczka*.

Półbeczka (P) — unit of volume in Polish system (liquids) (Table 41).

Półgarniec (P) — unit of volume in Polish system (liquids) (Table 41).

Półka (P) — alternate name for *kopanka* as unit of area in Polish system (1) (Table 36).

Półkorzec (P) — unit of volume in Polish system (dry goods) (Table 40).

Półmiarek (P) — = *Halbmass* (G).

Półmierzyca (P) — = *Halbmetze* (G).

Polumatsok (U) — = *Halbmetse* (G).

Port (G) — unit of weight in (common) Lower-Austrian system (Table 51).

Postlot (G) — unit of weight in (common) Lower-Austrian System (Table 51).

Postmeile (G) — alternate name for *Meile*.

Prăjină (Rom) — unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34); unit of area in Moldavian system (Table 38).

Prazhyna (U) — = *prăjină* (Rom).

Pręcik (P) — unit of length in Polish (agricultural) system (Table 32); unit of area in Polish system (1) (Table 36).

Pręt (P) — unit of length in Polish (agricultural) system (Table 32).

Pręt kopany (P) — alternate name for *kopanka*.

Pręt mniejszy (P) — alternate name for kopanka as unit of area in Polish system (2) (Table 37).

Pręt pruski (P) — = *Preussische Rute* (G).

Pręt reński (P) — = *Preussische Rute* (G).

Pręt większy (P) — unit of area in Polish system (1) (Table 36); alternate name for *zagon* as unit of area in Polish system (2) (Table 37).

Pręt zwykły (P) — alternate name for *kopanka* as unit of area in Polish system (1) (Table 36).

Preussische Morgen (G) — unit of area equal to 2,553.224 sq m = 0.2553224 ha.

Preussische Rute or **Ruthe** (G) — unit of length equal to 3.766242 metres.

Prusska ruta (U) — = *Preussische Rute* (G).

Prusskyi morh (U) — = *Preussische Morgen* (G).

Q. (G) — abbreviation for *quadrat*.

QKl. (G) — abbreviation for *Quadrat-Klafter*.

Quadrat (G) — square, i.e., referring to a unit of area.

Quart (G) — unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (liquids) (Table 46).

Quintel (G) — unit of weight in (common) Lower-Austrian system (Table 51).

Rup (Rom) — unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34).

Sângeacă (Rom) — alternate name for *sângeapă*.

Sângeapă (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44)

Sążeń (P) — unit of length in Polish (commercial) system (Table 31); also = *Klafter* (G).

Sazhen (U) — = *sążeń* (P), *stînjen* (Rom) and *Klafter* (G).

Scheffel (G) = *korzec* (P) as unit of volume in Galician system (dry goods) (Table 42).

Schnur (G) = *sznur* (P).

Schöber (G) a prefex indicating that the unit in question is one of volume, not length or area; e.g., *Schöberklafter* means cubic, rather than linear or square, *Klafter.*

Schuh (G) unit of length in Lower-Austrian system (Table 35); unit of area in Lower-Austrian system (Table 39); unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (solids) (Table 47).

Scrupel (G) unit of weight in (apothecary) Lower-Austrian system (Table 52).

Seidel (G) unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (liquids) (Table 46).

Senhiapa (U) transliteration of *sângeapă* (Rom).

Shnur (U) = *sznur* (P); according to B 420, a shnur was larger than a *Joch* (G).

Shtrykh (U) = *Strich* (G).

Siąg (P) alternate name for sążeń.

Siazhen (U) alternate name for *sazhen.*

Skrupel (G) variant of *Scrupel.*

Skrupula (U) = *Scrupel* (G).

Stânjen (Rom) variant of *stînjen.*

Staj (P) unit of area in Polish system (2) (Table 37); also a variable measure of area (see above, A).

Staja (P) alternate name for *staje.*

Staje (P) alternate name for *zagon* as unit of length in Polish (agricultural) system (Table 32).

Stein (G) unit of weight in (common) Lower-Austrian system (Table 51).

Stînjen (Rom) unit of length in Moldavian system (Table 34); unit of area in Moldavian system (Table 38).

Stopa (P) unit of length in Polish (commercial) system (Table 31) and in Galician system (Table 33); also = *Schuh* (G).

Stopa geometryczna (P) alternate name for *pręcik.*

Strich (G) unit of length in Lower-Austrian system (Table 35).

sq — abbreviation for square.

Szafunt (P) — alternate name for *funt morski*.

Sznur (P) — unit of length in Polish (agricultural) system (Table 32); unit of area in Polish system (1) (Table 36).

Sznur mierniczy (P) — alternate name for *sznur*.

Sztych (P) — unit of length in Polish (commercial) system (Table 31).

Szyffunt (P) — alternate name for *funt morski*.

Tona (P) — metric ton.

Tsal (U) — variant of *tsalia*.

Tsalia (U) — = *cal* (P), *deget* (Rom) and *Zoll* (G).

Tsentner (U) — = *Centner* (G).

Unce (G) — unit of weight in (apothecary) Lower-Austrian system (Table 52).

Untsiia (U) — = *Unce* (G).

Unze (G) — variant of *Unce*.

Vadră (Rom) — unit of volume in Moldavian system (Table 44).

Vantazh (U) — = *Last* (G).

Videnskyi (U) — Viennese, i.e., referring to the Lower-Austrian system of weights and measures (Tables 35, 39, 45-7, 51-2).

Vidro (U) — = *vadra* (Rom) and *Eimer* (G).

Viertel (G) — = *ćwierć* (P) as unit of volume in Galician system (dry goods) (Table 42); unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 45).

Vosmyna (U) — = *Metze* (G) as unit of volume in Lower-Austrian system (dry goods) (Table 45).

W. (G) — abbreviation for *Wiener*.

Wiadro (P) — = *Eimer* (G).

Wiedeński (P) — Viennese, i.e., referring to the Lower-Austrian system of weights and measures (Tables 35, 39, 45-7, 51-2).

Wiener (G) — Viennese, i.e., referring to the Lower-Austrian system of weights and measures (Tables 35, 39, 45-7, 51-2).

Wiertel (P) — unit of area in Polish system, (2) (Table 37).

Wierzbica (P) — alternate name for *laska*.

Włóka (P) — unit of area in Polish system (1) (Table 36).

Włóka chełmińska (P) — unit of area in the Polish system (1) (Table 36).

Zagon (P) — unit of length in Polish (agricultural) system (Table 32); unit of area in Polish system (2) (Table 37).

Zajdel (P) — = *Seidel* (G).

Zentimeter (G) — centimetre.

Zentner (G) — variant of *Centner*.

Zoll (G) — unit of length in Lower-Austrian system (Table 35).

Zoll Centner (G) — unit of weight in (common) Lower-Austrian system (Table 52).

Zoll Pfund (G) — unit of weight in (common) Lower-Austrian system (Table 51).

CHAPTER VI

CURRENCY

A. HISTORY OF AUSTRIAN CURRENCY AND CURRENCY REFORMS

From the moment Galicia and Bukovina came under Austrian rule, in 1772 and 1774-5 respectively, the monetary system used in Austria was introduced into Western Ukraine. In Galicia, however, Polish money also continued to circulate into the early nineteenth century. The Polish monetary system was based on a dukat, worth 18 złoty or 4 grosz srebrny or 30 grosz miedziany. In Bukovina, Moldavian currency was also used at least until the end of the eighteenth century. The monetary system in use in Austria in the late eighteenth and first half of the nineteenth century (1753-1858) was the system of so-called "convention meney." It was so named after the Austrian-Bavarian monetary convention (agreement) of 21 November 1753. Its basic unit was the Gulden (also called Florin), equal to 60 Kreuzer or 480 Pfennig. To accustom Galicians to the convention-money, the Austrian government minted silver 30- and 15-Kreuzer coins for Galicia (1775-7) as well as special copper Schilling coins (1774). The 30-Kreuzer coin was worth 2 Polish złoty, the 15-kreuzer coins 1 złoty and the copper Schilling 1 Polish szeląg (one-third grosz). These coins were transitional between the Polish and Austrian (convention) systems. The reformed Polish currency of 1786 was banned by Austrian law from circulation in Galicia. During the Kościuszko rebellion of 1794, the Austrian government minted Groschen (grosz) coins for the Austrian troops in Galicia and Bukovina. Thereafter, Austria minted no coins specifically for Galicia, and Galicia and Bukovina were integrated into the all-Austrian convention system.

By the patent of 19 September 1857 a new monetary system was introduced into Austria, the system of the Austrian standard. The Austrian standard became by law the only monetary system as of 1 September 1858. In the Austrian standard, 1 Gulden had 100 Kreuzer. Two Gulden of the old, convention system converted to 2 Gulden and 10 Kreuzer of the new, Austrian system. Ten Kreuzer of the old, convention system converted to 17 Kreuzer of the new, Austrian system. The currency of the Austrian standard remained in circulation until 31 December 1899.

By the imperial decree of 2 August 1892, in connection with Austria's conversion to the monometallic gold standard, a new monetary system was introduced, the crown system. The crown system completely replaced the Austrian system as of 1 January 1900. The new system was based on a Krone, equal to 100 Haller. One Gulden of the old, Austrian system converted to 2 Krone of the new, crown system. One Kreuzer of the old, Austrian system converted to 2 Haller of the new, crown system. The crown system remained until the collapse of the Habsburg empire.

The bibliography (VII.G) lists references on currency; further references can be found in a very useful bibliography on numismatics world-wide (B 421M) and in a bibliography on

Polish numismatics (B 424D). Some of the works listed in the bibliography below on weights and measures (VII.F.) also refer to currency. Numismatic dictionaries are helpful (B 422M, 432), particularly the Ukrainian numismatic dictionary of V.V. Zvarych (B 434). Old dictionaries (e.g., B 411P, 420) can be useful supplements to the glossary below (F).

B. DENOMINATIONS IN CIRCULATION, 1859-1914

Coins in circulation from 1859 until the replacement of the Austrian system by the crown system in 1900 were:

an 8-Gulden piece (equal to 20 Francs),
the Taler,
the Vereins-Taler,
a 3-Gulden piece,
a 2-Gulden piece,
a 1-Gulden piece,
a quarter-Gulden piece (25 Kreuzer),
a silver 20-Kreuzer piece,
a silver 10-Kreuzer piece,
a 6-Kreuzer piece,
a silver 5-Kreuzer piece,
a copper 4-Kreuzer piece,
a copper 1-Kreuzer piece,
a copper half-Kreuzer piece.

Coins in circulation from the introduction of the crown system in 1892 until 1914 were:

a gold 20-Krone piece,
a gold 10-Krone piece,
a 5-Krone piece,
a silver 1-Krone piece,
a nickel 20-Haller piece,
a nickel 10-Haller piece,
a bronze 2-Haller piece,
a bronze 1-Haller piece.

During the First World War, in an effort to save precious metals, the coinage was debased.

Paper money also circulated in Austria, beginning in 1762. During the period of the convention monetary system (from the late eighteenth century until 1858), banknotes were issued as the so-called Vienna standard. From 1848 until 1857 banknotes were also issued as convention money. Beginning in 1858 Austrian-system banknotes were issued. Until 1878 paper money was worth less than coin. Table 53 shows the relationship of paper money to coin in Austria from 1859 through 1878.

TABLE 53 Paper and Mettalic Currency in Austria, 1859-1878

Year	100 Gulden Austrian mettalic = in Austrian banknotes		100 Gulden in Austrian banknotes = in Austrian mettalic	
1859	81	96	122	16
1860	75	76	132	32
1861	70	95	141	25
1862	78	12	128	07
1863	88	01	113	79
1864	86	38	115	72
1865	92	29	108	32
1866	83	85	119	76
1867	80	70	123	95
1868	87	38	114	43
1869	82	64	121	02
1870	82	09	121	77
1871	83	12	120	19
1872	92	25	108	39
1873	93	01	107	58
1874	95	80	104	65
1875	97	76	102	79
1876	96	05	104	07
1877	92	21	108	33
1878	97	95	102	38

Source: B 426, 1:94

C. NOTATION

In German the sum 162 Gulden 12 Kreuzer was written : 162. f. 12. x. or 162. fl. 12. Kr. or 162 fl. 12 x. Especially before 1859 it was usual to note the monetary system as well, thus: 162 f. 12 x. CM or 162 f. 12 x. CMze (for the convention system); 162 f.12 x. ö.W. (for the Austrian system); 100 fl. W.W. (for the Viennese system of banknotes).

In Polish the same sum was written 162 złr. 12 ct., and the notations for the systems were: w.k. (convention), w.a. (Austrian) and w.w. (Viennese banknotes).

In Ukrainian the same sum was written 162 zr. 12 kr., and the notations for the systems were k.v. (convention), a.v. (Austrian) and v.v. (Viennese).

For the crown system, in German Krone was abbreviated K.

In Polish a Krone was abbreviated kor.

In Ukrainian the sum of 1 Krone 50 Haller was written 1 kor. 50 hel.

D. EXCHANGE RATES

Table 54 gives the exchange rates for Austrian currency in various years.

TABLE 54 Exchange Rates of Austrian Currency

Year	Austrian	French	British	German	Russian	American
1872	1 Gulden	2 francs, 50 centimes	2 shillings	2 marks	62 kopecks	46 cents
1892 - 1900	1 Krone	1 franc, 5 centimes	10 pence	85 Pfennig		

E. PRICES

Tables 55 and 56 provide sample prices from Western Ukraine in the late nineteenth century.

TABLE 55 Prices in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, 1866

	Grain (for one Lower-Austrian *Metze*)									
	Wheat		Rye		Corn		Barley		Oats	
	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.	fl.	kr.
E. Galicia	4	6	2	91	3	52	2	25	1	25
Bukovina	4	4.5	3	32	4	34	2	76	1	45

	Legumes (for one Lower-Austrian *Metze*)									
	Peas		Beans		Lentils		Millet		Buckwheat	
E. Galicia	3	71	4	28	3	91	4	32	3	27
Bukovina	4	58	4	01	4	61	5	22.5	3	01.5

	Rice per *Ctr.*		Potatoes *Metze*		Beef *Pfund*		Wine per *Mass* highest		lowest	
E. Galicia	24	54	1	21		10	1	03		63
Bukovina	29	50	1	33.5		10		85		51

	Beer per *Mass*				Wood *Klafter*			
	highest		lowest		hard		soft	
E. Galicia	22		16		6	38	4	93
Bukovina	21.5		13.5		6	23	3	14

	Hay per *Centner*		Straw per *Centner*		Lowest daily wage with meal	without meal
E. Galicia	1	07	63		38	21
Bukovina	1	18	71	5	35.5	21.5

Source: B 239, for 1866, pp.108-11

TABLE 56 Agricultural Prices (in Gulden) in Galicia 1880-1889

Type of Produce	Volume or Weight	Year										Average
		1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	
Wheat	1 hectolitre	8.73	8.44	5.76	7.08	6.55	5.05	5.85	5.25	4.76	5.57	6.28
Rye	1 hectolitre	7.03	6.69	4.04	5.09	5.13	4.05	4.22	3.64	3.46	4.50	4.78
Barley	1 hectolitre	5.09	4.62	3.40	4.02	4.42	3.23	3.52	3.05	3.84	4.35	3.85
Oats	1 hectolitre	3.45	3.23	2.53	2.79	3.18	2.54	2.40	1.93	1.94	3.00	2.70
Corn	1 hectolitre	4.56	6.11	4.08	3.87	5.29	4.74	4.65	4.28	3.63	5.30	4.65
Millet	1 hectolitre	5.52	5.40	4.65	5.50	4.95	4.25	4.42	5.00	3.99	4.45	4.80
Buckwheat	1 hectolitre	5.32	5.22	4.25	4.55	4.36	3.50	4.10	4.80	3.77	8.60	4.35
Rape Seed	1 hectolitre	-	-	12.50	10.0	8.31	6.56	6.00	7.50	7.06	10.0	8.50
Potatoes	1 hectolitre	2.43	1.99	2.10	2.10	2.29	1.29	1.25	1.30	1.16	1.55	1.75
Meadow Hay	1 quintal	2.03	2.18	2.42	2.95	2.78	2.14	2.09	2.00	2.00	2.47	2.30

Source: b 220, for 1889-1891, p. 170

Good wages for agricultural day labourers in Galicia at the turn of the century were 1 Krone 10 Haller for men and 75 Haller for women. These were summer wages; winter wages were much lower. An unskilled workman in the Boryslav oil industry in 1870 earned 30 to 50 Kreuzer a day. In the 1880s journeyman craftsmen in Lviv and Cracow could earn a Gulden to a Gulden and a half daily.

A Joch of farmland could cost 100-250 Gulden in the 1870s-1880s; land prices were much higher (more than doubled) in the early twentieth century.

F. GLOSSARY

Anticipationsschein (G) — a type of paper money.

a.v. (U) — abbreviation for *avstriiska valiuta.*

Avstriiska valiuta (U) — Austrian standard (monetary system in use in Austria 1857-99).

Bancozettel (G) — a type of paper money.

Banky (U; pl.) — banknotes.

Cent (G) — alternate name for *Neukreuzer.*

Cent (P) — *Cent* (G).

CM. (G) — abbreviation for *Conventions-Münze.*

CMze. (G) — variant of CM.

Conventions- (G) — variant of *Konventions-.*

Conventions-Münze (G) — convention currency (indicating the convention monetary system in use in Austria from 1753 until 1858).

Coroană (Rom) — *Krone* (G).

Creiţar (Rom) — *Kreuzer* (G).

ct. (P) — abbreviation for *cent.*

Dreissiger (G) — Austrian coin worth 30 *Kreuzer.*

Dukat (P) — pre-partition Polish monetary unit and coin equal to 18 *złoty* (in 1766 the Polish diet [*Sejm*] devalued the *dukat* to 16 *złoty* and 3 *grosz* or 67 *grosz srebrny*, but it continued to circulate at the rate of 18 *złoty*; in 1786 the diet confirmed the popular rate).

Dwuzłotek (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 2 *złoty.*

Dziesiątek (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 10 *grosz miedziany.*

Erlösungsschein (G) — a type of paper money (= *Wiener Währung*).

f. (G) — abbreviation for *Florin.*

Fenig (P) — *Pfennig* (G).

Fenyk (U) — *Pfennig* (G).

Fiorin (Rom) — *Florin* (G).

fl. (G) — abbreviation for *Florin.*

Florin (G) — alternate name for *Gulden.*

Fünfzehner (G) — Austrian coin worth 15 *Kreuzer.*

Galagan (U) — Austrian copper coin worth 4 *Kreuzer* (G).

Galben (Rom) — *Gulden* (G).

Greitser (U) — variant *kreitser.*

Groschen (G) — *grosz* (P); Austrian coin equal to 3 *Kreuzer* (until 1858).

Grosz (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 1 *grosz miedziany*; also =*Groschen* (G) as Austrian coin.

Grosz cesarski (P) — *Groschen* (G) as Austrian coin.

Grosz miedziany (P) — pre-partition Polish monetary unit.

Grosz srebrny (P) — pre-partition Polish monetary unit and coin equal to 7.5 *grosz srebrny*

Gulden (G) — Austrian monetary unit and coin equal to 60 *Kreuzer* until 1858 and 100 Kreuzer from 1857 through 1899.

Halahan (U) — variant of *galagan.*

Halerz (P) — *Haller* (G).

Haller (G) — Austrian monetary unit and coin (1892-1900) equal to 0.01 *Krone.*

Hel. (U) — abbreviation for *heler.*

Heler (U) — *Haller* (G).

Heller (G) — variant of *Haller.*

Hreitser (U) — variant of *kreitser.*

Hrish (U) — *grosz* (P) and *Groschen* (G).

Hrish midnyi (U) — *grosz miedziany* (P).

Hulden (U) — *Gulden* (G).

K. (G) — abbreviation for *Krone.*

Konventions- (G) — prefix indicating the convention monetary system in use in Austria from 1753 until 1858.

Konventsiinyi (U) — adjective indicating the convention monetary system in use in Austria from 1753 until 1858.

Konwencyjny (P) — adjective indicating the convention monetary system in use in Austria from 1753 until 1858.

Kor. (P) — abbreviation for *korona.*

Kor. (U) — abbreviation for *korona.*

Korona (P) — *Krone* (G).

Korona (U) — *Krone* (G).

Koronivka (U) — a *Krone* (G) coin.

Koronova valiuta (U) — crown standard (monetary system in use in Austria 1892-1918).

Kr. (G) — abbreviation for *Kreuzer*.

kr. (U) — abbreviation for *kreitser*.

Krajcar (P) — *Kreuzer* (G).

Kreitser (U) — *Kreuzer* (G).

Kreuzer (G) — Austrian monetary unit and coin (through 1899), equal to 8 *Pfennig* or one-sixtieth *Gulden* until 1858 and to 0.01 *Gulden* from 1857 through 1899 (see also *Neukreuzer*).

Krona (U) — variant of *korona*.

Krone (G) — Austrian monetary unit and coin equal to 100 *Haller* (1892-1918).

Kronenwährung (G) — crown standard (monetary system in use in Austria 1892-1918).

Kruszcowy (P) — metallic (as opposed to paper [money]).

Kupfer-Schilling (G) — copper *Schilling* minted for Galicia in 1774.

Neukreuzer (G) — the new *Kreuzer* issued after the currency reform of 1857, equal to 0.01 *Gulden*, to be distinguished from the old *Kreuzer* equal to 8 *Pfennig* or one-sixtieth *Gulden*.

Österreichische Währung (G) — Austrian standard (monetary system in use in Austria 1857-99).

ö.W. (G) — abbreviation for *österreichische Währung*.

Pfennig (G) — Austrian monetary unit and coin (until 1858).

Piatka (U) — Austrian coin worth 5 *Kreuzer*.

Pivhrosh (U) — *półgroszak* (P).

Pivtaler (U) — *półtalar* (P).

Pivzlotyi (U) — *półzłotek* (P).

Półgroszak (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 0.5 *grosz miedziany*.

Półstanislad'or (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 27 *złoty*.

Półtalar (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 3 *złoty*.

Półzłotek (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 0.5 *złoty* or 15 *grosz miedziany*.

Renskyi (U) — variant of *zolotyi renskyi*.

Rheinischgulden (G) — alternate name for *Gulden*.

Rynskyi (U) — variant of *zolotyi rynskyi*.

Saiba (U) — any coin used in a Bukovinian necklace.

Schilling (G) — *szelag* (P).

Sechser (G) — Austrian coin worth 6 *Kreuzer*.

Sheliah (U) — *szeląg* (P).

Sheliah hdanskyi (U) — *szeląg gdański* (P).

Shistak (U) — *shistka, shostak*.

Shistka (U) — *Sechser* (G).

Shostak (U) — *szóstak* (P).

Shostak hdanskyi (U) — *szóstak gdański* (P).

Siebener (G) — Austrian coin worth 7 *Kreuzer*.

Siebenzehner (G) — Austrian coin worth 17 *Kreuzer*.

Soiunyi taler (U) — *Vereins-Taler* (G).

Species-Taler (G) — alternate name for *Taler*.

Srebrnik (P) — *grosz srebrny*.

Sribnyi hrish (U) — *grosz srebrny*.

Sribnyk (U) — *srebrnik* (P).

Staatsnoten (G) — state notes (series of paper money which began to be issued in 1866).

Stanislad'or (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 54 *złoty*.

Szeląg (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to one-third *grosz miedziany*.

Szeląg gdański (P) — coin circulating in Galicia in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century equal to two-thirds pre-partition Polish *grosz miedziany*.

Szóstak (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 6 *grosz miedziany*.

Szóstak gdański (P) — coin circulating in Galicia in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century equal to 12 pre-partition Polish *grosz miedziany*.

Talar — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 8 *złoty* (240 *groszy*) before 1794 and 6 złoty afterwards; also=*Taler* (G).

Talar konwencyjny (P) — *Taler* (G).

Talar związkowy (P) — *Vereins-Taler* (G).

Taler (G) — Austrian coin equal to 2 *Gulden*.

Taler (U) — *talar* (P) and *Taler* (G).

Taliar (U) — variant of *taler.*

Thaler (G) — variant of *Taler.*

Troiak (U) — *trojak* (P).

Troiak hdanskyi (U) — *trojak gdanski* (P).

Trojak (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 3 *grosz miedziany.*

Trojak gdański (P) — coin circulating in Galicia in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century equal to 6 pre-partition Polish *grosz miedziany.*

Tsener (U) — *Zehner* (G).

Tsent (U) — *Cent* (G).

Tsvantsyger (U) — *Zwanziger* (G).

Vereins-Taler (G) — Austrian coin equal to 1.5 *Gulden.*

Videnska valiuta (U) — Viennese currency (referring to a series of banknotes issued until 1857).

v.v. (U) — abbreviation for *videnska valiuta.*

w.a. (P) — abbreviation for *waluta austriacka.*

Waluta austriacka (P) — Austrian standard (monetary system in use in Austria 1857-99).

Waluta wiedeńska (P) — Viennese currency (referring to a series of banknotes issued until 1857).

Wiener Währung (G) — Viennese currency (referring to a series of banknotes issued until 1857).

W.W. (G) — abbreviation for *Wiener Währung.*

w.w. (P) — abbreviation for *waluta wiedeńska.*

x. (G) — abbreviation for *Kreuzer.*

Zehner (G) — Austrian coin worth 10 *Kreuzer.*

Zibener (U) — *Siebener* (G).

Zibentsener (U) — *Siebenzehner* (G).

zl. (P) — abbreviation for *złoty reński.*

Złotówka (P) — pre-partition Polish coin equal to 1 *złoty.*

Złoty (P) — pre-partition Polish monetary unit.

Złoty reński (P) — *Gulden* (G).

Złoty ryński (P) — variant of *złoty reński.*

Zlotyi (U) — *złoty* (P).

złr. (P) abbreviation for *złoty reński.*

Zolotyi (U) *złoty* (P).

Zolotyi renskyi (U) variant of *zolotyi rynskyi.*

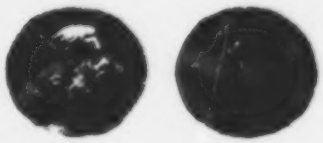
Zolotyi rynskyi (U) *Gulden* (G).

zr. (U) abbreviation for *zolotyi rynskyi.*

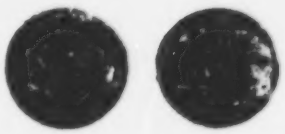
Zwanziger (G) an Austrian coin worth 20 *Kreuzer.*

G. ILLUSTRATIONS

Sources of Illustrations: 1-3, 6-21: B 434.
4, 22-5, 27: B 431.
26: JPHimka.

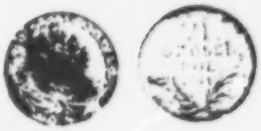


1. Poland. **Zlotowka.** Silver.
Stanislaw August. 1767.



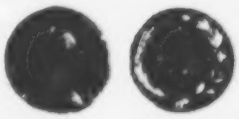
2. Poland. **Polzlotek.** Silver.
Stanislaw August. 1770.

3. Poland. **Grosz srebrny.** Silver.
Stanislaw August. 1767.



4. Galicia (army money). 6 **Groschen.**
Franz II. 1794.

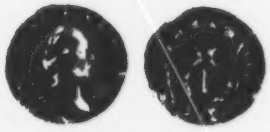
5. Austria. **Taler.** Silver.
Maria Theresia. 1780.



6. Austria. Half **Kreuzer.** Copper.
Joseph II. 1781.

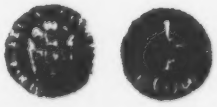
7. Austria. 6 **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1800.

8. Austria. 3 **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1800



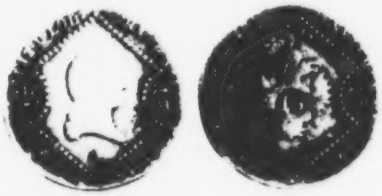
9. Austria. 1 **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1800

10. Austria. Half **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1800.



11. Austria. Quarter **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1800.

12. Austria. 30 **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1807.



13. Austria. 15 **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1807.

14. Austria. 3 **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1812.

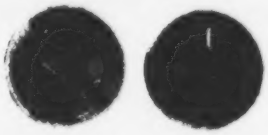
15. Austria. 1 **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1812.

16. Austria. Half **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1812.

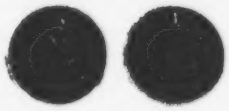
17. Austria. Quarter **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz II. 1812.

18. Austria. 3 **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz Joseph. 1851.

19. Austria. 2 **Kreuzer.** Copper. Franz Joseph. 1851.



20. Austria. 1 **Kreuzer.** Copper.
Franz Joseph. 1851.



21. Austria. Half **Kreuzer.** Copper.
Franz Joseph. 1851.

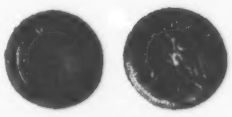
22. Austria. 8 **Gulden.** (=20 francs).
Franz Joseph. 1870.

23. Austria. 1 **Kreuzer.** Copper.
Franz Joseph. 1891.

24. Austria. 5 **Krone.**
Franz Joseph. 1907.

25. Austria. 20 **Haller.** Nickel.
Franz Joseph. 1892

26. Austria. 10 **Haller.** Nickel.
Franz Joseph. 1894.



27. Austria. 1 **Haller.** Bronze.
Franz Joseph. 1913.

CHAPTER VII.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The bibliography that follows covers all the topics in this handbook. In addition, section H below contains a bibliography of publications relating to the history of Bukovina. Because of the existence of a good, accessible, English-language bibliographical guide to Galicia (B 8), it has not been necessary here to provide a Galician bibliography equivalent to the Bukovinian bibliography. Entries preceded by an asterisk (*) are not cited *de visu*.

A. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1. Beck, Erich. *Bibliographie zur Landeskunde der Bukowina: Literatur bis zum Jahre 1965.* Veröffentlichungen des Südostdeutschen Kulturwerkes, Reihe B (Wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten), 19. Munich: Verlag des Südostdeutschen Kulturwerkes, 1966. CaAEU DB 271 Z9B39. MiU Z 2927 B93 B42.

1E. Beck, Erich. *Bibliographie zur Kultur und Landeskunde der Bukowina: Literatur aus den Jahren 1965-1975.* Dortmund: 1985.

2. *Bibliografia historii Polski.* Vol. 2: *1795-1918.* 2 parts. Edited by Helena Madurowicz-Urbańska. Instytut Historii PAN. Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1967. CaAEU DK 412.3 Z9 P77.

2M. **Bibliografia istorică a Romaniei.* Vol. 1: *1944-1969. Bibliografie selectivă.* Authors: I. Crăciun, Gh. Hristodol, M. Ştirban, L. Báthory, Gh. Iancu, G. Neamţu, Gh. Dumitraşcu. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste Romaniâ, 1970. (A selective bibliography of historical writing in Romania, 1944-69.)

20. *Bruskin, S.; E. Zhilina; and V. Maikov. *Zapadnaia Ukraina i Zapadnaia Belorussiia. Spisok literatury.* Leningrad: Gosudarstvennaia publichnaia biblioteka im. Saltykova-Shchedrina, 1940.

2R. *Deutsch, Robert. *Istoricii şi ştiinţa istorică din Romaniâ, 1944-1969.* Bucharest: Editura Ştiinţifică 1970. (A selective bibliography of historical writing in Romania, 1944-69.)

2S. **Do pershoi richnytsi vyzvolennia Ukrainy vid hnitu panskoi Polshchi. Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk.* Lviv: Lvivskyi filial biblioteky AN URSR, 1940.

2T. *Drukavani pratsi profesoriv, vykladachiv i spivrobitnykiv Lvivskoho universytetu za 1944-1960 roky. Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk.* . Lviv: Vydavnytstvo Lvivskoho universytetu, 1962. MiU Z 5055 R8 L98.

2U. *Estreicher, Karol. *Bibliografia polska XIX stulecia.* Vols. 1-12 [A through J]. 2nd rev. ed. Cracow: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 1969-79. 1st ed. [in installments]: *Bibliografia polska XIX. stolecia.* 7 vols. [1800-80.] Cracow: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 1872-82. *Bibliografia polska XIX stulecia lata 1881-1900.* 4 vols. Cracow: Spółka Księgarzy Polskich, 1906-16; reprint New York: Johnson Reprint Corporation and Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1964-5. CaAEU PG 7007 Z9 E82 1954.

2V. Finkel, Ludwik. *Bibliografia historii polskiej.* 3 vols. Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1956. Reprint of 1st ed.: Lviv and Cracow: 1891-1914.

2W. *Hraidans, Iu.M., ed. *Radianska Lvivshchyna. Rekomendatsiinyi pokazhchyk literatury.* Lviv: Lvivska derzhavna oblasna biblioteka im. Ia. Halana, 1971.

3. *Istoriia mist i sil Lvivskoi oblasti. Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk.* Lvivska derzhavna oblasna biblioteka im. Ia. Halana, Lvivska naukova biblioteka im. V. Stefanyka AN URSR, Naukova biblioteka Lvivskoho universytetu im. I. Franka. Lviv [Nesterov]: [Nestorovska miska drukarnia], 1977. JPH.

5. "Katalog der Bibliothek des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina." Verfasst im statistischen Landesamtes. *Mittheilungen des Statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina* 1 (1892): 187-200. CaAEU mf.

5C. *Kats, R., and F. Maksymenko. *Bibliohrafiia ukrainskoi i rosiiskoi bibliohrafii po istorii URSR.* Kiev: Ministerstvo kultury URSR, Derzhavna istorychna biblioteka URSR, 1960.

5G. *Knyhy vydavnytstv Ukrainy.* Kharkiv: Knyzhkova palata URSR, 1962-. For 1967: CaAEU Z 2514 U3K73 1967. (Lists books published after 1960.)

5N. *Konieczny, Zdisław, and Jerzy Motylewicz. *Materiały do bibliografii dziejów Przemyśla (1944-1974).* Przemyśl: Polskie Towarzystwo Historyczne, Oddział w Przemyślu, 1976.

5R. *Lazeba, E.M., and T.O. Vorobiova. *700 rokiv m. Lvova. Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk literatury.* Lviv: Lvivska biblioteka AN URSR, Viddil bibliohrafii, 1956.

6. Levytsky, Ivan Em. "Halytsko-ruska bibliografiia za roky 1772-1800." *Zapysky NTSh* 12, no. 2 (52) (1903): 1-44 (separate pagination). CaAEU mfilm AS 142 L975.

7. Magocsi, Paul R. "Bibliographic Guide to the History of Ukrainians in Galicia: 1848-1918." In *Nationbuilding and the Politics of Nationalism: Essays on Austrian Galicia,* ed. Andrei S. Markovits and Frank E. Sysyn (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, 1982), 255-320.

8. Magocsi, Paul Robert. *Galicia: A Historical Survey and Bibliographic Guide.* Toronto: Published in association with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute by University of Toronto Press, 1983. CaAEU DK 4600 G34 M215 1983.

8M. *Maksymenko, F.P. "Zbirka istorychnykh vidomostei pro naseleni punkty Ukrainskoi RSR. Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk." *Naukovo-informatsiinyi biuleten Arkhivnoho upravlinnia URSR* 17, nos. 4-6 (1963): 79-86, 79-84, 76-85; 18, nos. 1-5 (1964): 88-98, 92-99, 89-101, 64-71, 95-105.

9. Müller, Sepp. *Schriftum über Galizien und sein Deutschtum.* Wissenschaftliche Beiträge zur Geschichte und Landeskunde Ost-Mitteleuropas herausgegeben vom Johann Gottfried Herder-Institut, 63. Marburg (Lahn): 1962. CaOTU Z 2124 G2 M8.

9M. **Novye sovetskie respubliki i oblasti. Ukazatel literatury.* Moscow: Vsesoiuznaia knizhnaia palata, 1940.

10. Nykyforchuk, Iurko. *Zakhidnia Ukraina. Materiialy do bibliohrafii. Spys literatury, opublikovanoi na tereni U.S.R.R. 1917-1929 r.r.* Kharkiv-Kiev: Proletar, 1932. MH Wid-LC DK 508.8.299 N94 x 1932. BJ 116871 II.

11. Orton, Lawrence D. "Polish Publications since 1945 on Austrian and Galician History, 1772-1918." *Austrian History Yearbook* 12-13 (1976-7), part 2, pp. 315-58. CaAEU DB 1 A93.

12. Pashaeva, N.M. "Galitsiia pod vlastiu Avstrii v russkoi i sovetskoi istoricheskoi literature (1772-1918 gg.) Bibliografiia." In *Mezhdunarodnye sviazi stran Tsentralnoi, Vostochnoi i Iugo-Zapadnoi Evropy i slaviano-germanskie otnosheniia* (Moscow: Nauka, 1968), 295-324. CaAEU D 377 M617.

13. Patrylo, Isydor I. *Dzherela i bibliohrafiia istorii ukrainskoi tserkvy.* Zapysky ChSVV, II, Sektsiia I: Pratsi, 33. Rome: 1975.

13B. Patrylo, Is. I. "Dzherela i bibliohrafiia istorii Ukrainskoi Tserkvy." *Analecta OSBM*, Series II, Sectio II, vol. X (XVI) (1979), Fasc. 1-4: 406-87. PIO XVI-10-S.

13D. Patrylo, I.I. "Dzherela i bibliohrafiia istorii Ukrainskoi Tserkvy." *Analecta OSBM*, Series II, Sectio II, vol. XII (XVIII), Fasc. 1-4 (1985): 419-525. PIO XVI-10-S.

14. Pavyk, O. "Radianska istoriohrafiia Zakhidnoi Ukrainy. Bibliohrafichnyi ohliad za 1930-1932 rr." *Ukraina*, no. 3 (1932): 162-8. CaAEU mf DK 01 11.

14M. *Pelensky, Ievhen Iu. *Bibliohrafiia ukrainskoi bibliohrafii.* Vydannia "Bohoslovii," 18. Lviv: 1934.

14T. Pelenskyj, Eugen J. *Ucrainica. Ausgewählte Bibliographie über die Ukraine in West-Europäischen Sprachen.* Mitteilungen der Ševcenko-Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Band CLVIII. Munich: Bystrycia-Verlag, 1948. ÖNB 395066-B Period. 158.

15. Polek, Johann. "Repertorium der landeskundlichen Literatur des Herzogthums Bukowina." *Mittheilugen des Statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina* 1 (1892): 147-86. CaAEU mf.

16. Polek, Johann. "Rückblick auf die Forschungen zur Landes- and Volkskunde der Bukowina seit 1773." *Mittheilungen des Statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina* 1 (1893): 3-20. CaAEU mf. Polek, Johann. *Rückblick auf die Forschungen zur Landes- und Volkskunde der Bukowina seit 1773.* 2nd, exp. ed. Chernivtsi: In Commission bei H. Pardini, k.k. Universitäts-Buchhändler, 1893. MH Rom 5999 430.

17. Prokopowitsch, E[rich]. "Schriftumsverzeichnis über das Buchenland." *Deutsches Archiv für Landes- u. Volksforschung* (Leipzig) 4, H. 3/4 (December 1940): 664-95. MiU DD 1 D56.

20. **Radianska Lvivshchyna. Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk literatury pro oblast.* Lviv: 1972-9. (Annual.)

21. *Rudnickyj, Stefan. "Landeskundliche Literatur von Galizien und der Bukowina." *Geographische Jahresberichte aus Österreich* (Vienna) 10 (1913): 68-95.

21F. **Sotsialistychna Lvivshchyna. Bibliohrafichnyi pokazhchyk literatury.* Lviv: Lvivska biblioteka AN URSR, Viddil bibliohrafii, 1953-6.

21M. *Spysok literatury, vypushchenoi vydavnytstvamy Ukrainy.* Kharkiv: Knyzhkova palata URSR, 1959-61. For 1959: CaAEU Z 2514 U3K73. (Lists books published 1958-60.)

21R. **Stanislavshchyna v mynulomu i teper. Korotkyi spysok literatury.* Stanyslaviv: 1957.

22. *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal (1957-1966). Systematychnyi pokazhchyk.* Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1968. MiU DK 508 A2 U37 Index 1957-66.

22F. *Włodarski, Bronisław; Ewa Maleczyńska; Kazimierz Lewicki; and Marjan Tyrowicz. "Przegląd literatury do dziejów politycznych Ziemi Czerwieńkiej." *Ziemia Czerwieńska* 1, no. 1 (1935): 106-33.

22L. Zlatoustovsky, B., and L. Fedorov. "Literatura o zapadnykh oblastiakh Ukrainy i Belorussii." *Istoricheskii zhurnal* 10, no. 3 (March 1940): 144-56. CaAEU mf DK 1 187.

B. GEOGRAPHICAL COORDINATES

1. Topographical Guides

23. *Administratyvno-terytorialnyi podil Ternopilskoi oblasti. Dovidnyk na 1 veresnia 1960 roku.* Vykonkom Ternopilskoi oblasnoi rady deputativ trudiashchykh, Orhanizatsiino-instruktorskyi viddil. Ternopil: Ternopilske oblasne vydavnytstvo, 1960. MH Slav 3240.50.4 1st ed.: 1958.

24. *Allgemeines Ortschaften-Verzeichniss der im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder nach der Ergebnissen der Volkszählung vom 31. December 1900.* Herausgegeben von der K.K. statistischen Central-Commission. Vienna: 1902. CaAEU govt. publ.

25. **Alphabetisch geordnetes Ortschaften-Verzeichnis der Königreiche Galizien und Lodomerien und des Herzogtums Bukowina.* Lviv: Wild, 1855; later editions 1858, 1868 [=B 45], 1872, 1874.

26. **Alphabetisches Verzeichnis aller Ortschaften Galiziens und der Bukowina im Jahre 1818.* Lviv: Piller, 1818.

27. **Alphabetisches Verzeichniss aller Post-, Eisenbahn-, Telegraphen- und Dampfschiff-Stationen von Österreich-Ungarn, nebst Angabe des Kronlandes und des Bezirkes.* 3rd ed. Vienna: Prochaska, 1869. MH KPC 1056.

28. **Alphabetisch-statistisches Ortschaftsverzeichnis des Herzogtumes Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: Eckhardt, 1879.

29. *Bigo, J. *Najnowszy skorowidz wszystkich miejscowości z przysiółkami w Królestwie Galicyi i Bukowinie.* Zolochiv: 1886; 5th ed. Lviv: 1914.

30. Chanderys, Szymon. *Kompletny skorowidz miejscowości w Galicyi i Bukowinie.* 1st ed. Lviv: M.T. Krzysztofowicz, 1909. JPH mf. NB LDU 89620 II. 2nd ed. 1911. JPH.

31. *Chipeniu, Ioan. *Nomenclatura poştală a localităţilor (oraşe, comune, cătune, mănăstiri etc.) din Romania.* Bucharest: Eminescu, 1932. (Postal designations of localities in Romania.)

32. *Dovidnyk administratyvno-terytorialnoho podilu Stanislavskoi oblasti na 1 kvitnia 1961 roku.* 1st ed. URSR, Vykonavchyi komitet Stanislavskoi oblasnoi rady deputativ trudiashchykh. [Stanyslaviv:] Stanislavske oblasne knyzhkovo-hazetne vydavnytstvo, 1961. MH Slav 3240.46.

33. *Gemeindelexikon der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder. Bearbeitet auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. December 1900.* Herausgegeben von der k.k. statistischen Zentralkommission. B. 12: *Galizien.* Vienna: Hof- u. Staatsdruckerei, 1907. CaAEU govt. publ. mf B. 13: *Bukowina.* Vienna: Hof- u. Staatsdruckerei, 1907.

34. *Grigorowitza, E. *Dictionarul geografic al Bucovinei.* Bucharest: 1908.

35. **Indicator alfabetic al tutulor localităţilor (oraşe, sate şi cătune) din Romaniâ, cu arătarea judeţului din care fac parte.* Bucharest: Răsăritul, 1924. (Alphabetical guide to all localities in Romania.)

36. *Iosyfinska (1785-1788) i Frantsyskanska (1819-1820) metryky. Pershi pozemelni kadastry Halychyny. Pokazhchyk naselenykh punktiv.* Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1965. CaAEU G 106 U3 164 1965.

37. *Istoriia gorodov i sel Ukrainskoi SSR. Lvovskaia oblast.* Kiev: Glavnaia redaktsiia Ukrainskoi Sovetskoi Entsiklopedii, 1978. JPH.

38 *Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR. Chernivetska oblast.* Kiev: Holovna redaktsiia Ukrainskoi Radianskoi Entsyklopedii, 1969. CaAEU DK 511 C52. CIUS ref.

39. *Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR. Ivano-Frankivska oblast.* Kiev: Holovna redaktsiia Ukrainskoi Radianskoi Entsyklopedii, 1971. CaAEU DK 511 19 I93. CIUS ref.

40. *Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR. Lvivska oblast.* Kiev: Holovna redaktsiia Ukrainskoi Radianskoi Entsyklopedii, 1968. CaAEU DK 511 L82 L97. CIUS ref.

41. *Istoriia mist i sil Ukrainskoi RSR. Ternopilska oblast.* Kiev: Holovna redaktsiia Ukrainskoi Radianskoi Entsyklopedii, 1973. CaAEU DK 511 T32 T32 1973.

42. *Ivano-Frankivska oblast. Administratyvno-terytorialnyi podil na 1 lystopada 1965 roku.* Vykonavchyi komitet Ivano-Frankivskoi oblasnoi rady deputativ trudiashchykh. Lviv: Kameniar, 1965. MH Slav 3240.46.10.

43. *Jordan, I. *Nume de locuri romîneşti în Republica Populară Romîna.* 2 vols. Bucharest: Casa Scînteii, 1952-3. (Names of localities in the Romanian People's Republic.)

44. *Lvivska oblast. Administratyvno-terytorialnyi podil na I zhovtnia 1967 roku.* 3rd ed. Vykonavchyi komitet Lvivskoi oblasnoi rady deputativ trudiashchykh. Lviv: 1968. MH Slav 3240.120.23.

45. *Najnowszy skorowidz wszystkich miejscowości położonych w Królestwie Galicyi i Lodomeryi jakoteż w Wielkiem Księstwie Krakowskiem i Księstwie Bukowińskiem pod względem nowej politycznej organizacyi kraju wraz z dokładnem oznaczeniem parafij, poczt, stacyj telegraficznych i stacyj kolei żelaznych. Neuestes alphabetisch geordneten Ortschafts-Verzeichniss der Königreiche Galizien und Lodomerien sowie des Grossherzogthums Krakau und Herzogthum Bukowina mit Berücksichtigung der neuen politischen Eintheilung. Angabe der Pfarren, Post-, Telegrafen-, Eisenbahnstationen und landtäflichen Eigenthümer.* Przemyśl: Nakładem Karola Dienstla, Verlag von Karl Dienstl, 1868. CaAEU mf.

46. *"Die neuen Ortsnamen der Bukowina." *Der Bukowiner Kaufmann* (Chernivtsi) 3, no. 3-4 (1923).

47. *Orts-Repertorium des Herzogthums Bukowina. Auf Grundlage der Volkszählung vom 31. Dezember 1869 bearbeitet.* Chernivtsi: Druck und Verlag von Rudolf Eckhardt, 1872. CaAEU mf. ÖNB.

48. *Orts-Repertorium des KLnigreiche Galizien und Lodomerien mit dem Grossherzogthume Krakau. Auf Grundlage der Volkszählung vom Jahre 1869 bearbeitet von der k.k. statistischen Central-Commission.* Vienna: Druck und Verlag von Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1874. CaAEU govt. publ. mf.

49. **Ortsverzeichnis von Rumänien.* Berlin, 1940.

50. Polek, J. "Ortschaftsverzeichnis der Bukowina aus dem Jahre 1775." *Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museums* 1 (1893): 3-20. MH Rom 5999 400 60.

50M. **Skorowidz miejscowości Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej.* Vol. 13: *Województwo Lwowskie.* Vol. 14: *Województwo Stanisławowskie.* Vol. 15: *Województwo Tarnopolskie.* Warsaw: Główny Urząd Statystyczny Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej, 1923-4.

51. *Słownik geograficzny Królestwa Polskiego i innych krajów słowiańskich.* Edited by Filip Sulimierski *et al.* 15 volumes. Warsaw: Druk "Wieku," 1880-1902. Reprint: Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe, 1975. CaAEU DJK S63 1975.

52. *Special-Orts-Repertorien der im oesterreichischen Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder.* Herausgegeben von der k.k. statistischen Central-Commission. Bd. 12: *Galizien.* Vienna: Verlag der k.k. statistischen Central-Commission in Commission bei Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1886. NB LDU 16712 III. Deutsche Staatsbibliothek. Bd. 13: *Bukowina.* 1885. Deutsche Staatsbibliothek.

53. *Special-Orts-Repertorien der im österreichischen Reichsrathe vertratenen Königreiche und Länder. Neubearbeitung auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. December 1890.* Herausgegeben von der k.k. statistischen Central-Commission. Bd. 12: *Galizien.* Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1893. NB LDU 16713 II. Deutsche Staatsbibliothek. Bd. 13: *Bukowina.* 1894. Deutsche Staatsbibliothek.

54. **Spezialortsrepertorium der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder. Bearbeitet auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. Dezember 1910.* Herausgegeben von der k.k. statistischen Zentralkommission. Bd. 12: *Galizien.* Vienna: K.k. Hof u. Staatsdruckerei, 1917.

55. **Topographisches Postlexikon, enthaltend das Königreich Galizien und Lodomerien mit dem Grossherzogtume Krakau und dem Herzogtume Auschwitz und Zator, dann das Herzogtum Bukowina. Bearbeitet im Post-Curs-Bureau des Hohen Handelsministeriums.* Vienna: Hof- u. Staatsdruckerei, 1881.

56. **Ukrainska RSR. Adminstratyvno-terytorialnyi podil (na l sichnia 1962 roku).* Kiev: Vydavnytstvo politychnoi literatury Ukrainy, 1962.

57. *Ukrainska RSR. Adminstratyvno-terytorialnyi podil. Dadatok do dovidnyka vydannia 1962 roku. (Zminy, shcho vidbulysia za period z l sichnia 1962 roku po l sichnia 1964 roku).* Kiev: Vydavnytstvo politychnoi literatury Ukrainy, 1964. MH Slav 3327 400.

58. *Ukrainska RSR. Adminstratyvno-terytorialnyi podil na l lypnia 1965 roku.* Kiev: Vydavnytstvo politychnoi literatury Ukrainy, 1965. MH Slav 3227 400.2.

59. *Ukrainska RSR. Adminstratyvno-terytorialnyi podil na l sichnia 1972 roku.* Kiev: Vydavnytstvo politychnoi literatury Ukrainy, 1973. CaAEU JS 6070 U6 U35 1973.

60. **Vollständiges Ortschaftenverzechnis der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder nach den Ergebnissen der Volkszählung vom 31. Dezember 1880.* Vienna: Hof- u. Staatsdruckerei, 1882. (Supplement published in 1887.)

61. *Werenka, Daniel. *Topographie der Bukowina zur Zeit ihrer Erwerbung durch Österreich (1774-1785). Nach Akten aus folgenden Archiven: k.k. Kriegsministerium, dessen Katasterarchiv; k.k. Ministerium für Kultus und Unterricht.* Chernivtsi: Selbstverlag, 1895.

62. *Żukowski, Mieczysław Otton. *Bukowina pod względem topograficznym, statystycznym i historycznym ze szczególnym uwzględnieniem żywiołu polskiego.* Chernivtsi: Czopp, 1914.

2. Regional Almanacs

63. *Almanakh Stanyslavivskoi zemli. Zbirnyk materiialiv do istorii Stanyslavova i Stanyslavivshchyny.* Edited by Bohdan Kravtsiv. Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 28. New York-Toronto-Munich: NTSh, 1975. CaAEU DK 511 19 A44 1975.

64. *Berezhanska zemlia. Istorychno-memuarnyi zbirnyk.* Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 19. New York: NTSh, Berezhany Regional Committee, 1970. CaAEU 511 B34 B49.

64M. **Boikivshchyna. Monohrafichnyi zbirnyk materiialiv pro Boikivshchynu z heohrafii, istorii, etnohrafii i pobutu.* Edited by Myron Utrysko *et al.* Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 34. Philadelphia: NTSh, 1980.

65. *Buchach i Buchachchyna. Istoryko-memuarnyi zbirnyk.* Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 27. New York: NTSh, 1972. CaAEU DK 511 B75 B92 1972.

66. **Drohobychchyna--zemlia Ivana Franka.* Edited by Luka Lutsiv. 2 vols. Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 25 and 32. New York: NTSh, 1973-8.

67. *Horodenshchyna. Istorychno-memuarnyi zbirnyk.* Edited by Mykhailo H. Marunchak. Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 33. New York-Toronto-Winnipeg: NTSh, 1978. CaAEU DK 511 H6 H82 1978.

68. *Istorychno-memuarnyi zbirnyk Chortkivskoi okruhy. Povity: Chortkiv, Kopychyntsi, Borshchiv, Zalischyky.* Edited by Olha Sonevytska, Bohdan Stefanovych and Roman Drazhnovsky. NTSh, Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 26. New York-Paris-Sydney-Toronto: Dilovyi Komitet zemliakiv Chortkivskoi okruhy, 1974. CaAEU DK 651 C5 I87 1974.

68M. **Mandrivka Zemliamy Pidhaiechchyny.* Edited by Wasyl Papiz *et al.* Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 24a, vol. 1. New York-Paris-Sydney-Toronto: NTSh, 1980.

69. *Pidhaietska zemlia. Istorychno-memuarnyi zbirnyk.* Edited by Taras Hunczak. NTSh, Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 24. Detroit: Holovnyi komitet pidhaiechan, 1980. CaAEU DK 651 P58 P62 1980.

69F. **Regionalnyi zbirnyk Ternopilshchyny.* Edited by Vasyl Lev *et al.* Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 21, vol. 2. Philadelphia: NTSh, 1970.

69L. **Shliakhamy zolotoho Podillia.* Edited by Stepan Konrad. NTSh, Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 21, vol. 1. Philadelphia: Vydannia komitetu "Ternopilshchyna," 1960.

69O. **Shliakhamy zolotoho Podillia.* Vol. 3. NTSh, Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 35. Forthcoming.

69S. **Stryishchyna. Zbirnyk materiialiv do istorii Stryia i stryiskoi zemli.* Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 29. New York-Toronto-Paris-Sydney: NTSh, forthcoming.

70. *Terebovelska zemlia. Istorychno-memuarnyi zbirnyk.* Edited by Ivan Vynnytsky *et al.* Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 20. New York: NTSh, 1968. CaAEU DK 511 T4 T316.

71. *Uhniv ta Uhnivshchyna. Istorychno-memuarnyi zbirnyk.* Edited by Vasyl Lev. Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 16. New York-Paris-Sidney-Toronto: NTSh, 1960. NN *QGAA 1960.

72. *Vynnyky, Zvenyhorod, Univ ta dovkilni sela. Istorychno-memuarnyi zbirnyk.* Edited by Mykhailo Vlokh. Chicago, n.p., 1970. CaAEU DK 511 L82 V87 1970.

72R. **Zbarazhchyna. Istorychno-memuarnyi zbirnyk.* Vol. 3. NTSh, Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 31. Forthcoming.

73. *Zbarazhchyna. Zbirnyk spomyniv, stattei i materiialiv.* Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 17. Toronto: NTSh, Zbarazh Society of the U.S. and Canada, n.d. CaAEU DK 651 Z43 Z12.

74. *Zbarazhchyna. Zbirnyk stattei, materiialiv i spomyniv.* Volume 1. Edited by Volodymyr Zhyla [Wolodymyr T. Zyla] and Iar [Yar] Slavutych. Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 30. New York-Paris-Sydney-Toronto: NTSh, 1980.

74F. **Zolochivshchyna--zemlia Ivana Franka, ii mynule i suchasne.* Edited by Volodymyr Boliubash *et al.* Ukrainskyi arkhiv, 25. New York-Toronto-Canberra: NTSh, 1982.

3. Other Geographical Aids

75. *Artaria's Eisenbahn- u. Post-Communications-Karte v. Oesterreich- Ungarn 1889.* Vienna: Artaria & Comp., [1889]. Ca AEU map collection Austria-Hungary P-1 (1889) [Arch.]. (Map of railways, postal stations; includes Galicia and Bukovina, but with no internal administrative boundaries.)

75M. *Atlas geografic Republica Socialistă România.* Bucharest: Editura didactică şi pedagogică, 1965. CaAEU G 2035 T92.

76. "Austrian Dominions, II: Galizia, Eastern Hungrary and Transylvania." In *Maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge*, vol. 1 (London: Chapman and Hall, 1844), [plate 57]. CaAEU map collection G 1019 S6 1844 (Arch.). (The map was published 1 November 1832; no internal administrative boundaries.)

77. "Austrian Empire (Eastern Sheet) by Keith Johnson, F.R.S.E." In Alexander Keith Johnson, *The Royal Atlas of Modern Geography...* (Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1861), plate 21. CaAEU map collection. (Scale of 1:1,642,000; shows internal administrative divisions [circles] of Galicia; includes an index of localities.)

78. Batowski, Henryk. *Słownik nazw miejscowych Europy Środkowej i Wschodniej i historyczne nazwy miast i innych najważniejszych miejscowości w 24 językach.* Polski materiał nazewniczy przygotowała Barbara Urbańska. Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1964. CaAEU D 904 B33.

79. *Bedynski, M., and I. Michalowski. *Statistische Karte Galiziens und der Bukowina. Mapa statystyczna Galicyi i Bukowiny.* Vienna: Bechmann, 1879.

80. *Dashkevych, Ia. R. "Skhidna Halychyna v istoryko-heohrafichnykh slovnykakh kintsia XVIII--70-kh rr. XIX st." *Naukovo- informatsiinyi biuleten Arkhivnoho pravlinnia URSR* 17, no. 2 (58) (1963): 10-25.

80M. *Duden Wörterbuch geographischer Namen: Europa (ohne Sowjetunion).* Duden-Wörterbhcher. Mannheim: Bibliographisches Institute, Dudenverlag, 1966. CaAEU D 904 S78.

80S. *Dunn, Samuel. *First Part of Turkey in Europe Containing Moldavia with Bukovina and Little Tartary with Krimea Now Called Taurus to which is Added the Whole of the Black Sea.* London: Rob Sayer, 1788. CaAEU map collection uncatalogued.

81. "Empire d'Autriche." In H. Dufour, *Grand Atlas Universel Physique, Historique et Politique de Géographie Ancienne et Moderne* (Paris: Abel Pilon, 1870s), plate 21. CaAEU map collection G 1019 D8 187-. (Shows Galicia and Bukovina, but with no internal boundaries.

82. "Europe. Partie de l'Allemagne." In Ph. Vandermaelen, *Atlas Universel de Géographie Physique, Statistique et Minéralogique...* (Brussels: H. Ode, 1827), no. 14. CaAEU map collection. (Shows all of western and much of eastern Galicia, with internal administrative boundaries; other maps in the atlas show other parts of Galicia and parts of Bukovina.)

82F. **G. Freytags Karte der österreichisch-russischen Grenzgebiete.* Vienna: G. Freytag & Berndt, [1915?]. CaAEU map collection Central Europe F-10 (1915) (Arch.).

82M. **G. Freytags Karte der österreichisch-russischen und deutsch-russischen Grenzgebiete.* Vienna: G. Freytag & Berndt, [1915?]. CaAEU map collection Central Europe F-11 (1915) (Arch.).

83. "Galizien, Ungarn Slavonien und Croatien, Siebenbhügen und Dalmatien. Moldau, Wallachey. Neue Auflage, 1854". In *Hand-Atlas über alle Theile der Erde...*, ed. Adolf Stieler [*Stieler's Hand Atlas*] (Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1854), no. 35a. CaAEU map collection. (Show boundaries of the three *Regierungsbegiete*: Lviv, Cracow and Stanyslaviv.)

83G. Glassl, Horst. *Das österreichische Einrichtungswerk in Galizien (1772-1790).* Veröffentlichungen des Osteuropa-Instituts München, Reihe: Geschichte, 41. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1975. CaAEU DK 4600 G34 G54 1975.

83M. Haczynski, Leo J. "Two Contributions to the Problem of Galicia." *East European Quarterly* 4, no. 1 (March 1970): 94-104.

84. *Historia Polski.* Tom 3, cz. 1: *1864-1900.* Mapy. Warsaw: Panstwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1967. JPH.

85. **Illustrierter Führer auf den k.k. Österreichischen Staatsbahnen. Nach Anleitung der k.k. Generaldirektion der Öterreichischen Staatsbahnen verfasst.* H. 35: *Czernowitz-Suczawa, Czernowitz-Nowosielitza, Hliboka-Berhomet-Mezebrody, Karupcziu-Czudin, Hutna-Kimpolung, Hadikfalva-Radautz.* Edited by Adolf Inländer. Vienna: Kunast, 1895.

86. Kabuzan, V.M., and S.A. Lukonin. "Materialy z istorychnoi heohrafii Zakhidnoi Ukrainy v kartohrafichnii zbirtsi." In *Skarbnytsia znan. Tematychnyi zbirnyk naukovykh prats,* ed. M.P. Humeniuk *et al.* (Lviv: AN URSR, LNB, 1972), 83-6. MH B 8888 12.

86F. Karpenko, Iu.O. *Toponimiia Bukovyny.* Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1973.

86J. Kordan, Bohdan S. *XVII & XVIII Century Maps of Ukraine: An Exhibition in Memory of Professor I.L. Rudnytsky from the University Map Collection, University of Alberta and Private Collections in Alberta.* [Edmonton: 1985.] CaAEU G 2150 Z9 S49 1985.

86M *Kosacka, Danuta, comp. *Zbiory kartograficzne w Polskiej Rzeczypospolitej Ludowej. Informator.* Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych. Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1972.

87 Kubiiovych [Kubijovyc], V., and M. Kulytsky. *Administratyvna karta Halychyny.* [c. 1941.] Reprint New York, n.d. JPH.

87M. Kubiiovych [Kubijovyc], V. *Atlas of Ukraine and Adjoining Countries.* Lviv: 1937. (In Ukrainian and English.)

88. Kubiiovych [Kubijovyc], Volodymyr. *Etnichni hrupy pivdennozakhidnoi Ukrainy (Halychyny) na 1.1.1939. Ethnic Groups of the South-Western Ukraine (Halychya-Galicia) 1.1.1939. Natsionalna statystyka Halycvyny. National Statistics of Halycyna-Galicia. Wiesbaden*: Otto Harrassowitz, 1983. CIUS ref. An earlier edition of the map (without the compendium of statistics) was published by NTSh: Kubiiovych [Kubijovyc], Volodymyr [Wolodymyr]. *Etnichni hrupy Pivdennozakhidnoi Ukrainy (Halychyny) na 1.1 1939 r. Ethnic Groups of the South-Western Ukraine (Halycyna-Galicia) on the 1-st January 1939.* Chastyna 1: *Etnohrafichna karta Pivdennozakhidnoi Ukrainy (Halychyny). Ethnographic Map of the South-Western Ukraine (Halycyna-Galicia).* Zapysky NTSh, 160, Pratsi Istorychno-filosofichnoi sektsii. London-Munich-New York-Paris: Vydano koshtom i zakhodamy Obiednannia buvshykh voiakiv ukraintsiv v Velykii Brytanii, 1953. CaAEU map collection USSR II Ukraine 4.

89. Kubiiovych [Kubijovyc], V., and A. Zhukovsky, *Ukraina. Karta Ukrainy.* Munich-Paris: 1978. CIUS ref.

90. Kupchynsky, O.A. "Ukraina v kartohrafichnykh pratsiakh kolektsii Tsentralnoho derzhavnoho istorychnoho arkhivu URSU u Lvovi." *Ukrainskyi istoryko-heohrafichnyi zbirnyk* 1 (1971): 226-37. CaAEU DK 508 U39.

90L. Library of Congress. *A List of Geographical Atlases in the Library of Congress.* Compiled under the direction of Philip Lee Phillips. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1909. CaAEU mf Z 6028 U58.

90M. Library of Congress. *N[ational] U[nion] C[atalogue]: Cartographic Materials.* Washington, DC: 1969-. Microfiche. CaAEV map collection.

90Ma. **Lubomirae et Galliciae Regni Tabula Geographica.* [Nuremberg:] Homman's Heirs, 1775. CaAEU map collection.

90N. Magocsi, Paul Robert. *Ukraine: A Historical Atlas.* Geoffrey J. Matthews, cartographer. Toronto, Buffalo, London: University of Toronto Press, 1985. CaAEU G Z151 S1 M22 1985 folio.

90P. *Mechelein, Wolfgang. *Ortsumbenennungen und -neugründungen im europäischen Teil der Sowjetunion...1910 / 1938 / 1951.* Berlin: Duncer und Humblot, 1955.

91. *Mittelmann, Hermann. *Illustrierte Führer durch die Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: Schally, 1907-8.

91E. *Moraru, Tiberiu. *The Geography of Romania.* Bucharest: 1966. CaAEU DR 210 M82.

91H. "Nationalitätenkarte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie nach den Sprachen- bzw. Konfessionserhebungen vom Jahre 1910." In *Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918*, ed. Adam Wandruszka and Peter Urbanitsch, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bd. 3: Die Völker des Reiches, 2 parts (Vienna: Verlag der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1980), included with part 2. Also distributed separately. CaAEU DB 85 H12 1973.

91J. Naulko, V.I. *Heohrafichne rozmishchennia narodiv v URSR. Dodatok do "Karty suchasnoho etnichnoho skladu naselennia Ukrainskoi RSR"*. Akademiia nauk Ukrainskoi RSR, Instytut mystetstvoznavstva, folkloru ta etnohrafii im. M.T. Rylskoho. Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1966. CaAEU G 7101 E1 1966 N29.

91K. Naulko, V.I. *Karta suchasnoho etnichnoho skladu naselennia Ukrainskoi RSR*. Moscow: Instytut mystetstvoznavstva, folkloru ta etnohrafii im. M.T. Rylskoho Akademii nauk URSR; Holovne upravlinnia heodezii i kartohrafii Ministerstva heolohii SRSR, 1966. CaAEU G 7101 E1 1966 N29.

91M. Nedukh, A.A. "Osnovni zminy v administratyvno-terytorialnomu ustroi Ukrainskoi RSR u 1919-1978 rr." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 5 (157) (September-October 1979): 59-67. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

92. Nedukh, A.A. "Zminy v administratyvno-terytorialnomu podili URSR (1919-1970 rr.)." *Ukrainskyi istoryko-heohrafichnyi zbirnyk* 1 (1971): 197-213. CaAEU DK 508 U39.

93. "A new Map of the Kingdom of Poland, with Its Dismembered Provinces and the Kingdm. of Prussia." In *Kitchin's General Atlas...* (London: Robert Laurie and James Whittle, 1797), no. 22. CaAEU map collection. (Shows the internal administrative divisions [circles] of Galicia; does not show the third partition of Poland [1795].)

94. "A New Map of Poland and the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Showing their Dismemberments and Divisions between Austria, Russia and Prussia, in 1772, 1793 & 1795. From the Latest Authorities: By John Cary *Engraver*. 1799." In *Cary's New Universal Atlas...* (London: J. Cary, 1808, [plate 35]. CaAEU map collection G 1019 C25 1808. (Shows Galicia as originally acquired in 1772 as well as the New or Western Galicia of 1795, but with no internal administrative boundaries.)

95. Nischer-Falkenhof, Ernst. "Die Kartensammlung des österreichischen Kriegsarchivs." *Archivalische Zeitschrift*, 3rd series, 3 (1926): 97-118. MiU 111 A673 v.36 1975.

95M. *Olszewicz, Bolesław. *Dorobek polskiej historii geografii i kartografii w latach 1945-1969*. Instytut Geografii Polskiej Akademii Nauk. Warsaw: 1971.

96. Oryshkevych, Petro. *Ukraintsi Zasiannia. Heohrafichno- istorychnyi narys*. Munich-Philadelphia: Ukrainskyi vilnyi universytet, 1962. CaAEU DK 4600 G3442 079 1962.

97. *Paldus, Josef. "Die Kartenabteilung des k.u.k. Kriegsarchivs." *Mitteilungen der k.k. Geographischen Gesellschaft in Wien* 57 (1914): 395-435.

98. "Poland." In *Pawley's General Atlas...* (London: Pinnock & Maunder, 1819), no. XV. CaAEU map collection G 1019 P3 1819 (Arch.). (Shows Galicia with no internal boundaries.)

99. **Przewodnik po Galicyi, W. Ks. Krakowskiem i Bukowinie*. Cracow: Nowakowski, 1892.

100. *R.A. Schulz's General Post- und Strassenkarte des Kronlandes Galizien und Lodomerien mit Auschwitz, Zator und Krakau; so wie des Kronlandes Bukowina*. Vienna: Artaria &

Co., 1867, 1895: ÖNB. CaAEU map collection Ukraine 25 (photocopies). 1881, 1885: LNB AN URSR.

100M. Rizzi Zannoni, J.A.B. *Carte de la Pologne divisée par provinces et palatinats et subdivisée par districts....* Paris: 1772. CaAEU map collection G 1951. S1 R59 1772 Arch.

100S. *Ungarn mit seinen Nebenländern und Galizien.* Gezeichnet von H. Kiepert, revidirt von C. Gräf. Weimar: Geographisches Institut, [1857]. CaAEU map collection.

100W Unterschültz, R. *Die deutschen Siedlungen in Galizien.* [In 1939.] CaAEU map collection uncatalogued.

C. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

101. *Abancourt, Franciszek Ksawery. *Era konstytucyjna austro-węgierskiej monarchii od 1848 do 1881 r.* Cracow: 1881.

102. **Allgemeines Reichs-, Gesets- und Regierungsblatt für das Kaiserthum Österreich.* Vienna: 1848-52.

103. **Bericht des Bukowinaer Landesauschusses.* Vols. 1-22. 1863.

103M Bienaimé, Jerzy. *La diète de Galicie, ses tendances autonomiques.* Paris: 1910.

103Q. Brockhausen, Carl. *Die österreichische Gemeindeordnung (Grundgedanken und Reformideen).* Vienna: Manzsche k. u. k. Hof- Verlags- und Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1905. CaAEU JS 4518 B86.

103S. Brockhausen, Carl. *Vereinigung und Trennung von Gemeinden: Beiträge zur Abgrenzung des Gemeindebegriffes.* Vienna: Manz'sche k. u. k. Hof-Verlags- und Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1893. CaAEU JS 4525 B86.

104. Buszko, Józef. *Sejmowa reforma wyborcza w Galicji 1905-1914.* Warsaw: 1956. CaAEU JN 2041 G32 B97 1956.

105. *Butich, I.L., and V.I. Strelsky. *Uchrezhdeniia Zapadnoi Ukrainy do vossoedineniia ee v edinom ukrainskom sovetskom sotsialisticheskom gosudarstve. Spravochnik.* Lviv: Vydavnytstvo Lvivskoho universytetu, 1955.

106. Buzek, Josef. "Die staatliche und die autonome Verwaltung Galiziens." In *Wirtschaftliche Zustände Galiziens in der Gegenwart. Sechs Vorträge gehalten auf Anlass der Wiener Freien Vereinigung für staatswissenschaftliche Fortbildung nach Krakau und Galizien (2.-11. Juni 1912),* ed. Ludwig Cwiklinski (Vienna and Leipzig: 1913), 22-36. CaOTU HC 267 G3C9.

107. Chernetsky, Vasyl [V. z Sokalshchyny]. "Iaki oboviazky." *Batkivshchyna* 9, nos. 39-40 (30 [18] September and 7 October [25 September] 1887): 231-3, 238-9.

108 *Diamant, Max. *Gemeindeordnung und Gemeindewahlrecht vom 28.8.1908.* Chernivtsi: Schally, 1913.

108C *Dnevnyk zakonov i rosporiazhenii dlia hertsohstva [1891-5: kniazhestval] Bukovyny.* Chernivtsi: 1887-95.

108F Dubanowicz, Edward. "Kompetencya sejmów w sprawie ubezpieczenia społecznego." *Przegląd prawa i administracyi* 37 (1912).

108R Dubanowicz, Edward. *Prawno-państwowe stanowisko Królestwa Galicyi i innych krajów przedlitawskich.* Lviv: 1916.

109. *Dubanowicz, Edward. "Zakres sejmowego ustawozdawstwa Galicji w świetle ustaw konstytucyjnych a historycznej rzeczywistości." *Czasopismo Prawnicze i Ekonomiczne* 17 (1916).

110. *[Dunajewsi, J.] *Zarys organizacji władz administracyjnych dla Galicji.* [Cracow: 1871.]

111. *Dutchak, Vasyl. *Iak vidzhyvaiut davni shtuchni obshary dvirski na Bukovyni.* Chernivtsi: 1912.

112. *Dutchak, Vasyl. *Pro novyi ustav hromadskyi dlia Bukovyny.* Chernivtsi: 1908.

113. **Dziennik praw i rozporzadzeń krajowych Królestwa Galicji....* Lviv: 1866-1918.

114. Grodziski, Stanisław. *Historia ustroju społeczno-politycznego Galicji 1772-1848.* Polska Akademia Nauk, Oddział w Krakowie, Prace Komisji nauk historycznych, 28. Wrocław-Warsaw-Cracow- Gdańsk: Zakład Narodowy imienia Ossolińskich/Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 1971. JPH.

115. Grzybowski, Konstanty. *Galicja 1848-1914. Historia ustroju politycznego na tle historii Austrii.* Polska Akademia Nauk, Komitet nauk prawnych, Studia nad Historią Państwa i Prawa--Seria II, 9. Cracow: Zakład Narodowy imiena Ossolińskich/Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 1959. CaAEU JN 2041 G32 G7.

115R. Hellbling, Ernst C. "Die Landesverwaltung in Cisleithanien." In *Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918,* ed. Adam Wandruszka and Peter Urbanitsch, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bd. 2: *Verwaltung und Rechtswesen* (Vienna: Verlag der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1975), 190-269. CaAEU DB 85 H12 1973.

116. *Herasymovych, H. *Pro novyi vyborchyi zakon do soimu.* Chernivtsi: 1910.

117. "Iak vybyraie sia nachalnyka hromadskoho (viita) i asesoriv (prysiazhnykh)." *Batkivshchyna* 7, no. 38 (18 [6] September 1885): 255-6. JPH.

118. "Iak vybyraie sia radu hromadsku?" *Batkivshchyna* 7, no. 37 (11 September [30 August] 1885): 247-8; no. 38 (18 [6] September 1885): 255. JPH.

119. **Index zum österreichischen Reichs-, Staats- und Bundesgesetzblatte, die Zeit vom 1. Oktober 1848 bis 31. Dezember 1929, nebst einem Verzeichniss der in dieser Zeit ausdrücklich aufgehobenen Vorschriften.* Zusammengestellt von S. Stefanowicz. Handausgabe Österreichischer Gesetze und Verordnungen, 211. 3rd ed. Vienna: 1930.

119M Kasparek, Franciszek. "Du droit en vigeur en Galicie en ce qui concerne l'usage officiel de diff.rentes langues." *Revue de droit international et de législation comparée* (1874).

120. *Kasparek, Franciszek. "Uwagi krytyczne o galicyjskiej organizacji gminnej i wnioski reformy." *Rozprawy i Sprawozdania z Posiedzeń Wydziału Historyczno-Filozoficznego Akademii Umiejętności,* 13 (Cracow: 1881).

121. *Kasparek, Franciszek. *Nauka adminstracji i prawo administracyjne austriackie.* Volume 1. Cracow: 1897.

122 Kasparek, Jan Rudolf, ed. *Zbiór ustaw i rozporządzeń administracyjnych w Królestwie Galicyi i Lodomeryi z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskiem obowiązujących.* 2nd ed. 2 vols. Cracow: 1876. BUW I 126700 1st ed. Cracow: 1868-73 3rd ed. Cracow: 1884-9.

122B. Klabouch, Jirí. *Die Gemeindeselbstverwaltung in Österreich 1848-1918.* Österreich Archiv. Munich-Vienna: Verlag R. Oldenbourg, 1968. CaAEU JS 4527 K63.

122D. Klabouch, Jirí. "Die Lokalverwaltung in Cisleithanien." In *Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918,* ed. Adam Wandruszka and Peter Urbanitsch, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bd. 2: *Verwaltung und Rechtswese* (Vienna: Verlag der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1975), 270-305. CaAEU DB 85 H12 1973.

122F Kleczyński, Józef. "Czem były i czem są gminy i obszary w Galicyi?" *Przegląd sadowy i administracyjny* 12 (1887).

122R Kleczyński, Józef. "Granice własnego zakresu gminy." *Przegląd sądowy i administracyjny* 3 (1878).

123. *Kochanowski, Joseph. *Handbuch der für die Bukowina in Geltung bestehenden Reichs und Landesgesetze, Verordnungen und Verwaltungsvorschriften.* 2 Vols. Chernivtsi: Selbstverlag, 1882-4.

124. *Koczyński, M. *Zbiór ustaw i rozporządzeń administracyjnych w Galicji...obowiązujących, a w czasokresie 1889-1896 wydanych... zawierający ciąg dalszy...zbiorów J.R. Kasparka.* Cracow: 1897.

124F Korotkiewicz, Zenon. "O wyborczej ordynacyi gminnej." *Przegląd sądowy i administracyjny* 1 (1876).

124R Korotkiewicz, Zenon. "Praktyczne objaśnienie wyborczej ordynacyi powiatowej z 12 sierpnia 1866 r." *Przegląd sądowy i administracyjny* 2 (1877).

125. Koziebrodzki, Władysław. *Repertorium czynności Galicyjskiego Sejmu Krajowego.* 2 vols. [1: *1861-1883;* 2: *1883-1889.*] [Lviv: Wydział Krajowy, 1885-9.]

126. Kutrzeba, Stanisław. *Historya ustroju Polski w zarysie.* Vol. 4: *Po rozbiorach.* 2nd ed. Lviv: Nakładem Księgarni Polskiej Bernarda Połonieckiego; Warsaw: Gebethner i Wolff; 1917. NN *QR. (Galicia is treated on pp. 173-346).

126M *Łagodziński, Emilian. "Samorząd gminny w Austryi i Galicyi." *Gazeta sądowa* (Warsaw) 34 (1906).

127 **Landes-Gesetz- und Regierungsblatt für das Kronland Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: 1850-9.

127E Lewicki, Witold. Samorząd gminny w Galicyi i dzieje jego reformy. Lviv: 1888.

127I Louis Wawel, Józef. "Początkowe sądownictwo austr. w Galicyi (1772-1784)." *Przegląd prawa i administracyi* 21 (1896). And separate offprint.

127N Louis Wawel, Józef. "Sądownictwo w Królestwie Galicyi (1784-1855) (nieskończone)." *Przegląd prawa i administracyi* 24 (1899).

127R Łoziński, Bronisław. *Galicyjski sejm stanowy (1817-1845).* Lviv: 1905.

128. Lozynsky, Mykhailo. "Avtonomiia kraiv v avstriiskii konstytutsii." *Studii z polia suspilnykh nauk i statystyky* (Lviv) 3 (1912): 1-62. CaAEU mf DK 01 34 reel 5.

128G Machalski, M. "Majątek gmin." *Gmina* (Lviv) (1867).

128R Machalski, M. "O własciwości rad i wydziałow powiatowych." *Gmina* (Lviv) (1868).

129. *Miziewicz, Stanisław. *Repertoryum czynności Galicyjskiego Sejmu Krajowego.* Vol 3: *1889-1895.* Lviv: Wydział Krajowy, 1896.

130. **Neue Gemeindewahlordnung für das Herzogtum Bukowina mit Ausnahme der Landeshauptstadt Czernowitz (Gesetz vom 28.8.1908) und Wahlschutzgesets (Gesetz vom 26.1.1907).* Edited by Theodor MLbius. Chernivtsi: Schally, 1910.

131. *Oblastnoe, administrativnoe i obshchinnoe ustroistvo Galitsii po avstriiskomu zakonodatelstvu.* Petersburg: 1915.

131M *Obshchii zakonov kraievykh i pravytelstva Vistnyk dlia korunnoho kraiu Bukovyny. / Allgemeines Landes-Gesetz- und Regierungsblatt fhr das Kronland Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: 1850-1914.

132. *Österreichisches Staatswörterbuch: Handbuch des gesamten österreichischen öffentlichen Rechtes,* ed. Ernst Mischler and Joseph Ulbrich, 2nd ed., 4 vols. (Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1906), s.v. "Gemeinden" and "Gemeindeverwaltung."

133. *"Otvitstvennost nachalnykov hromadskykh." *Slovo,* no. 115 (1884). CaOTU mf DK S585, mf AN S568.

134. Pihuliak, Ierotei [Hierotheus]. "Das Landtagswahlreformgesetz in der Bukowina." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 7, no. 10-11 (1909); 362-5. CaOTU mf AP U463.

134H Pilat, Tadeusz. "O kompetencyi ustawodawczej w sprawach kultury krajowej." *Prezegląd sądowy i administracyjny* 2 (1877).

134R. Pilat, Tadeusz. "Pogląd na urządzenia gminne w Galicyi." *Przegląd sądowy i administracyjny* 4 (1879). Also: *Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych* 4 (1879).

135. *Piwocki, J. *Zbiór ustaw i rozporządzeń administracyjnych.* Lviv: 1899-1906.

136. **Powszechny dziennik praw krajowych dla Galicji.* Lviv: 1849-66.

137. **Provinzialgesetzsammlung des Königreichs Galizien und Lodomerien.* Hrsg. auf allerhöchsten Befehl unter Aufsicht des k.k. galizischen Landes Guberniums. 30 vols. Lviv: Pillersche Druckerei, 1819-48. (B 138 is a Polish translation.)

138. **Prowincjonalny zbiór praw Królestwa Galicji.* Lviv: Piller, 1827-48. (Polish translation of B 137.)

139. **Reichsgesetzblatt für das Kaiserthum Österreich.* Vienna: 1853-69.

140. **Reichsgesetzblatt für die im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder.* Vienna: 1870-1918.

141. Rembowski, Alexander. "Przegląd prac odnoszących się do samorządu gminnego w Galicji." In *Pisma Alexandra Rembowskiego,* vol. 2: *Sprawy publicystczne, krytyki*

naukowe (Warsaw: Nakładem autora, Księgarnia Jana Fiszera, 1902), 547-76. NN *QPB. Originally published in *Niwa (1879).

141G Romanowicz, Tadeusz. "Niedostatki ustawy gminnej." *Gmina* (Lviv) (1867).

141M Romanowicz, Tadeusz. "O porządku czynności rad powiatowych." *Gmina* (Lviv) (1867).

142. Rosdolsky [Rozdolski], Roman. *Stosunki poddańcze w dawnej Galicji.* 2 vols. Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1962. CaOTU HT 803 R6.

142M Rutowski, Tadeusz. *Kompetencya sejmu w sprawach państwowych.* Lviv: 1904.

143. *Sammlung der Landes-Gesetze für das Herzogthum Bukowina.* 8 vols. Chernivtsi: 1870-89. Bd. 1: Heinr. Pardini, 1870. Bd. 2: Heinrich Pardini, 1872. Bd. 8: *Sammlung der für das Herzogthum Bukowina erlassenen Landes-Gesetze und einschlägigen Verordnungen nach Materien geordnet und mit alphabetischem Nachschlageregister.* Chernivtsi: Druck und Verlag der R. Eckhardt'schen Buchdruckerei, 1889. Bds. 1-2, 8: CaAEU mf. ÖNB.

144. *Simiginowicz, Eugen. *Handbuch der Gemeindeverwaltung für das Herzogtum Bukowina zum Gebrauche der Gemeindevertretungsmitglieder und der Gemeindesekretäre.* Chernivtsi: Verlag des Bukowinaer Landesauschusses, 1900.

144M. Slomka, Jan. *From Serfdom to Self-Government: Memoirs of a Polish Vilalge Mayor 1842-1927.* Translated by William John Rose, introduction by Stanislaw Kot. London: Minerva Publishing Co., Ltd., 1941. CaAEU DK 436.5 S63A3.

145. *Smolen, A.W. *Sejmowa ordynacja wyborcza i statut krajowy Królestwa Galicji.* Lviv: 1914.

146. "Sprava pysariv hromadskykh." *Batkivshchyna* 10, no. 39 (16 [28] September 1888): 238-9.

146F Starzyński, Stanisław. "Najnowsze zapatrywania na stanowisko i kompetencyę sejmów krajowych." *Przegląd sądowy i administracyjny* 4 (1879).

146M Starzyński, Stanisław. "Nowy regulamin sejmu krajowego." *Przegląd Polski* 168 (1908).

146R Starzyński, Stanisław. "Rozszerzenie autonomii." *Przegląd prawa i administracyi* 35 (1910).

147. **Stenographische Protokolle des Bukowinaer Landtages.....* Chernivtsi: Verlag der Landesregierung, 1863-1913.

148. **Stenograficzne sprawozdania Sejmu Krajowego Królestwa Galicyi i Lodomeryi wraz z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim.* Lviv: 1861-1914. Title varies: *Sprawozdania stenograficzne....* 1861, 1866: NN AM-10 167.

149. Tsipyvko, Symeon. "Slovo pro viitiv okruzhnykh." *Svoboda* 1, no. 9 (27 February [11 March] 1897): 67.

150. **Verordnungen der k.k. Landesbehörden für das Herzogtum Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: 1861.

150M *Verwaltungsbericht der Landeshauptstadt Czernowitz für das Jahr 1887. ...1888.* Vorgelegt von Bürgermeister Anton Ritter Kochanowski von Stawczan. Chernivtsi: Verlag des Stadtmagistrates, 1889-90.

150O *Vistnyk kraievoho pravytelstva dlia koronnoi oblasty Halytsii i Volodomerii s kniazhestvamy Osvintsymskym i Zatorskym i s Velykym kniazhestvom Krakivskym. / Landes-Regierungsblatt für das Kronland Galizien und Lodomerien mit den Herzogthümern Auschwitz und Zator und dem Grossherzogthume Krakau. / Vistnyk zakoniv i rozporiadzhen kraievykh dlia korolivstva Halyvhyny i Volodymerii z velykym kniazivstvom Krakivskym.* Lviv: 1853-1914.

150R *Vistnyk kraievoho pravytelstva dlia upravytelstvennoi oblasty namistnychestva v Lvovi* [1854-7]. */ Vistnyk riadu kraievoho dlia oblasty administratsiinoi Namistnychestva vo Lvovi* [1858-9]. */ Landes Regierungsblatt für das Verwaltungsgebiet der Statthalterei in Lemberg.* Lviv: 1854-9.

150U *Vseobshchii dnevnyk zemskykh zakonov i pravytelstva dlia koronnoi oblasty Halytsii i Volodymerii s kniazhestvom Osvitsymskym i Zatorskym i velykym kniazhestvom Krakovskym. / Allgemeines Landes-Gesetz- und Regierungs-Blatt für das Kronland Galizien und Lodomerien mit den Herzogthhmern Auschwitz und Zator und den Grossherzogthume Krakau.* Lviv: 1851-2.

151. *Winiarski, Bohdan. *Les institutions politiques en Pologne au XIXe siècle.* Paris: Picart, 1921.

152. Winiarski, Bohdan. *Ustrój polityczny ziem Polskich w XIX wieku.* Poznań: Fiszer i Majewski; Warsaw: E. Wende i ska.: Łódz: L. Fiszer; 1923. NN *QR. (Galicia is treated on pp. 207-44).

153. *Winiarski, Bohdan. *Ustrój prawno-polityczny Galicji.* Warsaw: 1915.

154. Zachar, Anton. *Das Vermögen der politischen Gemeinden in der Bukowina.* Part 2: *Die Gemeinden der politischen Bezirke Czernowitz, Gurahumora, Kotzman, Sereth und Suczawa. Statistische Darstellung der autonomen Landesverwaltung des Herzogthums Bukowina. Die directe Steuerschuldigkeit des Herzogthums Bukowina im Jahre 1898.* Czernowitz: H. Pardini, 1901. (=*Mittheilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina*, 8.) CaAEU mf. NN.

155. *Zbrożek, Piotr. *Jak się wybiera radę gminną i naczelnika gminy?* Lviv: 1882.

156. "Zmina ustavy hromadskoi i povitovoi." *Batkivshchyna* 6, no. 3 (18 [6] January 1884): 14.

D. PUBLISHED SOURCES TO SOCIAL AND LOCAL HISTORY

1. Statistical Publications

157. Baran, St. "Konfesiini i natsionalni pereminy v halytskykh serednikh shkolakh v rr. 1896-1908." *Studii z polia suspilnykh nauk i statystyky* 3 (1912): 1-66 (separate numeration). CaAEU mf DK 01 34 reel 5.

158. *"Berufsstatistik der Wahlberechtigen bei den Reichsratswahlen in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern im Jahre 1907." *ÖS*, Bd. 91, H. 1 (1913). BJ 7604 IV Czasop.

159. *"Berufsstatistik nach den Ergebnissen der Volkszählung von 31. Dezember 1890 in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern. Galizien." *ÖS*, Bd. 32, H. 11 (1894). BJ 7604 IV Czasop.

160. *"Berufsstatistik nach den Ergebnissen der Volkszählung von 31. Dezember 1890 in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern. Bukowina." *ÖS*, Bd. 33, H. 12 (1893).

161. "Berufsstatistik nach den Ergebnissen der Volkszählung vom 31. Dezember 1900 in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern." *ÖS* Bd. 65, H. 11: Galicia (1904), H. 12: Bukovina.

162. "Berufsstatistik nach den Ergebnissender Volkszählung vom 31. Dezember 1910 in Österreich." *ÖS*, n.s., Bd. 3, H. 10: "Galizien und Bukowina" (1916). BJ 7604 IV.

162M. *Die Bevölkerung der Bukowina nach dem Berufe. Die Berufsverhältnisse im Allgemeinen. Die berufsthätige Bevölkerung.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1896. (=*Mittheilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina*, 3.) CaAEU mf. (based on 1890 census.)

163. *Die Bevölkerung des Herzogtums Bukowina nach dem Berufe. Nach den Angaben der k.k. statistischen Zentralkommission in Wien, im LXVI. Band, 12. Heft der österreichischen Statistik.* Zusammengestellt vom statistischen Landesamte des Herzogtums Bukowina. Veröffentlicht von Anton Zachar. Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1908. (=*Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina*, 13, pt.1) (1900 census.) CaAEU mf. NN.

164. *"Bevölkerung des Königreiches Galizien im Jahre 1810 nach seinen Kreisen." *Vaterländische Blätter für den österreichischen Kaiserstaat* (Vienna) 4 (1811): 184-6, 199, 203-4, 215, 217.

165. **Bevölkerung und Viehstand von der Bukowina nach der Zählung vom 31. Oktober 1857.* Herausgegeben vom k.k. Ministerium des Innern. Vienna: Gerold, 1859.

166. **Bevölkerung und Viehstand von der Bukowina...vom 1869.* Vienna, 1871.

167. *Bevölkerung und Viehstand der im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder, dann der Militargränze. Nach der Zählung vom 31. December 1869.* Herausgegeben von der k.k. Statistischen Central-Commission. H. 2: *Bevölkerung nach dem Berufe und der Beschäftigung.* Vienna: 1871. ÖNB 217040-D.

168. *Bevölkerung und Viehstand von Galizien nach der Zählung vom 31. December 1869.* Herausgegeben von der k.k. statistischen Central-Commission. Vienna: 1871. BJ 15009 III.

169. *Bevölkerung und Viehstand von Ost- und West-Galizien nach der Zählung vom 31. October 1857.* Herausgegeben vom k.k. Ministerium des Innern. Vienna: 1859. BJ 34374 IV.

170. "Bewegung der Bevölkerung der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder im Jahre 1911." *ÖS*, n.s., Bd. 8, H. 1. TsDIAL, 146/37/21.

171. *Die Bewegung des Realitäten -und Hypothekar-Verkehres in der Bukowina vom Jahre 1868 bis mit 1892: Tabellen.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1897. (=*Mittheilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina*, 4.) CaAEU mf. NN.

172. *Buzek, Jósef. *Materyały statystyczne do reformy sejmowego prawa wyborczego.* Lviv: 1906. (=*Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 21, z. 1.)

173. Buzek, Józef. *Stosunki zawodowe i socyalne ludności w Galicyi według wyznania i narodowości, na podstawie spisu ludności z 31. grundnia 1900 r.* Lviv: 1905. (=*Wiadmości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 20, z. 2.) ÖNB 408.123-C.

174. *Die direkten Steuern im Herzogtume Bukowina in den Jahren 1898 bis 1902.* Bearbeitet vom statistischen Landesamte des Herzogtums Bukowina. Veröffentlicht von Anton Zachar. Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1904. (=*Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina*, 10.) CaAEU mf. NN.

175. Dnistriansky, Stanyslav. "Natsionalna statystyka." *Studii z polia suspilnykh nauk i statystyky* 1 (1909): 17-64, 2:27-67. CaAEU mf DK 01 34 reel 5.

176. **Ekonomiczne stosunki Galicji na podstawie materiałow zebranych w drodze ankiety przeprowadzonej przez Wydział Krajowy w latach 1877 i 1878.* Part 1: J. Kleczynski. "Stosunki włościańskie w Galicji." Part 2: K. Hempel. "Stosunki większej własności ziemskiej w Galicji." Lviv: 1882. (=*Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 7, z. 1.)

177. *Die Ergebnisse der Volks- und Viehzählung vom 31. Dezember 1900 im Vergleiche mit denen der Volks- und Viehzählungen vom 31. Dezember 1880 und 1890 im Herzogtume Bukowina. Veröfftentlicht von Anton Zachar.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1907. (=*Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina*, 11.) CaAEU mf. NN.

178. *Die Ergebnisse der Volks- und Viehzählung vom 31. Dezember 1910 im Herzogtume Bukowina.* Nach den Angaben der k.k. statistischen Zentral-Kommission in Wien zusammengestellt und veröffentlicht vom statistischen Landesamte des Herzogtums Bukowina. Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1913. (=*Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina*, 17.) CaAEU mf. NN.

179. *"Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern vom 31. Dezember 1890." *ÖS*, Bd. 32 (1890).

180. *"Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern vom 31. Dezember 1900." *ÖS*, Bd. 63-5 (1903-6).

181. *"Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern vom 31. Dezember 1910." *ÖS*, n.s., Bd. 1. NN.

182. *"Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung in der mit derselben verbunden Zählung der häuslichen Nutztiere vom 31. Dezember 1880 in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern," *ÖS*, Bd. 1, H.1-3; Bd. 2, H. 1-2; Bd. 5, H. 3; Bd. 12, H. 1.

183. "Die Egebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. December 1880 in den im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern in analytischer Bearbeitung." *ÖS*, Bd. 5, H. 3 (1884). BJ 7604 IV.

184. "Die Ergebnisse der Volkszählung vom 31. December 1890...." *ÖS*, Bd. 32, H. 1: "Die summarischen Ergebnisse der Volkszählung" (1892).

185. **Ergebnisse der Zählung der Bevölkerung und der häuslichen Nutztiere in der Bukowina im Jahre 1880.* Vienna: Hölder, 1882.

186. Franko, Ivan. "Kontrakt oselennia Slobody bilia Nahuievych, drohobytskoho povitu, 1779 r." *Studii z polia suspilnykh nauk i statystyky* 3 (1912): 1-4 (separate numeration). CaAEU mf DK 01 34 reel 5.

187. **Geographisch-statistische Übersicht Galiziens und der Bukowina. Nach amtlichen Berichten zusammengesetzt.* Lviv: Piller, 1862.

188. **Geographisch-statistische Übersicht Galiziens und der Bukowina. Nach amtlichen Quellen bearbeitet und mit 1 Karte ausgestattet.* Lviv: K.k. galizische Aerarial-Staats-Druckerei, 1867.

189. Hain, Joseph. *Handbuch der Statistik des österreichischen Kaiserstaates.* 2 vols. Vienna: Tendler & Compagnie, 1852-3. CaAEU HA 1185 H15.

190. Hassel, George. *Statistischer Abriss des Östreichschen Kaisertums nach seinen neuesten politischen Beziehungen.* Nüremberg and Leipzig: Bei Friedrich Campe, 1807. CaAEU HA 1186 H35.

191. **Haupt-Bericht der Handels- und Gewerbekammer für das Herzogthum Bukowina an das k.k. Ministerium für Handel, Gewerbe und öffentliche Bauten über die Verhältnisse des Handels, der Industrie and Verkehrsmittel, im Zusammenhange mit der Handels- und Gewerbestatistik des Kammerbezirkes für das Jahr 1851.* 2nd ed. Chernivtsi: 1861.

192. **Hauptbericht und Statistik der Handels- und Gewerbekammer des Herzogtums Bukowina nebst topographisch-statistischer Darstellung des Kammerbezirkes mit Schlusse des Jahres 1861.* Chernivtsi: Verlag der Handelskammer, 1862.

193. **Hauptbericht und Statistik über das Herzogthum Bukowina für die Periode vom Jahre 1862-1871.* Herausgegeben von der Bukowinaer Handels- und Gewerbekammer. Lviv: Verlag der Handelskammer Czernowitz, 1872.

194. *Kleczyński, Józef. *Organizacya statystyki w Austryi.* Lviv: Nakładem autora, 1883.

195. *Kleczyński, Józef. *Zbiory w Galicji w r. 1879.* Lviv: 1880. (=*Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 6, z. 1.)

196. Koller, Philipp. *Die Gebahrung und die Krankheitsstatistik der Czernowitzer Berzirkskrankencasse vom 1. August 1889 bis 31. December 1893.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1898. (=*Mittheilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina*, 6.) CaAEU mf. NN.

197. *Kuzelia, Z. "Halychyna i Bukovyna v svitli perepysu z 31 hrudnia 1910." *Literaturno-naukovyi vistnyk* 65, kn. 1 (January-March 1914): 101-6.

198. Litwinowicz, Michael. *Die Hypothekarverschuldung des Grossgrundbesitzes physischer Personen in der Bukowina, des Grundbesitzes in der Landeshauptstadt Czernowitz und des Kleingrundbesitzes physischer Personen im Gerichtsbezirke Czernowits.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1907. (=*Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina*, 12.) CaAEU mf. NN.

198M. Lozynsky, M., and V. Okhrymovych. "Z vyborchoi statystyky Halychyny." *Studii z polia suspilnykh nauk i statystyky* 2 (1910): 75-103. CaAEU DK 01 34 reel 5.

199. *"Materyały do statystyki Galicyi." *Dodatek miesięczny do Gazety Lwowskiej*, 1 (1872),t. 1, pp. 58-60, 86-101, 144-53, 218-30; t. 2,pp. 36-51, 80-99, 166-82, 218-35; t. 3, pp. 1-24, 91-109, 129-39. (For the years 1870-2).

200. Mischler, E. "Die Bevölkerung der Stadt Czernowitz und ihrer Stadtheile nach Umgangssprachen und Confessionen auf Grundlage der Volkszählung der Jahre 1869, 1880 und 1890." *Mittheilungen des Statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina* 1 (1892): 72-85. CaAEU mf.

200M Mischler, Ernst. *Die Organisirung der Landes-Statistik in der Bukowina.* Vienna: In Commission bei Pardini in Czernowitz, 1891.

201. Mischler, Ernst. "Die Stellung der Bukowina im Staatshaushalte." *Mittheilungen des Statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina* (1) (1892): 24-71. CaAEU mf.

202. *Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der Statistik.* Vienna. Herausgegeben von der Direktion der administrativen Statistik im k.k. Handels-Ministerium. 1 (1852)-20 (1871 [1874]). CaAEU HA 1181 A93.

203. *Nadobnik, M. *Materiały statystyczne do reformy sejmowej ordynacji wyborczej.* Lviv: 1912. (=*Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 24, z. 3.)

204. *Nadobnik, M. *Wybory do Seimu Krajowego z 1908 r. i lat dawnych.* Lviv: 1910. (=*Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 23, z. 1.)

205. Najdus, Walentyna. "Źródła statystyczne do dziejów klasy robotniczej w Galicji." In *Polska klasa robotnicza. Studia historyczne* 3 (Warsaw: 1972): 367-85. JPH.

206. **Najważniejsze wyniki spisu ludności galicyjskiej z 31 XII 1880.* Edited by T. Pilat. Lviv: 1881. (=*Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, r. 6, z. 2.)

207. New York Public Library. *Catalog of Government Publications in the Research Libraries.* 40 vols. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1972. CaAEU govt. publ. ref.

208. *Oesterreichisches statistisches Handbuch.* Vienna. K.k. statistische Central-Commission. 1882-1917. 1882-9, 1891-2, 1894-1901: CaAEU HA 1173 B2 A93; 1890, 1893, 1902-17: CaAEU govt. publ. mf.

209. **Oesterreichisches statistisches Taschenbuch, bearbeitet nach amtlichen Quellen.* Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1890.

210. *Okhrymovych, V. *Faktychni i fiktyvni straty rusyniv v demografichnim bilansi Halychyny za desiatylittia 1900-1910. Statystychna rozvidka.*

211. Okhrymovych, Volodymyr. "Z polia natsionalnoi statystyky Halychyny." *Studii z polia suspilnykh nauk i statystyky* 1 (1909): 65-160. CaAEU mf DK 01 34 reel 5.

212. Pazdro, Zbigniew. *Strejki rolne w Galicyi wschodniej w r. 1902 i 1903. Na podstawie materyałow urzędowych.* Lviv: 1904. (=*Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 20, z. 1.) ONB 408.123-C.

213. *Pilat, T. *Nieurodzaj w Galicji w r. 1875 i jego następstwa.* Lviv: 1876. (=*Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 3, z. 1.)

214. *Pilat, T. *Obszar zabudowania i ludność dla miast większych w Galicji.* Lviv: 1890. (=*Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 11, z. 3.)

215. *Pilat, Tadeusz. "Ustrój reprezentacyi powiatowych w Galicyi i ostatnie wybory do tych reprezentacyi." *Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 1, z. 1 (1874).

216. *Pilat, T. "Wychodźtwo z powiatów podolskich do Rosyi w roku 1892." *Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 13, z. 3 (Lviv: 1893), pp. 45-79. Also in *Przegląd Powszechny* 37 (1893).

217. *Pilat, T. *Zbiory r. 1876 z dodatkiem podziału powierzchni kraju według głownych rodzajów upraw i poglądy na stosunki robocizny.* Lviv. (=*Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych*, t. 3, z. 1.)

218. *Podręcznik Statystyki Galicji.* Krajowe Biuro Statystyczne. Volumes 6-9. Lviv: 1901-13. (Volumes 1-5 appeared as *Rocznik Statystyki Galicyi.*) Vol. 9, pt. 1-2 (1913): NN.

219. Rapacki, Władysław. *Ludność Galicji.* Lviv: 1874. BJ 5495 I.

220. *Rocznik Statystyki Galicyi.* Edited by Tadeusz Rutowski, Krajowe Biuro Statystyczne. Rok 3: *1889-1891.* Lviv, 1891. JPH. (Came out for 1886, 1887, 1889-91, 1892-3. 1894-7.)

220M *Rocznik Statystyki Przemysłu i Handlu Krajowego.* Edited by Tadeusz Rutowski. Lviv: 1885-93. Z. 9 (1888): "Ludność miast, miasteczek, gmin wiejskich...." Z. 10 (1888): "Przemysł drzewny." Z. 12 (1889): "Produkcja rolnicza wielkiej i małej własności." ÖNB 90.740-C (1885-93). BJ 7447 III Czasop. (1885-6, 1888-9).

221. *Romstorfer, Carl A., and Hubert Wiglitzky. *Vergleichende graphische Statistik in ihrer Anwendung auf das Herzogthum Bukowina und österreichische Staatsgebiet.* Vienna: Frick, 1886.

222. Rudnik, Moriz Anton. *Die sanitären verhältnisse des politischen Berzirkes Storożynets 1888-1890.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1894. (=*Mittheilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina*, 2.) CaAEU mf. NN.

223. *Rutowski, T., ed. *Ludność podług zawodu i sposobu zarobkowania. Ludność przemysłowa. Wykaz przedsiębiorstw przemysłowych w całym kraju.* Lviv: Wydawnictwo Krajowego Biura Statystyki Przemysłu i Handlu, 1888.

224. *Rutowski, T. "Przemysł młynarski w Galicji." *Rocznik Statystyki Przemysłu i Handlu Krajowego*, t. 1 (Lviv: 1885-6), z. 1.

225. *Schmedes, S. *Geographisch-statistiche Übersicht von galiziens und der Bukowina.* Lviv: 1869.

226. Schmitt, F. *Statistik des österreichischen Kaiserstaates.*, 2nd ed. Vienna: Tendler & Comp., 1860. CaAEU HA 1185 S35 1860.

227. Schmitt, F. *Statistik der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie.* 5th ed., ed. Gustav Adolf Schimmer. Vienna: Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1878. CaAEU HA 1185 S35 1878.

228. Shymonovych. I. *Halychyna. Ekonomichna-statystychna rozvidka.* Khar'kiv: Derzhavne vydavnytstvo Ukrainy, 1928. CaAEU mf DK 01 34 reel 9 and (hard copy) HC 340.3 Z7 G34 S56 1928.

229. Springer, Johann. *Statistik des österreichischen Kaiserstaates.* 2 vols. Vienna: Fr. Beck's Universitäts=Buchhandlung, 1840. CaAEU HA 1185 S76.

230. *"Statistik der Beschäftigungen und Berufe nach den Ergebnissen der Volkszählung vom 31. Dezember 1910 in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern." *ÖS*, Bd. 3, H. 1 (general) and H. 12 (Bukovina; 1913).

231. **Statistische Mitteilungen.* Vienna. 1907-(18?).

232. **Statistische Monatsschrift.* Hrsg. vom Bureau der k.k. statistischen Central-Commission. Redigirt von F.X. Neumann- Spallart u. Gustav Adolf Schimmer. Vienna. 1(1875)--43 (1917).

233. "Statistische Nachrichten der Czernowitzer Frucht- und Productenbörse für die Zeit von 1879-1890." Mitgetheilt von deren Präsidium. *Mittheilugen des Statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina* 1 (1892): 145-6. CaAEU mf.

234. **Statistische Übersicht des Königreiches Galizien und Lodomerien im Jahre 1820.* N.p., n.d.

235. **Statistische Übersicht des Königreiches Galizien und Lodomerien im Jahre 1840.* N.p., n.d.

236. *"Statistische Übersicht über das vereinigte Erbkönigreich Ost- und West-Galizien." C. 1808. Manuscript in the possession of the Universitätsbibliothek in Vienna.

237. **Statistische Xebersichten über die Bevölkerung und den Viehstand von Oesterreich nach Zählung vom 31. Oktober 1857.*

237M. *Statistisches Handbüchlein.* Statistische Central-Commission. 1869: CaAEU govt. publ.

238. *Statistisches Handbüchlein des Kaiserthumes Österreich.* Statistische Central-Commission. 1866: CaAEU govt. publ.

238M. *Statistisches Handbüchlein für die Oesterreichische Monarchie.* Direction der administrativen Statistik. 1861. CaAEU gov. publ.

239. *Statistisches Jahrbuch der oesterreichischen Monarchie für das Jahr....* Vienna. Herausgegeben von der statistischen Central-Commission. 1863 [1864]--1866 [1868]. CaAEU govt. publ. mf.

240. *Statistisches Jahrbuch der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie für das Jahr....* Vienna. 1867 [1869]. CaAEU govt. publ. mf.

240M *Statistisches Jahrbuch des Ackerbauministeriums.*

241. *Statistisches Jahrbuch des Herzogtums Bukowina für das Jahr 1907.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1910. (=*Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina*, 14.) CaAEU mf. NN.

242. *Statistisches Jahrbuch des Herzogtums Bukowina für das Jahr 1908.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1911. (=*Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina*, 15.) CaAEU mf. NN.

243. *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Jahr....* Vienna. Herausgegeben von der k.k. statistischen Central-Commission. 1870, 1873-5. 1877-81: CaAEU HA 1173 B1A93. 1868-9, 1871-2, 1876: CaAEU govt. publ. mf.

244. *Tafeln zur Statistik der österreichischen Monarchie für das Jahr....* Vienna. K.k. Direktion der administrativen Statistik. 1842-59 [1846-]. 1842-6, 1849-59 (but missing parts of some volumes): CaAEU govt. publ. mf.

244M. Turbatsky, Lev. "Poliaky i rusyny v Halychyni pislia uriadovoi statystyky." *Narod* 6, no. 10 (15 May 1895): 152-4. JPH. CaAEU mf AP 01 246 (copy missing p. 154).

245. **Übersichtstafeln zur Statistik der österreichischen Monarchie für die Jahre 1861 und 1862.* Statistische Central-Commission. Vienna.

246. "Das Vermögen der politischen Gemeinden in der Bukowina. I. Theil: Die Gemeinden der politischen Bezirke Kimpolung, Radautz, Storozynetz und Wiznitz." Zusammengestellt im statistischen Landesamte. *Mittheilungen des Statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina* 1 (1892): 86-138. CaAEU mf.

247. Vytvytsky, St. "Ekonomichni vidnosyny v seli 'Stari Bohorodchany'." *Studii z polia suspilnykh nauk i statystyky* 1 (1909): 205-18. CaAEU mf DK 01 34 reel 5.

248. *Wiadomości Statystyczne o Mieście Lwowie.* Edited by Tadeusz Romanowicz. Lviv. Vols. 1-3 (1874, 1876, 1877). BJ 100501 III.

249. **Wiadomości Statystyczne o Mieście Lwowie 1912-1922.* Oprac. przez Miejskie Biuro Statystyczne. [Vol. 15.] Lviv: Gmina Król. Stoł. M. Lwowa, 1926.

250. **Wiadomości Statystyczne o Stosunkach Krajowych.* Lviv: 1873.

251. *Worobkiewicz, Eugen. *Die geographisch-statistischen Verhältnisse der Bukowina nebst einigen vergleichenden statistischen Tabellen.* Chernivtsi: Pardini [and/or Lviv]: 1893.

252. Zubrytsky, Mykhailo. "Maietkovyi stan selian u Mshantsy starosambirskoho povitu v 1910 r." *Studii z polia suspilnykh nauk i statystyky* 3 (1912): 1-6 (separate numeration). CaAEU mf DK 01 34 reel 5.

2. Schematisms

253. *Catalogus universi venerabilis cleri Diocceseos Premisliensis graeco-catholicae pro anno Domini 1848.* Przemyśl: Impressum in Typographia Capituli rit. gr. cath. Premisliensis, n.d. JPH mf.

254. *Hof- und Staats-Handbuch der oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie.* Vienna, annual. 1878, 1884-5, 1888-1900, 1902-17 available from Datamic Inc., 120 Liberty St., New York, NY 10006. 1917: CaAEU gov. publ.

255. **Kalendarz Nauczycielski na rok 1886.* Kolomyia: Głos Nauczycielski, 1885.

256. *Kossak, Mykhail Nykolaievych. *Shematyzm provyntsii sv. spasytelia Chyna sv. Vasyliia Velykoho v Halitsii....* Lviv: V typohrafii Instytuta stavropyhianskoho, 1867.

257. Kramarz, Henryka. "Schematyzmy galicyjskie jako źródło historyczne." *Studia Historyczne* 25, no. 1 (96) (1982): 27-48. JPH. (Resume in English.)

258. **Personalstand der k.k. politischen Behörden im Herzogtume Bukowina sowie der angegliederten Behörden und amtlichen Organe nach dem Stande vom 1. Jänner 1917.* Chernivtsi: Verlag der Landesregierung, 1917.

259. *Schematismus der Bukowinaer gr[iechisch]-or[ientalischen] Archiepiskopal-Diözese für das Jahr 1908.* Chernivtsi: Im Verlage des gr.-or. erzbischöflichen Konsistoriums, [1907]. MH. (Published 1841-1914).

260. *Schematismus universi cleri graeco-catholicae Diocesis Stanislaopoliensis pro anno Domini 1888.* III annus editionis. Stanyslaviv: 1888.

261. *Schematismus universi venerabilis cleri Archidioeceseos metropolitanae graeco-catholicae Leopoliensis pro anno Domini 1848.* Lviv: E Typographia Caes. Regii aerarii, n.d. JPH mf.

262. [*Schematismus universi venerabilis cleri dioeceseos gr.-cath. Premisliensis pro anno Domini 1900.*] Przemyśl. JPH mf (title page missing).

263. **Shematyzm narodnykh shkol i uchytelei v akhiieparkhii lvovskoi.* Lviv: 1868. LNB An RUSR Rad. I.15131.

264. *Shematyzm vsechestnoho klyra hr. kat. mytropolytalnoi Arkhydiietsezii Lvivskoi na rik 1900.* Lviv: Iz typohrafii Stavrophyiiskoho instytuta, 1900. JPH mf.

265. *Shematyzm vsechestnoho klyra mytropolytalnoi arkhidiietsezii hreko-katolycheskoi Lvivskoi i diietsezii Stanylavivskoi na rik 1885.* Lviv: Iz typohrafii Stavropyhiiskoho instytuta, [1884]. JPH mf.

266. *Shematyzm vseho klyra hreko-kat. eparkhii soiedynenykh peremyskoi, sambirskoi i sianotskoi na rik vid rozhd. khryst. 1907.* Zhovkva: 1906.

267. *Shematyzm vseho klyra hreko-katolycheskoi Eparkhii Stanyslavivskoi na rik bozhii 1900.* XV richnyk. Stanyslaviv: Nakladom Klyra eparkhiialnoho, 1900. JPH mf.

268. *Shematyzm vseho klyra hreko-katolytskoi mytropolychoi arkhiieparkhii Lvivskoi na rik 1914.* Richnyk 70. Lviv: 1913. Mundare.

269. *Skhymatism shkol narodnykh upravliaiemykh ruskoiu ep. konsistoriieiu peremyskoiu na hod 1868.* Przemyśl: Typom A. Levaia, zakupnyka pechatni rusk. sobora klyroshan, 1868. LNB AN URSU Rad. I5463/1868.

270. **Skhymatism vseho klyra rusko-katolycheskoho eparkhii peremyskoi na hod ot Rozhd. Khr. 1884.* Przemyśl: Typom ruskoho Sobora, 1884.

271. *Szematyzm Królestwa Galicyi i Lodomeryi z Wielkim Księstwem Krakowskim na rok....* Lviv. (Annual; title varies.)

272. **Szematyzm szkół publicznych.* For at least the years 1906, 1913.

3. Periodical Press

273. *Babiak, P.H. *"Svit". 1881-1882. Systematychnyi pokazhchyk zmistu.* Lviv: 1970.

273M Babiak, P.H., comp. *Zhytie i slovo. 1894-1897. Systematychnyi pokazhchyk zmistu.* Edited and with an introduction by M.P. Humeniuk. Lvivska derzhavna naukova biblioteka Ministerstva kultury Ukrainskoi RSR. Lviv: 1968.

273Q Bendasiuk, S.Iu. "Vremennik Stavropigiiskogo Instituta. Istoriko-bibliograficheskii ocherk k 70-letiiu izdaniia." *Vremennik. Nauchno-literaturnye zapiski Lvovskago Stavropigiona na 1934 god* (1933): 13-67.

273T Boiko, Maksym, comp. *Pokazhchyk do Zapysok Naukovoho tovarystva im. Shevchenka. Index to the Memoirs of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1892-1982.* Kultura ukrainskoho slova, Pratsi, 7. Bloomington, Ind.: Maria Krotiuk, 1984.

274. Dei, O.I. *Slovnyk ukrainskykh psevdonimiv ta kryptonimiv (XVI-XX st.).* Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1969. CaAEU Z 1073 D32.

274F. *Encyclopedia of Ukraine.* Volume 1: A-F. Edited by Volodymyr Kubiiovych [Kubijovyc]. Toronto-Buffalo-London: Published for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Shevchenko Scientific Society (Sarcelles, France), and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies [by the] University of Toronto Press, 1984. CIUS ref.

274M. *Entsyklopediia Ukrainoznavstva. Slovnykova chastyna.* Edited by Volodymyr Kubiiovych. NTSh. Paris-New York: Molode zhyttia, 1955-.

275. Garlicka, Aleksandra, ed. *Spis tytułów prasy polskiej 1865-1918.* Warsaw: Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Badań Literackich, Pracownia Historii Czasopiśmiennictwa Polskiego XIX I XX w., 1978. JPH.

275M. Himka, John-Paul. *Galician Villagers and the Ukrainian National Movement in the Nineteenth Century.* Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1988.

276. Horecky, Paul L. *Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian Newspapers 1917-1953: A Union List.* Washington: The Library of Congress, Reference Department, Slavic and East European Division, 1953.

277. Ihnatiienko, V. *Bibliohrafiia ukrainskoi presy 1816-1916.* Reprint State College,Pa.: Vyd-vo "Ukrainska nova knyha," 1968. CaAEU Z 6956 U3 I25 1968. Original: Trudy Instytutu knyhoznavstva, 4, Pratsi Bibliohrafichnoi sektsii. Kharkiv-Kiev: Derzhavne vydavnytstvo Ukrainy, 1930. CaAEU mf (fiche) Z 02 38.

278. Ihnatiienko, V. *Ukrainska presa (1816-1923 rr.) (Istoryko- bibliohrafichnyi etiud).* Ukrainskyi naukovyi instytut khyhoznavstva, Naukova-populiarna biblioteka knyhoznavstva za redaktsiiciu Iu.O. Mezhenka, 6. Kiev: Derzhavne vydavnytstvo Ukrainy, 1926. JPH.

279. Levytsky, Ivan Em. *Halytsko-ruskaia bybliohrafiia XIX-ho stolitiia s uvzhliadneniiem ruskykh izdanii poiavyvshykhsia v Uhorshchyni i Bukovyni (1801-1886).* 2 vols. Lviv: Stavropyhiiskii instytut, 1888-95. CaAEU bibl. PG 3011 Z9L66.

280. Levytsky, Iv. Em. *Ukrainska bibliografiia Avstro-Uhorshchyny za roky 1887-1900.* 3 vols. published (covering 1887-9, 1890-1, 1892-3). Materiialy do ukrainskoi bibliografii, Bibliografichna Komisiia NTSh, 1-3. Lviv: NTSh, 1909-11. CaAEU mf Z 02 11. CaOTU Z 2124 G2L62 1909a.

281. Mogocsi, Paul R. "Nationalism and National Bibliography: Ivan E. Levyts'kyi and Nineteenth-Century Galicia." *Harvard Library Bulletin* 28, no. 1 (January 1980): 81-109. CaAEU per Z 881 H333.

281M. Misiło, Eugeniusz, comp. *Spis tytułów prasy ukraińskiej w Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej 1918-1939.* Warsaw: Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Badań Literackich, Pracownia Historii Czasopiśmiennictwa Polskiego XIX I XX wieku, 1983. JPH.

281P. Myśliński, Jerzy. *Prasa Galicji w dobie autonomicznej 1867-1918.* Warsaw: Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Badań Literackich, Pracownia Historii Czasopiśmiennictwa Polskiego XIX i XX wieku, 1972.

282. *Piddubny, H. "Presa na Bukovyni." *Chervona presa*, no. 6 (1927).

E. MAJOR LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

1. General

283. Blejwas, Stanislaus, ed. *East Central European Studies: A Handbook for Graduate Students (A Preliminary Edition).* Institute on East Central Europe, Columbia University in the City of New York. Published by the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, 1973. CaAEU DR 34.8 C72 1973.

2. North America

285. Abramowicz, Dina. *The YIVO Library.* Reprinted from *Jewish Book Annual* 25 (1967-8): 87-102. JPH.

286. Bedriy, Anatol W. "Survey of Holdings by the Columbia Libraries on Ukraine (In the Field of Social Sciences)." *Ukrainian Review* 13, no. 4 (Winter 1966): 93-6. NN.

287. Budurowycz,Bohdan. *Slavic and East European Resources in Canadian Academic and Research Libraries.* Research Colletions in Canadian Libraries, II: Special Studies, 4. Ottawa: Resources Survey Division, Colletions Development Branch, 1976. CaAEU Z 735 A1089 1972 pt. 4.

287M. *Checklist of Slavic and East European Newspapers, University of Illinois Library.* [Urbana, Illinois: 1978.] JPH.

288. Dwyer, Joseph D., ed. *Russia, the Soviet Union, and Eastern Europe: A Survey of Holdings at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace.* Stanford: Hoover Institution Press, 1980. CaAEU Z 2491 H78 1980.

288K. Grant, Steven A., and John H. Brown. *The Russian Empire and Soviet Union: A Guide to Manuscripts and Archival Materials in the United States.* Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies, The Wilson Center. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1981. CaAEU ref Z 2491 G76 1981.

288M. Grant, Steven A. *Scholar's Guide to Washington, D.C. for Russian/Soviet Studies: The Baltic States,Byelorussia, Central Asia, Moldavia, Russia, Transcaucasia, the Ukraine.* 2nd ed., rev. by Bradford P. Johnson and Mark H. Teeter. Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies for the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1983. CaAEU DK 3 G76 1983.

289. Harvard University Library. *Catalogue of Hebrew Books.* 6 vols. Cambridge, MA: Published by the Harvard University Library, distributed by the Harvard University Press, 1968. MH Hebrew Division.

290. Harvard University Library. *Catalogue of Hebrew Books: Supplement I.* 3 vols. Cambridge, MA: Published by the Harvard University Library, distributed by the Harvard University Press, 1972. MH Hebrew Division (D).

291. Harvard University Library. *Judaica.* Widener Library Shelflist, 39. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Library, 1971. CaAEU ref Z 881 H32 v. 39.

292. Harvard University Library. *Slavic History and Literatures.* 4 vols. Widener Library Shelflist, 28-31. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Library, 1971. CaAEU ref Z 881 H32 v. 28-31.

293. Hordynsky, S. "Muzei i biblioteka u Vinnipegu." *Pivnichne siaivo.* Almanakh (Edmonton) 3 (1967): 171-3. CaAEU PG 3900 P69. (On Oseredok.)

294. Horecky, Paul L., and David H. Kraus, eds. *East Central and Southeast Europe: A Handbook of Library and Archival Resources in North America.* Joint Committee on Eastern Europe Publication Series, 3. Santa Barbara: ABC-Clio Press, 1976. CaAEU ref Z 2483 E13 1976.

295. Horecky, Paul L. "The Slavic and East European Resources and Facilities of the Library of Congress." *Slavic Review* 23, no. 2 (June 1964): 309-27. CaAEU per D 377 A1A5.

295M. Kasinec, E., and Patricia Polansky, with the assistance of Mary Stevens (Canada), comps. *A Preliminary Directory of American and Canadian Slavic and East European Library Specialists in Research and University Libraries.* 1984. JPH.

296. Kasinec, Edward, and Michal Łesiów. *Ucrainica in the Harvard University Library.* Vol 1, pt. 2: *Reference Aids: A Preliminary Report with Some Materials towards a Catalogue.* Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, Reference Library, 1975. CaAEU mf DK 01 0062 v. 1 pt. 2 reel 1.

296F. Kasinec, Edward [Edvard Kasynets]. "Vysvitlennia bibliohrafichnykh legend." *Ukrainska knyha* 10, no. 2 (1980): 46-7. CaAEU per Z 2514 U3 U35. (Brief notes on Mundare collection.)

296M *The Library Catalogs of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace - Stanford University: Catalog of the Western Language Collections.* 63 vols. and 2 supplements (11 vols.) Boston: G.K. Hall, 1967-77. (Galician materials listed in 19:60-6.)

296R. Library of Congress. *Cyrillic Union Catalog.* 7 boxes. New York: Readex Microprint Corporation, 1963. CaAEU mf (microprint) Z 881 U5U54 1963. Later ed.: *Slavic Cyrillic Union Catalog of Pre-1956 Imprints.* Compiled by the Catalog Publication Division, Library of Congress. Totowa, NJ: Rowman and Littlefield, 1980. Microfiche. CaAEU bibliographic verification division.

297. Magocsi, Paul R., comp. *The Peter Jacyk Collection of Ukrainian Serials: A Guide to Newspapers and Periodicals.* Toronto: Chair of Ukrainian Studies, University of Toronto, 1983. JPH.

297M. *The National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 Imprints.* 754 vols. London-Chicago: Mansell, 1968-81. CaAEU ref Z 881 A1 U52 N27 folio.

298. New York Public Library, Reference Department. *Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Collection.* 13 vols. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1960. MH Hebrew Division.

299. The New York Public Library, the Research Libraries. *Dictionary Catalog of the Jewish Collection: First Supplement.* 8 vols. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1975. MH Judaica Dept.

300. New York Public Library. *Dictionary Catalog of the Slavonic Collection.* 2nd ed., revised and enlarged. 44 vols. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1974. CaAEU ref Z 881 N53 S6 1974.

301. The New York Public Library, The Research Libraries. *Hebrew- Character Title Catalog of the Jewish Collection.* 4 vols. Boston: G.K. Hall & Co., 1981. MH Judaica Dept.

301M Parsons,Henry S., comp. *A Check List of Foreign Newspapers in the Library of Congress.* Washington: 1929.

301S. Rudnyckyj, Jaroslav B. "Ukrainica in the Library of Congress: A Preliminary Report." 1956. Unpublished manuscript. LC. CaAEU mf PG 3901 Z9U5 Updated 1979.

302. Rutkowski, Alan and Nadia Cyncar, comp. *Ukrainian Serials: A Checklist of Ukrainian Journals, Periodicals and Newspapers in the University of Alberta Library.* Research Report, 3. Edmonton: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 1983. CIUS ref. CaAEU ref Z 883 A 3 U35 1983.

303. Rutkowski, Alan, and Nadia Cyncar, comp. *Ucrainica on Microform: A Checklist of Non-serial Publications in the University of Alberta Library.* Research Report, 5. Edmonton: CIUS, 1984. CIUS ref.

304. "Spysok knyzhok z biblioteky M. Tsehlynskoho." Typescript. JPH.

305. Swyripa, Frances. "Report on the Basilian Library, Mundare, prepared with the intention of Cataloguing by the Canadian [Edmonton:] 1 January 1979. JPH.

306. Swyripa, Frances. [Ukrainian Newspapers in Canadian Institutions.] Typescript. JPH (extracts). (Includes coverage of European periodicals, but emphasis is on Ukrainian Canadian newspapers.)

307. Tarnavetska, Iraida. "Ukrainska knyhozbirnia v Monderi." *Pivnichne siaivo. Almanakh* (Edmonton) 3 (1967): 173-5.

308. Veryha, Wasyl. "Ukrainica at the University of Toronto Library." *Canadian Slavonic Papers* 14, no. 2 (1972): 345-9.

308F Williams, Sam P., comp. *Guide to the Research Collections of the New York Public Library.* Chicago: ALA, 1975.

3 Western and Eastern Europe

309. Alker, Hugo *Die Universitäts-Bibliothek Wien: Geschichte Organisation Benützung.* 3rd, improved ed. Vienna: Herausgegeben von der Direktion, 1957. MiU Z 794 V673 A4 1957. 2nd, exp. and improved ed., 1953. MiU Z 794 V673 A4 1953 Later edition: 1968.

309E. Ambrosini, Maria Luisa, with Mary Willis. *The Secret Archives of the Vatican.* Boston-Toronto: Little, Brown and Company, 1969. CaAEU CD 1581 A49.

309M *Archiwa państwowe--Informator.* Compiled by Eugenia Brańska. Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1968.

310. **Archivele statului 125 ani de activitate, 1831-1951.* Bucharest: 1957.

311. *Batelli, G. "Mezzi bibliografici d'informazione e di studio presso l'Archivio Vaticane." *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 22 (1962).

312. Bender, Ryszard. "Polonica dziewiętnastowieczne w Archiwum Watykańskim." *Studia Źródłoznawcze* 18 (1973): 207-11. CaAEU D 13 S93.

313. **Bibliografia del Archivio Vaticano.* Vatican City: 1962.

314. Bittner, L. *et al. Gesamtinventar des Wiener Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchivs aufgebaut auf der Geschichte des Archivs und seiner Bestände.* Inventare österreichischer staatlicher Archive, 5. Inventare des Wiener Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchivs, 4-8. 5 vols. Vienna:

Verlag Adolf Holzhausens Nachfolger, 1936-40. CaAEU CD 1126 A93. (Vol. 5 is *Sach- und Namenweiser.*)

314M. Boyle, Leonard E. *A Survey of the Vatican Archives and of Its Medieval Holdings.* Toronto: Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies, 1972. CaAEU CD 1586 1972 B78.

315. Chlebowczyk, Józef. "Polonica w archiwach wiedeńskich." *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 65 (1958): 332-35. CaAEU per DK 401 K98.

316. Egger, Rainer. "The Kriegsarchiv." *Austrian History Yearbook* 6-7 (1970-1): 39-66. CaAEU DB 1 A93.

316M *Encyklopedia współczensnego bibliotekarstwa polskiego.* Komitet redakcyjny: Karol Głombiowski, Bolesław Świderski, Helena Więckowska. Wrocław-Warsaw-Cracow-Gdańsk: Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, 1976. (Includes information on major libraries and their holdings.)

317. Fink, Karl August. *Das Vatikanische Archiv: Einführung in die Bestände und ihre Erforschung.* 2nd exp. ed. Rome: W. Regenberg. 1951. MH B 8896.2.37.

318. Fokciński, Hieronim. "Istituto Pontificio degli Studi Ecclesiastici." *Studia Zrodloznawcze* 20 (1976): 284-6. CaAEU D 13 S93.

319. Goldinger, Walter. "The Allgemeines Verwaltungsarchiv." *Austrian History Yearbook* 6-7 (1970-1): 17-21. CaAEU DB 1 A93.

319M *Informationes. Biuletyn Papieskiego Instytutu Studiów Kościelnych.* Edited by Hieronim Fokciński. Rome-Warsaw. 1 (1976), 2 (1980).

320. *Informator nauki polskiej 1979.* Warsaw: Centrum informacji naukowej, technicznej i ekonomicznej, 1979. JPH. 1968, 1969: CaAEU ref Q 145, 143.

321. *Inventar des Allgemeinen Archivs des Ministeriums des Innern.* Bearbeitet von den Beamten dieses Archivs im Auftrage des k.k. Ministeriums des Innern. Inventare österreichischer staatlicher Archive, 1. Vienna: Aus der k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1909. ÖNB 484.203-B Bd. 1.

322. *Inventar des Archivs des k.k. Finanzministeriums.* Herausgegeben von der Direktion dieses Archivs. Inventare österreichischer staatlicher Archive, 2. Vienna: Aus der k.k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1911. ÖNB 484.203-B Bd. 2.

323. *Inventar des Kriegarchivs Wien.* Publikationen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs. 2nd series: Inventare österreichischer Archive, 8. 2 vols. Vienna: Ferdinand Berger in Horn, N.Ö., 1953. MiU CD 1132 A65.

324. *Inventar des Wiener Hofkammerarchivs.* Publikationen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs, 2nd series: Inventare Österreichischer Archive, 7 (Vienna: Druck und Verlag des österreichischen Staatsdruckerei, 1951.

324M Jula, N. "Arhiva Institutului de Etnografie i Folclor." *Revista Arhivelor* 33, no. 2 (1971): 301-6.

325. Kloczowski, Jerzy. "Kwerenda polska w archiwach watykańskich w 1962 roku." *Przegląd Historyczny* 55, no. 2 (1964): 257-66. CaAEU DK 401 P97 T. 55 1964.

326. Krajcar, J. "The East European Holdings in the Library of the Pontifical Oriental Institute, Rome." *The Slavonic and East European Review* 48, no. 111 (April 1970): 265-72. CaAEU per D 377 A1 S6.

327. Lewanski, Richard C. *Eastern Europe and Russia/Soviet Union: A Handbook of West European Archival and Library Resources.* New York-Munich-London-Paris: K.G. Saur, 1980. CaAEU DJK 9 L66 1980.

328. Lewanski, Richard C. *Guide to Polish Libraries and Archives.* East European Monographs,6. Boulder, Colo.: East European Quarterly, 1974. CaAEU Z 817 A1 L66 1974.

328F. Lewanski, Rudolf J., comp.; and Richard C. Lewanski, ed. *Guide to Italian Libraries and Archives.* New York: Council for European Studies, 1979. CaAEU ref Z 809 A1 L66 1979.

328M Lopuszański, Bolesław. "Katalog zbiorów rękopiśmiennych Muzeum Etnograficznego w Krakowie." *Rocznik Muzeum Etnograficznego w Krakowie* 4 (1972): 325-50; 5 (1974): 261-86; 6 (1976): 289-318.

329. Łopuszański, Bolesław. "Zbiory archiwalne Muzeum Etnograficznego w Krakowie." *Rocznik Muzeum Etnograficznego w Krakowie* 3 (1968): 298-309. MH Slav 5198.363.6.

330. Maciu, Vasile. "Rumuńskie archiwa państwowe." *Archeion* 26 (1958): 214-17. CaAEU mf (fiche) CD 1740 A66. MiU CD 1740 A67.

331. Magocsi, Paul R. "Vienna as a Resource for Ukrainian Studies: With Special Reference to Galicia." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4 (1979-80): 608-26. CIUS ref.

331M Matsiuk, O.Ia. "Materialy z istorii Ukrainy v bibliotekakh i arkhivakh Varshavy." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 2 (1966).

332. Mechtler, Paul. "The Verkehrsarchiv." *Austrian History Yearbook* 6-7 (1970-1): 67-74. CaAEU DB 1 A93.

333. *Meysztowicz, Walerian. *Repertorium bibliographicum pro rebus Polonicis Archivi Secreti Vaticani.* Vatican: 1943.

334. Mikoletzky, Hanns Leo. "The Finanz- und Hofkammerarchiv." *Austrian History Yearbook* 6-7 (1970-1): 22-38. CaAEU DB 1 A93.

334F Moldoveanu, V., Gh. Popescu and M. Tomescu. *Ghidul bibliotecilor din România.* Bucharest: Editura Enciclopedică Română, 1970. (Guide to Romanian libraries.)

334M Moţ, T. "Documente privitoare la ţara noastră în Arhivele de război din Viena." *Revista Arhivelor*, no. 2 (1967): 279-88. (Documents relating to Romanian history in Vienna's *Kriegsarchiv.*)

335. Neck, Rudolf. "Tha Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv: Its History, Holdings, and Use." *Austrian History Yearbook* 6-7 (1970-1): 3-16. CaAEU DB 1 A93.

335M. *Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (Austrian National Library): Information Leaflet for Users (Translation of "Anleitung für Benützer").* Vienna: Generaldirektion, 1981. JPH.

336. Paraskiv, Ion. "Arkhivnoe delo v Rumynskoi Narodnoi Respublike." *Istoricheskii arkhiv*, no. 2 (March-April 1959): 184-196. CaAEU per DK 1 I872.

337. *Polish Research Guide.* Warsaw: PWN--Polish Scientific Publishers, 1974. JPH.

337M *Polski Słownik Archiwalny.* By T. Grygier et al. Naczelna Dyrekcja Archiwów Państwowych. Warsaw: 1974. 1st ed.: By A. Bachulski *et al.* Warsaw: 1952.

337S Popova, L. "Dokumentalni materialy z istorii Ukrainy v arkhivakh PNR." *Naukovo-informatsiinyi biuleten Arkhivnoho upravlinnia URSR,* no. 1 (1961).

338. Ratusiński, Boguslaw. "Archiwalia Muzeum Etnograficznego w Krakowie i ich opracowanie." *Studia Źródłoznawcze* 24 (1979): 204-7. CaAEU D 13 S93.

339. **Revista Arhivelor.* Bucharest. (The leading Romanian archival journal.)

339F. "Rukopysy Peremyskoi hreko-katolytskoi kapituly v Narodnii bibliotetsi u Varshavi." *Bohosloviia* 37, no. 1-4 (1973): 193-213; 38, no. 1-4 (1974): 237-43. CaAEU BX 4711.61. B67.

339I. Spivakovsky, E.I. "Rabota istoriko-arkhivnykh uchrezhdenii i publikatsiia istoricheskikh istochnikov v Rumynskoi narodnoi respublike." *Istoricheskii arkhiv,* no. 1 (January-February 1956): 210-20. CaAEU per DK 1 I872.

339M. *Sydorova, T.S. *Arkhivnoe delo v Sotsialisticheskoi Respublike Rumynii. (Referativnyi obzor).* Moscow: 1978.

340. Varvartsev, M.M. "Dzherela z istorii Ukrainy v italiiskykh arkhivakh." *Arkhivy Ukrainy,* no. 5 (175) (September-October 1982): 56-62 MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

341. Walker, Gregory, et al., eds. *Directory of Libraries and Special Collections on Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.* Hamden, Conn.: Archon Books, 1971. CaAEU DJK 6 Z9 W18 1971. (Concerns resources in the British Isles.)

342. *Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe w Przemyślu. Informator o zasobie archiwalnym.* Przemyśl: 1979. JPH.

343. Woliński, Janusz, and Zbigniew Wójcik. "Źródła do historii Polski w Haus- Hof- und Staatsarchiv w Wiedniu." *Archeion* 28 (1958): 131-57. CaAEU mf (fiche) CD 1740 A66. NN GME.

4. USSR

343H. *Babiak, P.H. *Avtohrafy ukrainskykh i rosiiskykh pysmennykiv. Anotovanyi pokazhchyk.* Lviv: 1976. (LNB.)

343J. *Babiak, P.H. "Avtohrafy ukrainskykh pysmennykiv u Viddili rukopysiv." In *Skarbnytsia znan. Tematychnyi zbirnyk naukovykh prats* (Lviv: 1972). (LNB.)

343N. *Badecki, Karol. "Archiwum m. Lwowa. Jego stan obecny oraz potrzeby reorganizacyjne, inwentaryzacyjne i wydawnicze." *Archeion* 12 (1934): 77-200. And separate offprint: Warsaw: 1934.

343P. Balabushevych, T.A. "Dzherela do vyvchennia istorii mahnatskoho hospodarstva Halychyny XVIII st." *Arkhivy Ukrainy* 27, no. 3 (119) (May-June 1973): 64-6. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

343S. *Bandura, V.F., and R.Iu. Kozachuk. *1848 rik v Halychyni. Anotovanyi pokazhchyk materialiv biblioteky.* Edited by I.S. Miller. Lviv: 1953. (LNB.)

344. *Barvinsky, B. *Biblioteka i muzei "Narodnoho domu" u Lvovi 1849-1919.* Lviv: 1920.

344G. *Barwiński, Eugene. "Les archives en Petite Pologne orientale." *Bulletin de l'Union des sociétés savantes polonaises de Léopol*, no. 11-12 (1913): 1-32. And separate offprint: Lviv: 1932.

344M. *Barwiński, E. *Archiwum m. Lwowa.* Lviv: 1934. (TsDIAL.)

345. *Barwiński, E. and M. Wąsowicz. "Reformy Józefa II i jego następcow i ich pozostałości archiwalne." *Ziemia Czerwienska* 1, no. 2 (1935): 251-89. (With reference to what later became TsDIAL.)

346. *Biblioteki Akademii nauk USSR. Spravochnik.* 2nd, rev. and exp. ed. Compiled by T.A. Ignatovich and T.A. Loos. Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1981. MiU Z 819 U35 I24 1981.

346M. *Biblioteki soiuznykh respublik (bez RSFSR).* Gosudarstvennaia ordena Lenina biblioteka SSSR imeni V.I. Lenina. Biblioteki SSSR. Spravochnik. Moscow: Kniga, 1973. MiU Z 819 B56.

347. *Biblioteky Ukrainskoi RSR. Dovidnyk.* Kharkiv: Redaktsiino- vydavnychyi viddil knyzhkovoi palaty URSR, 1969. CaAEU Z 819 U6 B58 1969.

347C. *Charewiczowa, Lucja. *Muzeum Historyczne miasta Lwowa. Przewodnik po zbiorach.* Lviv: 1936.

347F. *Chwalewik, Edward. *Zbiory polskie. Archiwa, bibljoteki, gabinety, galerje, muzea i inne zbiory pamiątek przeszłości w ojczyźnie i na obczyźnie.* 2 vols. Warsaw: J. Mortkowicz, 1926-7. (Lviv archives treated in 1:367-76.)

347M. *Czołowski, A. *Archiwa rządowe we Lwowie, ich obecna zawartość i znaczenie dla historji Galicji.* Cracow: 1905. (TsDIAL.)

347O. *Dashkevych, Ia.R. "Bibliohrafichna kartoteka z kraieznavstva Lvivskoi oblasti." *Naukovo-metodychnyi zbirnyk* [Derzhavnoi istorychnoi biblioteky URSR], no. 1 (1966).

348. *Dashkevych, Ia.R. "Lvivski 'Teky' A. Shneidera iak istoryko- kraieznavche dzherelo." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 4 (1965).

349. *Dashkevych, Ia.R. [S.M. Piskovy]. "M. Korduba ta ioho 'Bibliohrafiia istorii Ukrainy'." *Naukovo-informatsiinyi biuleten Arkhivnoho pravlinnia URSR*, no. 6 (1961).

350. Dashkevych, Ia.R. "Materialy I.O. Levytskoho iak dzherelo dlia biohrafichnoho slovnyka." *Istorychni dzherela ta ikh vykorystannia*, vyp. 2 (Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1966): 35-53. CaAEU DK 508 A2 A4.

351. *Derzhavni arkhivy Ukrainskoi RSR. Korotkyi dovidnyk.* Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1972. CaAEU CD 1735 U4 U34 1972.

353. Dörflerówna, Anna. "Archiwalja miasta Sambora." *Archeion* 13 (1935): 50-70. CaAEU mf (fiche) CD 1740 A66.

354. Doroshenko, Volodymyr. "Biblioteka Naukovoho tovarystva im. Shevchenka u Lvovi (Korotkyi istorychnyi narys)." *Zapysky NTSh*, 171, *Zbirnyk Filolohichnoi sektsii*, 30 (New York-Paris: 1961): 7-58. CaAEU A5 142 L975 T. 171. MH LSoc 3985 281.5 (171).

355. *Doroshenko, Volodymyr. *Ukrainska natsionalna biblioteka (Biblioteka Naukovoho tovarystva im. Shevchenka u Lvovi).* Lviv: NTSh, 1936.

356. Dremina, G.A., ed. *Gosudarstvennye arkhivy i arkhivnoe delo v soiuznykh respublikakh. Uchebnoe posobie.* Ministerstvo Vysshego i srednego spetsialnogo obrazovaniia RSFSR, Moskovskii gosudarstvennyi istoriko-arkhivnyi institut. Moscow: 1971. MiU CD 1711 D77.

357. *Dudik, B. "Archive im Königreiche Galizien und Lodomerien." *Archiv für österreichische Geschichte* 39, no. 1 (1868): 1-222.

358. *Dzoban, O.O. "Arkhiv M. Shashkevycha, I. Vahylevycha ta Ia.H. Holovatskoho." In *Bibiotekoznavstvo i bibliohrafiia na sluzhbi nauky. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats* (Kiev: 1979). (LNB.)

358J. *Dzoban, O.O. *Rukopysy arkhivu M.S. Shashkevycha. Opys.* Lviv: 1979 (LNB.)

359. *Filial Lvivskoho oblasnoho derzhavnoho arkhivu v Sambori. Putivnyk.* Compiled by E.A. Dubilevsky, I.M. Rozenblit and H.V. Tiulin. Edited by I.L. Butych. Arkhivne upravlinnia pry Radi ministriv URSR. Lviv: Knyzhkovo-zhurnalne vydavnytstvo, 1962. NB LDU I177022.

360. *Finkel, Ludwik. *Inwentarz Archiwum Uniwersytetu Lwowskiego.* Lviv: 1917.

360H. Franko, Ivan. "Peredmova." In *Posmertni pysannia Mytrofana Dykareva z polia folkloru i mitologii.* Zbirnyk Filologichnoi sektsii NTSh, 4. (Lviv: Nakladom NTSh, 1903), v-xii. CaAEU mf Z 01 323.

360K. Gębarowicz [Hembarovych], M.T.; I.V. Hurhula; M.K. Ivasiuta. "Z istorii Ukrainskoho derzhavnoho muzeiu etnohrafii ta khudozhnoho promyslu AN URSR." *Materialy z etnohrafii ta mystetstvoznavstva* 4 (1959): 3-12. CaAEU N 6995 U3M42 vyp. 4 1959.

360M. *Gębarowicz, M., and K. Tyszkowski. *Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich we Lwowie.* Lviv: 1926.

361. *Gosudarstvennye arkhivy Soiuza SSR. Kratkii spravochnik.* Edited by G.A. Belov *et al.* Moscow: Glavnoe arkhivnoe upravlenie, 1956. Reprint Cambridge: Oriental Research Partners, 1973. CaAEU CD 1711 A52 1973. MiU CD 1711 A5 1956a.

362. Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Moscow and Leningrad.* Studies of the Russian Institute, Columbia University. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1972. CaAEU ref CD 1711 G86 1972.

363. Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. *Archives and Manuscript Repositories in the USSR: Ukraine and Moldavia.* Book 1: *General Bibliography and Institutional Directory.* Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1988.

364. Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. "Lviv Manuscript Collections and Their Fate." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 3-4 (1979-80): 348-75. CIUS ref.

365. Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. "Regional State Archives in the USSR: Some Notes and a Bibliography of Published Guides." *Slavic Review* 28 (March 1969): 92-115. CaAEU per D 377 A1A5.

366. Grimsted, Patricia Kennedy. "The Stefanyk Library of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences: A Treasury of Manuscript Collections in Lviv." *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* 5, no.2 (June 1981): 195-229. JPH.

367. Grossman, Iu[rii] M[ironovich], and V[italii] N[aumovich] Kutik. *Spravochnik nauchnogo rabotnika. Arkhivy, dokumety, issledovatel.* 2nd rev. and exp. ed. Izdatelstvo pri Lvovskom gosudarstvennom universitete izdatelskogo obedineniia "Vishcha shkola," 1983 1st. ed. 1979. (Especially good on Lviv archives.)

367F. Himka, John-Paul. "The 'Servitude' Cases: An Unknown Documentary Source to the History of Ukrainian Vernacular Architecture and Its Regional Variations." Report prepared for the Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Village, March 1985.

367M. Hrabovetsky, V.V. "Arkhivni dzherela do vyvchennia istorii Hutsulshchyny doby feodalizmu." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 3 (143) (May-June 1977): 60-7. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82. (Materials in Lviv.)

368. *Humeniuk, Ie.M. "Arkhiv M. Pavlyka." In *Bibliotekoznavstvo i bibliohrafiia na sluzhbi nauky. Tematychnyi zbirnyk naukovykh prats*, ed. M.P. Humeniuk *et al.* (Lviv: 1979), 129-46.

369. Humeniuk, Ie. "Arkhiv Pototskykh." *Naukovo-informatsiinyi biuleten Arkhivnoho upravlinnia URSR* 17, no. 4 (60) (July-August 1963): 57-65. NB LDU.

370. Humeniuk, Ie. "Arkhiv stolovykh maietkiv Halytskoi mytropolii." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 1 (1970): 68-72. CaAEU per CD 12 A67 R. 24 1970. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

371. Ianchak, Ia. V. "Zbirka fotohrafii viddilu mystetstva." In *Skarbnytsia znan. Tematychnyi zbirnyk naukovykh prats* (Lviv: 1972).

372. *Inventarul Arhivelor Statului--Bucuresti--Cernauti-- Chisinau--Cluj-- Craiova--Iasi-- Nasaud--Timisoara--Brasov.* Biblioteca Arhivelor Statului. Bucharest: Imprimeria centrala, 1939. MH Rom 5036 15.

372M. *Jedrichowska. *Biblioteka Uniwersytecka we Lwowie.* Lviv: 1926.

373. *Katsnelson, D.B. "K istorii uchastiia slavian v vengerskoi revoliutsii 1848-1849 gg. Po materialam lvovskich arkhivov." In *Tsentralnaia i Iugo-Vostochnaia Evropa v novoe vremia* (Moscow: 1974).

373M. *Kirovohradskyi oblasnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv. Putivnyk.* Arkhivne upravlinnia pry Radi ministriv Ukrainskoi RSR. Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1966. MiU CD 1735 K58 A4.

374. *Kotula, W. "Biblioteka fundacji hr. Baworowskiego." In *Publiczne biblioteki lwowskie. Zarys dziejów.* Lviv: 1926. (Materials now in LNB.)

375. Kravchenko, Ie.Ie. "U borotbi proty ukrainskoho burzhuaznoho natsionalizmu (Z arkhivnoi spadshchyny M. Pavlyka)." In *Knyha i znannia. Tematychnyi zbirnyk naukovykh prats* (Lviv: AN URSR, Lvivska naukova biblioteka im. v. Stefanyka, 1974), 64-86. NB LDU Bibl. vidd. I326-480.

376. Kravets, M.M., and D.P. Skurlatov. "Dokumenty Chernivetskoho oblderzharkhivu pro rozhortannia borotby trudiashchykh Pivnichnoi Bukovyny proty sotsialnoho hnitu v druhii polovyni XIX--na pochatku XX st." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 1 (159) (January-February 1980): 62-5. MH Slav 3222.159. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

377. Kravets, M.M. "Dzherela z istorii selianskoho rukhu u Skhidnii Halychyni v druhii polovyni XIX st." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 4 (1974): 63-5. CaAEU per CD 12 A67 R. 28 1974. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82. (On TsDIAL.)

377F. *Krevetsky, I. *Biblioteka Naukovoho tovarystva im. Shyevchenka u Lvovi.* Lviv: 1923.

377M. Kupchynsky, O. "Dokumenty lvivskykh arkhiviv pro Ivana Trusha." *Arkhivy Ukrainy* 23, no. 4 (96) (July-August 1969): 78-81. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82. (Mainly TsDIAL.)

377P. Kupchynsky, O. "Ivan Franko v dokumentalnykh dzherelakh TsDIAL URSR u m. Lvovi." *Arkhivy Ukrainy* 26, no. 5 (115) (September-October 1972): 73-82. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

377Q. Kupchynsky, O.A., *et al. Kataloh perhamentnykh dokumentiv Tsentralnoho derzhavnoho arkhivu URSR u Lvovi 1233-1799.* Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1972. CaAEU CD 1735 U4 T88 1972.

377S. Kupchynsky, O. "Vasyl Stefanyk u dokumentakh Tsentralnoho derzhavnoho istorychnoho arkhivu URSR u Lvovi." *Arkhivy Ukrainy* 25, no. 4 (108) (July-August 1971): 23-30. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

377V. *Kushch,O.P. "Kratkaia istoriia formirovaniia fondov Lvovskoi nauchnoi biblioteki im. V. Stefanika Akademii nauk Ukrainskoi SSr." *Biblioteki Akademii nauk SSSR i Akademii nauk soiuznykh respublik. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov*, vyp. 1: *Iz istorii bibliotechnogo dela i bibiografii* (Moscow: 1978).,

377X. *Kyrylov, I.M. *Naukova biblioteka Lvivskoho derzhavnoho universytetu im. Ivana Franka. Korotkyi dovidnyk.* Lviv: 1959.

379. **Lvivska naukova biblioteka im. V. Stefanyka AN URSR. Putivnyk.* Kiev: AN URSR, 1979.

380. *Lvivskyi oblasnyi derzhavnyi arkhiv. Putivnyk.* Lviv: Kameniar, 1965. CaAEU CD 1719 U35.

380M. *Markov. O.O. "Opisanie rukopisei XIX v. sobraniia A.S. Petrushevicha (v biblioteke "Narodnogo doma" vo Lvove)." *Vestnik Narodnogo doma* 30 (8), no. 1-3 (1912).

380P. *Nikolaev, N.V. "Sistema organizatsii fondov biblioteki Chernovitskogo universiteta." *Opyt raboty nauchnoi biblioteki* MGU, no. 11 (1962): 117-27.

380S. *Nost, A. *Alma mater Francisio-Yosephina: Festschrift zu deren 25-jährigen Bestande.* Chernivtsi: 1900. (On Chernivtsi University Library.)

381. **Osobysti arkhivni fondy viddilu rukopysiv. Anotovanyi pokazhchyk.* Compiled by Ie.M. Humeniuk, P.H. Babiak and O.O. Dzoban. Lviv: LNB im. V. Stefanyka AN URSR, 1977.

381F. *Pajączkowski, F. *Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich w ostatnim dwudziestoleciu (1928-1948).* Wrocław: 1948.

381M. Plakhtyna, M.I. "Rol katalohiv TsDIA URSR u m. Lvovi v orhanizatsii naukovoi informatsii pro dokumenty arkhivu." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 1 (165) (January-February 1981): 51-3. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

382. Plotkina, R.B. "Dokumenty Derzharkhivu Lvivskoi oblasti pro I.Ia. Franka (Do 125-richchia z dnia narodzhennia." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 4 (168) (July-August 1981): 32-5. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

383. *Poliansky, O.A. "Malovidomi materialy pro selianske povstannia 1846 r. v Halychyni." In *Bibliohrafichna informatsiia i suchasnist. Zbirnyk naukovykh prats* (Kiev: 1981). (LNB.)

384. *Putivnyk po derzhavnomu arkhivu Stanislavskoi oblasti.* Edited by P.M. Iatskiv *et al.* [Stanyslaviv:] Stanislavske oblasne knyzhkovo-hazetne vydavnytstvo, 1960. MH.

385. *Putivnyk po derzhavnomu arkhivu Ternopilskoi oblasti.* Edited by V.D. Baturin, E.A. Dubilevsky and A.T. Lytvyn. Arkhivne upravlinnia pry Radi ministriv URSR. [Lviv:] Lvivske knyzhkovo- zhurnalne vydavnytstvo, 1961. MH Slav 3240.50.25.

386. *Radianska Entsyklopediia Istorii Ukrainy*, 4 vols. (Kiev: Holovna redaktsiia Ukrainskoi Radianskoi Entsyklopedii, 1969-72), s.v. "Arkhivy" by S.D. Pilkevych and D.S. Shchedrina, and "Chernivetskyi derzhavnyi universytet." CaAEU ref DK 508.5 R13 1969.

387. Rapoport, H. "Uporiadkuvannia dokumentalnykh materialiv prezydialnoho viddilu Halytskoho namisnytstva v TsDIA URSR u m. Lvovi." *Naukovo-informatsiinyi biuleten* 13, no. 3 (37) (1959): 8-11. MH Slav 3222 159.

388. Rehushevsky, Ie. "Folklorni ta etnohrafichni materialy pro Halychynu i Bukovynu." *Arkhivy Ukrainy* 25, no. 4 (108) (July-August 1971): 90. MH Slav 3222.159. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82. (On State Archives of Kirovohrad Oblast.).

388S. *Reifenkugel, K. "Biblioteka Uniwersytecka we Lwowie: Szkic hist.-statyst." *Przewodnik Naukowy i Literacki: Dodatek do "Gazety Lwowskiej"* 1, no. 2-4 (1873).

389. Reifenkugel, Karl. *Die Bukowinaer Landesbibliothek und die k.k. Universitäts-Bibliothek in Czernowitz: Geschichte und Statistik.* Chernivtsi: Im Selbstverlage des Verfassers, 1885. MH B 8879.2.5.

389M. *Sierocki, T. "Archiwum Hermana Diamanda w Lwowskiej Bibliotece Publicznej." *Z Pola Walki*, no. 3 (1964).

390. *Skruten, I. "Biblioteka lvivskykh oo. Vasyliian." *Zapysky ChSVV* 1 (1924): 161-76; 3 (1928): 65-73.

392. Styś Wincenty. "Metryki gruntowe józefińskie i franciszkańskie jako źródła do historji gospodarczej Galicji." *Roczniki dziejów społecznych i gospodarczych* 2 (1932-3): 57-92. MH Slav 5198.588.

392B. Svarnyk, Ivan Iv. "Skarbnytsia nashoi istorii. Do 300-richchia Tsentralnoho derzhavnoho istorychnoho arkhivu URSR u m. Lvovi." *Zhovten*, no. 1 (483) (January 1985): 84-7. CaAEU.

392D. Svientsitsky, Iliarion. *Opys rukopysiv Narodnoho domu z koliektsii Ant. Petrushevycha.* 3 parts. Lviv: Nakladom NTSh, 1906-11. (=*Ukrainsko-ruskyi arkhiv*, 1, 6, 7.) CaAEU mf (fiche) DK 02 56.

392F. *Sventsitsky, I.S. *Opisanie inoiazychnykh i noveishikh karpatorusskikh rukopisei "Narodnogo doma" vo Lvove.* Lviv: 1905. Reprint from *Literaturno-naukovyi sbornyk Halytsko-russkoi Matytsy* (1904-5).

392G. *Svistun, F.I. "Bumazhnyi dokumenty Muzeia o. pral. A.S. Petrushevicha." *Vestnik "Narodnogo doma"* 26 (4), nos. 3-6 (1908): 57-8, 91-2, 111-12, 130-1.

392I. *Svistun, F.I. "Pergaminnyi dokumenty muzeia o. pral. Petrushevicha." *Vestnik "Narodnogo doma"* 30 (4), nos. 1-3 (1908): 1-2, 22, 55-6.

392J. *Trynadlowski, F. *Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich. 1817-1967. Zarys dziejów.* Wrocław: 1967.

392K. *Vainbaum, O.H., and P.V. Zamkovy. "Arkhivne budivnytstvo v zakhidnykh oblastiakh Ukrainskoi RSR." In *Z istorii arkhivnoho budivnytstva na Ukraini* (Kharkiv: 1958), 93-103.

392M. Velyky, V.Ia., and V.M. Kostash. "Dzherela do vyvchennia mikrotoponimiky Pivnichnoi Bukovyny." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, No. 5 (175) (September-October 1982): 62-3. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

392S. Vradii, N.F. "Do istorii lvivskykh arkhiviv u 1939-1944 rr." *Arkhivy Ukrainy* 28, no. 5 (127) (September-October 1974): 54-6. CaAEU per CD 12 A67.

393. Vradii, H.F. "Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv URSR u m. Lvovi." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 4 (132) (July-August 1975): 41-7. NB LDU. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

394. *Vradii, N.F. "Tsentralnyi derzhavnyi istorychnyi arkhiv URSR u m. Lvovi." *Tretia ukrainska respublikanska naukova konferentsiia z arkhivoznavstva ta inshykh spetsialnykh dystsyplin*, 1-sha sektsiia: *Arkhivoznavstvo* (Kiev, 1968), 22-41.

395. Wąsowicz, Michał. "Materiały do dziejów Polski w Centralnych Historycznych Archiwach Państwowych we Lwowie i Kijowie." *Archeion* 33 (1960): 99-126. CaAEU mf (fiche) CD 1740 A66. NN GME.

395C. *Widmann, Karol. "Wiadomość o Archiwum miasta Lwowa." *Przegląd Archeologiczny* 1 (1882): 44-72; 2 (1883): 73-107; 3 (1883): 66-101. And separate offprint.

395E. *Winiarz, A. *Archiwum Namiestnictwa we Lwowie*. Lviv: 1909. Offprint from *Przewodnik Naukowy i Literacki* 37 (1909): 566-76, 659-72.

395G. *Winiarz, Alojzy. "Z dziejów archiwum Namiestnictwa we Lwowie." *Przewodnik Naukowy i Literacki* 38 (1910): 55-61, 145-63.

395J. *Zajączkowski, S. *Archiwum Archidiecezjalne Obrzadu Lacinskiego we Lwowie*. Lviv: 1932. (Materials now in TsDIAL.)

395K. *Zajączkowski, S. "Archiwum Kapitulne we Lwowie." *Archeion* 5 (1929): 31-6. (Materials now in TsDIAL.)

395L. *Zajączkowski, S. "Archiwum Kapituły Łacińskiej we Lwowie." *Archiwum Towarzystwa Naukowego we Lwowie*, pt. 2: *Historyczno-filozoficzny* 1, no. 7 (1923): 301-428. (Materials now in TsDIAL.)

F. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

395O. *Alberti, H.J.v. *Mass und Gewicht: Geschichtliche und tabelarische Darstellungen von den Anfängen bis zur Gegenwart*. Berlin: 1957.

395S Arentowicz, J. *Miary polskie*. Warsaw: 1972.

396. *Baicoianu, G.J. *Geschichte der Rumänischen Zollpolitik*. Stuttgart: 1896. (Contains information on Moldavian measues, pp. 59, 63, 100.)

396M. *Bobowski, Kazimierz; Krzysztof Burski; Bronisław Turoń. *Encyklopedia nauk pomocniczych historii nowożytnej i najnowszej.* Wrocław: Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, 1973. 2nd ed.: 1976.

397. *Bodgan, N.A. *Comerţul Moldovenesc.* Iaşi: 1925. (Contains information on Moldavian measures, pp. 172-3.)

398. Burguburu, Paul. *Essai de bibliographie métrologique universelle.* Paris: August Picard, 1932. MH Phys 429 32.5. (A detailed bibliography on weights and measures.)

398M. *Cherepnin, L.V. *Russkaia metrologiia.* Uchebnye sposobiia po vospomagatelnym istoricheskim distsiplinam. Moscow: 1944.

399. *Czelejewski, J., S. Kocot and A. Thikian. *Miary i wagi.* Tabele przeliczeniowe. Edited by W. Walewski. Warsaw: 1952.

399M. *Engel, F. *Tabellen alter Münzen, Masse und Gewichte.* Rinteln: 1965.

400. Engel, J.C. *Geschichte der Moldau und Walachey.* Halle: 1804. (Contains information on Moldavian measures on pp. 122, 124, 317.)

401. *Entsyklopediia Ukrainoznavstva. Slovnykova chastyna*, ed. Volodymyr Kubiiovych [Kubijovyc], NTSh (Paris-New York: Molode zhyttia, 1955-), s.v. "Miry" by B. Kravtsiv. CaAEU ref AE 60 U4E6.

402. *Gilewicz, A. "Studia z dziejów miar i wag w Polsce. Cz. 1. Miary pojemności i ciężaru (wagi)." *Sprawozdania Towarzystwa Naukowego we Lwowie* 16 (1936), z. 3: 315-22.

403. *Historia Polski.* Volume 2: 1764-1864. Edited by Stefan Kieniewicz and Witold Kula. Part 4: *Zestawienie monet i miar używanych na ziemiach polskich, Bibliografia, Indeksy, Mapy.* Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1960.

404. Hratsianska, L.M. "Narodni lichby ta miry na Ukraini." In *Z istorii vitchyznianoho pryrodoznavstva*, AN URSR, Sektor istorii pryrodoznavstva i tekhniky (Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1964), 14-30. MH S 941 98(1).

405. Ihnatowicz, Ireneusz. "Miary długości, powierzchni, pojemności i masy," *Vademecum do badań nad historią XIX i XX weiku*, 2 vols. (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1967-71), 1:25-79. CaAEU DK 4123 125 1967.

405M. *Kula, Witold. *Miary i ludzie.* Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1970.

406. *Lachman, A. *Neueste illustrierte Münz-, Maas- und Gewichtskunde.* 3rd ed. Leipzig: 1863.

407. **Landes-Regierungs-Blatt für das Herzogthum Bukowina* 18 (1856): 273-5. (Law on change of system of weights and measures, with equivalents.)

408. *Nelkenbrecher, Johann Christian. *J.C. Nelkenbrecher's allgemeines Taschenbuch der Mhnz-, Maass- und Gewichtskunde....* 20th ed.: Berlin: 1890. 14th ed.: Berlin: Inder Sanderschen Buchhandlung, 1828. MiU HF 5712 N42 1828.

409. *Noback, Christian and Friedrich. *Vollständiges Taschenbuch der Mhnz-, Maass-, und Gewichts-Verhältnisse....* Leipzig: F.A. Brockhaus, 1851, 1858, 1860, 1879. 1851 ed.: MiU HG 151 N744 1851.

410. Petrushevsky, F.I. *Obshchaia metrologiia.* Part 1-2. St. Petersburg: V tipografii Eduarda Pratsa 1849. NN *QH 1849.

411. **Reichs-Gesetz-Blatt für die im Reichsrathe vertretenen Königreiche und Länder,* no. 16 (1872). (Law on introduction of metric.)

411M. Rosdolsky [Rozdolski], Roman. *Wspólnota gminna w b. Galicji Wschodniej i jej zanik.* Badania z dziejów społecznych i gospodarczych, 27. Lviv: Instytut Popierania Polskiej Twórczości Naukowej, 1936. Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv.

411P. Saineanu, L[azar]. *Dictionar universal al limbei romane.* 4th ed. CaAEU PC 775 S13 (title page missing; 4th ed. not listed in B 297M).

411T. Senyk, Ia.H. "Z istorii metrolohii XVI-pershoi polovyny XIX st. (Na dokumentalnykh materialakh TsDIA URSR u m. Lvovi)." *Arkhivy Ukrainy* 27, no. 3 (119) (May-June 1973): 57-63. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

412. *Stamm, E. "Miary długości w dawnej Polsce." *Wiadomości Służby Geograficznej* 9 (1935): 350-78.

413. *Stamm, E. *Staropolskie miary.* Part 1: *Miary długosci i powierzchni.* Warsaw: 1938. (Includes many bibliographical references.)

414. Sydor, B.I. "Miry v dokumentalnykh materialakh XVIII-XIX st. Chernivetskoho oblasnoho derzhavnoho arkhivu," *Istorychni dzherela ta ikh vykorystannia,* vyp. 2 (Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1966), 215-21. CaAEU DK 508 A2 A4.

415. Szymański, Jozef. *Nauki pomocnicze historii od schyłku IV do końca XVIII w.* Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1976. ("Metrologia," pp. 139-75.) MiU C 40 598 1976 Later edition: 1983 Earlier editions: Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Składowskiej w Lublinie, Wydział Humanistyczny. Lublin: 1968. (Metrology, pp. 194-226.) Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1972.

416. *Treuber. *Allgemeines Münz-, Maas- und Gewichtsbuch.* 2nd ed. Dresden: 1891.

417. *Vvedensky, A., V. Diadychenko and V. Strelsky. *Dopomizhni istorychni dystsypliny.* Kiev: 1963.

418. *Wickenhauser, Franz Adolf. *Bochotin oder die Stadt Cernauz und ihre Umgebung.* Vienna: 1874. (Contains information on Moldavian measures on pp. 44, 53, 104-5.)

419. Wierzbowski, Teodor. *Vademecum. Podręcznik dla studjów archiwalnych.* Wydanie drugie, zmienione i rozszerzone po śmierci autora przez K. Tyszowskiego i B. Włodarskiego. Lviv-Warsaw: Książnica Atlas, 1926. NN *QR 1st ed.: Warsaw, 1908.

419M. *Woolhouse, Wesley Stoker Barker. *Measures, Weights, & Moneys of All Nations....* 7th ed. London: C. Lockwood, 1890. CaAEU QC 88 W92 1890.

420. Želechovśkyj, Jevhen, and Sofron Nedil'śkyj. *Ukrainisch-deutsches Wörterbuch, I-II Lemberg 1882-86.* Nachdruck von O. Horbatsch (in 3 Teilen). 3 vols. Ukrainskyi vilnyi universytet, Ukrainski hramatyky, 3. Munich: 1982. Original edition: Zhelekhovsky, Ievhenyi, and Sofron Nedilsky [Eugen Żelechowski and Sophron Niedzielski]. *Malorusko-nimetskyi slovar. Ruthenisch-deutsches Wörterbuch.* 2 vols. Lviv: Z drukarni tov. im. Shevchenka / Leipzig: In Commission bei Otto Harrassowitz, 1886. CaAEU PG 3892 G3 Z64 1886.

G. CURRENCY

421. *Cejnek, R.J. *Österreichische Münzprägungen von 1705-1905.* Vienna: 1935.

421M. Clain-Stefanelli, Elvira Eliza. *Select Numismatic Bibliography.* Chicago: Argonaut, Inc., Publishers, 1967. CaAEU CJ 67 Z9C58. (Austria, items 2369-413, 3537-43: Poland, items 3098-119, 3619-19a; Romania, items 3138-40.)

422. *Cramariuc, Gh.P. *Monetele austriace în Bucovina (1774-1918).* Chernivtsi: Glasul Bucovinei, 1935.

422M. *Doty, Richard G. *The Macmillan Encyclopedic Dictionary of Numismatics.* New York: Macmillan, [c. 1982]. CaAEU CJ 69 D72 1982.

423. Dreziński, Aleksander. *Teoretyczna i praktyczna nauka rachunkowości dla rękodzielników, z dodatkiem wzorów różnych korespondencyi, porównania monet, miar i wag obcych tudzież prawa wekslowego i słowniczka zawierającego wyrażenia obce, używane w języku polskim tak w interesach kupieckich jak i przemysłowych.* Rzeszów: Druk i nakład księgarni J.A. Pelara, 1872.

424. Gilewicz, A. "Stosunki pieniężne w Galicji w latach 1772-1914." *Rocznik Przemyski* 9 (1958).

424D. *Gumowski, Marian. *Bibliografia numizmatyki polskiej.* Przygotował do druku i uzupełnił Henryk Baranowski. Toruń: 1967. (=*Roczniki Towarzystwa Naukowego w Toruniu*, 72, z. 3.)

424G. *Gumowski, Marian. *Zarys numizmatyki polskiej.* Warsaw: 1952.

424M. Herinek, Ludwig. *Österreichische Münzprägungen von 1740-1969.* Vienna: Münzhandlung Herinek, 1970. MiU CJ 2595 H55.

425. Hoszowski, Stanisław. *Ceny we Lwowie w latach 1701-1914.* Badania z dziejów społecznych i gospodarczych, 13. Lviv: 1934. NN *QPA.

426. Ihnatowicz, Ireneusz. "Pieniądze," *Vademecum do badan nad historią XIX i XX wieku,* 2 vols. (Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1967-71), 1:80-99. CaAEU DK 4123 125 1967.

426M. Kałkowski, Tadeusz. *Tysiąc lat monety polskiej.* Opracowanie fotograficzne Adam Broz. Cracow: Wydawnictwo Literackie, 1963. MiU CJ 3036 K14.

427. *Kramár, K. *Das Papiergeld in Österreich seit 1848.* Leipzig: 1886.

428. *Loehr, A. *Österreichische Geldgeschichte.* Vienna: 1946.

429. Miller zu Aichholz, V[iktor von]; A. Loehr; and E. Holzmair. *Österreichische Münsprägungen 1519-1938.* 2 vols. 2nd ed. Vienna: Herausgegeben vom Verein der Museumsfreunde; Verlag Bundessammlung von Medaillen, Münzen und Geldzeichen; Österreichische Staatsdruckerei, 1948. MiU CJ 2575 M65 1948.

430. *Österreichisches Staatswörterbuch: Handbuch des gesamten österreichischen öffentlichen Rechtes,* ed. Ernst Mischler and Joseph Ulbrich, 2nd ed., 4 vols. (Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1906), s.v. "Geld.: CaAEU govt. publ.

431. Probszt, Günther. *Österreichische Münz- und Geldgeschichte: Von den Anfängen bis 1918.* Vienna-Cologne-Graz: Hermann Böhlaus Nachf., 1973. CaAEU CJ 2580 P96 1973.

431M. Szwagrzyk, Józef Andrzej. *Pieniądz na ziemiach polskich X-XX w.* Wrocław-Warsaw-Cracow-Gdańsk: Zakład Narodowy imienia Ossolińskich, Wydawnictwo, 1973. MiU CJ 3036 S831.

432. *Wörterbuch der Münzkunde.* Edited by Friedrich Frhr. v. Schrötter. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter & Co., 1970. CaAEU CJ 67 W93 1930.

433. Zvarych, V.V. "Do pytannia pro hroshovyi obih u Halychyni pid panuvanniam Avstro-Uhorshchyny." *Istorychni dzherela ta ikh vykorystannia*, vyp. 2 (Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1966), 203-14. CaAEU DK 508 A2A4.

434. Zvarych, V.V. *Numizmatychnyi slovnyk.* Lviv: Vydavnytstvo Lvivskoho universytetu, 1972. CaAEU CJ 67 Z98 1972.

H. BUKOVINA

1. General

435. *Baladyzhenko, K. *Bukovina i ee proshloe. Istorichno- geograficheskii ocherk.* St. Petersburg: Soc. hist. russe, 1915.

436. Beck, Erich. Bukowina: *Land zwischen Orient und Okzident.* Freilassing: Pannonia-Verlag, 1963. CaAEU DB 266 B39 1963.

437. Bielousov, S[ymon] M[ykytych], and O[leksandr] P[etrovych] Ohloblin, eds. *Zakhidna Ukraina.* Zbirnyk. AN URSR, Instytut istorii Ukrainy. Kiev: Vydavnytstvo AN URSR, 1940. NN *ZQ-*QGA p.v. 146-149. (Primarily concerns Galicia.)

438. Bidermann, H.J. *Die Bukowina unter österreichischer Verwaltung 1775-1875.* 2nd, rev. ed. Lviv: Druck von Kornel Piller, 1876. CaAEU mf. ÖNB. MH Rom 5999.400.5
1st ed.: Vienna: Selbstverlag, 1875.

439. **Borotba trudiashchykh Pivnichnoi Bukovyny proty sotsialnoho i natsionalnoho hnoblennia u druhii polovyni XIX--na pochatku XX st. Zbirnyk dokumentiv i materialiv.* Edited by V.M. Botushansky, M.M. Kravets, H.S. Tsebenko, E.F. Shternberh, V.A. Shustakova. Uzhhorod: Karpaty, 1979.

440. *Die Bukowina. Eine allgemein Heimatkunde verfasst anlässlich des 50 jährigen glorreichen Regierungs jubiläums Seiner Kaiserlichen und königlichen Apostolischen Majestät, unseres Allergnädigsten Kaisers und Obersten Kriegsherrn durch die k.k. Gendarmerie des Landes-Gendarmerie-Commandos no. 13.* Chernivtsi: Pardini, 1899. CaAEU DK 511 B77 F52 1899. MH Rom 5999.448 PF.

441. **Bukovyna.* Chernivtsi, 1885-1918. (Periodical.) Roch. 1-2, 4-7 (1885-6, 1888-91): CaAEU mf AN 58 U5C5 B93.

441M. *Bumbacu, Ionu I., and Grig. Halipu. *Privire istorică asupra trecutului politico-socialu şi naţionalu 'Ducatului Bucovina'.* Brasov: 1866. (Historical overview of the political-social and national past of the 'Duchy of Bukovina.')

442. *Ciobanu, S. *Legăturile culturale româno-ucrainene.* 1938 (Romanian-Ukrainian relations.)

443. *Domanytsky, Vasyl. *Pro Bukovynu ta zhyttia bukovynskykh ukrainstsiv.* Vydannia tovarystva "Prosvita," 35. Kiev: Prosvita, 1910.

443M. *Eminescu, Mihail. *Bucovina şi Basarabia: Studiu istorico-politic, prezentat de I. Cretu.* Bucharest: 1941. MH Rom 5999.470.

444. *Fischer, E. *Herzogthum Bukowina, Land und Bevölkerung.* Chernivtsi: 1905.

445. *Franzos, Karl Emil. *Kulturbilder aus Halb-Asien.* 1876.

446. *Galichina, Bukovina, Ugorskaia Rus'. Sostavleno sotrudnikami zhurnala "Ukrainskaia zhizn".* 2nd, expanded ed. Moscow: Zadruga, 1915. CaAEU DK 4600 G3 G15 1915. (Map.)

447. *Great Britian. Handbooks prepared under the diretion of the Historical Section of the Foreign Office. *Bukovina.* London: H.M. Stationery, 1920.

448. Hrytsenko, I.A., and F.P. Shevchenko. "Prahnennia naselennia Bukovyny do voziednannia z Ukrainoiu v skladi Rosiiskoi derzhavy (kinets XVIII-pochatok XX st.)." *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal,* no. 10 (271) (October 1983): 86-93. CaAEU per DK 508 A2U37.

449. *Iorga, N. "Chestiunea rutenească în Bucovina." *Revista istorică* 2 (1916). (The Ruthenian question in Bukovina.)

450. *[Isopescul, Demeter.] *Heimatkunde der Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: Pardini, 1872.

451. Kaindl, Raimund Friedrich. *Das Ansiedlungswesen in der Bukowina seit der Besitzergreifung durch Österreich. Mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Ansiedlung der Deutschen. Mit Benützung der urkundlichen Materialien aus dem Nachlasse von F.A. Wickenhauser.* Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte, Literatur und Sprache Österreichs und seiner Kronländer, 8. Innsbruch: Verlag der Wagner'schen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1902. CaAEU mf. ÖNB. MH Rom 5999.450.

452. *Kaindl, Raimumd Friedrich. *Bukowina in Wort und Bild.* Chernivtsi: Pardini, 1903.

453. Kaindl, Raimund Friedrich. *Geschichte der Bukowina von der ältesten Zeiten bis zur Gegenwart unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Kulturverhältnisse.* Three parts in one volume. Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1904. CaAEU mf. ÖNB. MH Rom 599.452. Earlier editions: *3 vols. *Geschichte der Bukowina.* Bd. 1: *Von den ältesten Zeit bis zur Gründung des Fürstentums Moldau (um 1350).* Der Buchenwald, Beiträge zur Kunde der Bukowina, 2. Chernivtsi: Buchdruckerei H. Czopp, 1888. CaAEU mf. ÖNB 2nd ed. 1896, 3rd ed. 1903. Bd. 2: 1895, 2nd ed. 1895, 3rd ed. 1903. Bd. 3: 1897, 2nd ed. 1903.

453C. Kaindl, Raimund Friedrich, and Alexander Manastyrski. *Die Ruthenen in der Bukowina.* Der Buchenwald, Beiträge zur Kunde der Bukowina, 3-4. 2 vols. Chernivtsi: Buchdruckerei H. Czopp, 1889-90. CaAEU mf. ÖNB. MH Rom 5999.415.

453K. Kann, Robert A. *The Multinational Empire: Nationalism and National Reform in the Habsburg Monarchy 1848-1918.* 2 vols. Reprint. New York: Octagon Books, 1964. CaAEU DB 85 K16. (Chapter 13 of vol. 1, pp. 318-32, concerns "The Ruthenians and the National Organization in Bukovina.")

453M. Kann, Robert A., and Zdenek David. *The Peoples of the Eastern Habsburg Lands, 1526-1918.* A History of East Central Europe, 6. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1984. (Bukovina treated on pp. 273-9, 287-91, 416-25, 438-46.)

454. *Kohut, Lev. "Bukovyna pid avstriiskoiu zverkhnistiu." *Ridnyi Krai* (Chernivtsi) (1929).

455. Korduba, Myron. *Iliustrovana istoryia Bukovyny.* Chernivtsi: Z drukarni "Ruskoi rady," 1906. CaAEU DK 511 B77 K84 1906 1st ed.: Chernivtsi: Pardini, 1901 Later ed.: Chernivtsi: 1926.

456. Kostashchuk, Vasyl. "Hromadske i kulturne zhyttia Bukovyny vid 1848 r. do 1914 r." *Ukraina,* kn. 1(26) (1928): 15-24. CaAEU mf DK 01 11.

456M. *Kozak, Kornel, and Eduard Fischer. *Heimatkunde der Bukowina zum Gebrauche für Schulen und Selbstunterricht.* Chernivtsi: 1900. ÖNB 433.097-B and 409.905-B.

457. Kupchanko, Hryhorii. *Bukovyna i ei russki zhyteli. Knyzhechka dlia naroda s kartoiu Bukovyny i mnohymy obrazkamy.* Vienna: Nakladom izdatelia, 1895. CaAEU mf. ÖNB.

458. Kupchanko, Hryhorii. *Nasha rodyna. Illiustrovanyi sbornik dlia prostonarodnoho chytania.* New York-Berlin: Izdanie Minkus, 1924. CaAEU DK 5082 K96.

459. *Kupchanko, Hryhorii. *Nekotoryia istoriko-geograficheskiia svedeniia o Bukovine.* Kiev: Fritz, 1975.

460. Kurylo, V. *et al. Pivnichna Bukovyna, ii mynule i suchasne.* Uzhhorod: Karpaty, 1969. CaAEU DB 279 P69 1969. MH Rom 5999.400.45. MiU DB 279 P68.

461. Kvitkovsky, D., T. Bryndzan and A. Zhukovsky, eds. *Bukovyna. Ii mynule i suchasne.* Paris-Philadelphia-Detroit: Zelena Bukovyna, 1956. CaAEU DB 266 K98. CIUS ref. MH Rom 5999.400.10. MiU DB 266 K97.

462. *Die Länder Oesterreich-Ungarns in Wort und Bild.* Herausgegeben von Friedrich Umlauft. Bd. 10: *Das Königreich Galizien und Lodomerien und das Herzogthum Bukowina.* Geschildert von Julius Jandaurek. Vienna: Verlag von Karl Graeser, 1884. CaAEU mf. ÖNB. MH Film 7385.

463. [Massier, Erwin, *et al.*] *Bukowina: Heimat von Gestern.* 2nd ed. Karlsruhe: Selbstverlag "Arbeitskreis Bukowina Heimatbuch," [1956]. MH Rom 5999 400.25.

464. *Mischler, M. *Sociale und wirtschaftliche Skizzen aus der Bukowina.* Vienna-Leipzig: "Deutsche WLrter," 1893.

465. *Morariu, Aurel. *Bucovina 1774-1914.* Biblioteca Bucovina, 11-16. Bucharest: P. Suru 1914. MiU DB 275.1 M83.

466. *Narysy z istorii Pivnichnoi Bukovyny.* Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1980. CaAEU DK 511 B77 N23 1980. MiU DSK 511 B77 N23.

467. *Nistor, Ion. *Die nationale Kampf in der Bukowina, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Rumänen und Ruthenen, historisch beleuchtet.* Bucharest: 1918.

468. *Nistor, Ion. *Românii şi Rutenii în Bucovina.* Bucharest: 1915.

469. *Onykiienko, Volodymyr. *Bukovyna. Istorychno-heohrafichnyi narys.* Lviv: Vydavnytstvo Lvivskoho universytetu, 1956.

470. *Onykiienko, Volodymyr V. *Chernivetska oblast.* Kiev: Radianska shkola, 1960.

471. *Ozimy, N. *Polozhennia rusyniv na Bukovyni.* Lviv: 1903.

471M. Pascu, Ştefan. "Siebenbürgen und die Bukowina im Rahmen des Habsburgerreiches. Geographische, ökonomische und ethno-demographische Grundlagen." in *Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918*, ed. Adam Wandruszka and Peter Urbanitsch, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bd. 3: *Die Völker des Reiches*, 2 parts (Vienna: Verlag der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1980), pt. 2, pp. 1339-51. CaAEU DB 85 H12 1973.

472. *Petrovsky, M. *Bukovyna. Istorychna dovidka.* Kiev: AN URSR, 1945.

473. *Piddubny, H. *Bukovyna, ii mynule i suchasne.* Kharkiv: 1928.

474. Prodan, I.S. *Bukovinskie ocherki. II. Zabytyi russkii ugolok v Avstrii.* Kharkiv: Mirnyi trud, 1914. NN *QF 1914.

474M. *Reclus, Elisée [Rekliu, Elize]. *Zemlia i liudi.* Vol 4: Avstro-Vengriia. 1898. (Chapter 7: Galitsiia i Bukovina.")

475. *Şafran, M.B. *Die inneren und kulturellen Verhältnisse in der Bukowina, 1825-61.* Botosani: 1939.

476. Semaka, Ilja R. v. "Die Lage der Ruthenen in der Bukowina." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 7, no. 3 (1909): 109-14. CaOTU mf AP U463.

477. Smal-Stotsky, St. *Bukovynska Rus'.* Chernivtsi: Nakladom "Bukovyny," 1897. CaAEU DB 275 S63 1897. MH Wid-LC DK 511 B77 S62 x.

478. Sofronenko, K. "Bukovina pod avstro-vengerskim i rumynskim igom." *Istoricheskii zhurnal* (Moscow), no. 7 (1943): 62-6. CaAEU mf DK 01 I87.

479. Svistun, Filipp Ivanovich. *Prikarpatskaia Rus' pod vladeniem Avstrii.* 2nd, expanded ed. Izdanie O.A. Markova; reprint Trumbull, Conn.: Peter S. Hardy, 1970.

480. Tanfilev, G[avriil] I[vanovich]. *Galitsiia i Bukovina. Geograficheskii ocherk. S prilozheniem geograficheskoi karty v masshtabe 1:750.000 (v 1 sant. 7.5 kilom.).* Odessa: Sklad izdaniia v Uranii, 1915. NN *QF (map missing). (Primarily concerns physical geography.)

481. Wolf, Franz. "Die Bukowina--1775 bis 1918 bei Österreich." *Der Donauraum* 21, H. 3/4 (1976): 169-85. CaAEU per DB 443 D67.

482. Zhuchenko, M. "Bukovin (Ocherk)." *Ukrainskaia zhizn* 4, no. 1 (1915): 20-6. CaAEU mf AP 50 U5 U34 [illegible] 64.

2. History, 1774-1848

483. *Kaindl, R.-F. *Die Erwerbung der Bukowina durch Oesterreich.* Chernivtsi: 1894.

484. Kaindl, Raimund Friedrich. "Kaiser Joseph II. in seinem Verhältnisse zur Bukowina." *Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museums* 4 (1896): MH Rom 5999 400 60.

484M. Kogălniceanu, Mihail. *Răpirea Bucovinei.* Bucharest: 1875. (On Bukovina's annexation by Austria.)

485. Kozholianko, H.K. "Polski revoliutsionery na Bukovyni naprykintsi XVIII--v seredyni XIX st." *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal* 23, no. 3 (216) (March 1979): 82-5. CaAEU per DK 508 A2U37 V. 23 pt. 1 1979.

486. Pavlyk, Ostap. "Bukovyna do 1848 roku." *Ukraina*, kn. 1 (26) (1928): 4-14. CaAEU mf DK 01 11.

487. Polek, Johann. "Die Anfänge des k.k. Staatsgestütes Radautz." *Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museums* 2 (1894): 35-114. MH Rom 5999 400 60.

488. *Polek, J. *Die Bukowina zu Anfang des Jahres 1783.* Chernivtsi: 1894.

489. *Polek, J. *Die Erwerbung der Bukowina durch Oesterreich.* Chernivtsi: 1889.

490. Polek, Johann, ed. *General Splény's Beschreibung der Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, k.k. Universitäts-Buchhandler, 1893. MH Rom 5999 400.

491. Polek, Johann. "Die Huldigung der Bukowina am 12. October 1777." *Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museums* 10 (1902): 3-36. MH Rom 5999 400 60.

492. Polek, Johann. "Joseph's II. Reisen nach Galizien und der Bukowina und ihre Bedeutung für letztere Provinz." *Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museums* 3 (1895): 25-140. MH Rom 5999 400 60 Separate offprint.

493. Polek, J. "Topographische Beschreibung der Bukowina mit militarischen Anmerkungen von Major Friedrich von Mieg." *Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museum* 5 (1897): 3-38. MH Rom 5999 400 60.

494. Polek, Johann. "Die Vereinigung der Bukowina mit Galizien im Jahre 1786." *Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museum* 8 (1900): 49-114. MH Rom 5999 400 60
Separate offprint. Chernivtsi: Pardini, 1900.

494M. *Prokopowitsch, Erich. "Albert von Kugler, ein unbekannter Bukowiner Geschichtsforscher aus dem 18. Jhdt." *Acta Historica* (Rum. akad. Gesellschaft, Munch), Bd. 4.

494U. *Wagner, Rudolf, e.d *Die Reisetagebhcher des österreichischen Kaisers Franz I., in die Bukowina.* Munich: 1979.

495. *Werenka, D. *Bukowina's Entstehen und Aufbluhen, Maria Theresia's Zeit.* Vol. 1: *1772-1775.* Vienna: 1892. Also in *Archiv für österreichische Geschichte* (Vienna) 78 (1892): 99-296.

495M. Werenka, Daniel. "Ueber die Grenzregulierung der Bukowina zur Zeit der Vereinigung mit Oesterreich." *Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museums* 3 (1895): 1-5. MH Rom 5999 400 60.

496. Zieglauer, [Ferdinand]. *Geschichtliche Bilder aus der Bukowina zur Zeit der österreichischen Militär-Verwaltung.* 10 vols. (?). Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, k.k. Universitäts-Buchhändler, 1893-1905. MH Rom 5999 445 (vols. 2-9).

497. *Zieglauer, F. *Der Zustand der Bukowina zur Zeit der österreichischen Occupation, dargestellt im Spiegel der ersten Denkschrift des commandirenden Generals Freiherr von Splény.* Chernivtsi: 1888.

3. Revolution of 1848-9

498. Danylak, Mikhal. *Halytski, bukovynski,zakarpatski ukraintsi v revoliutsii 1848-1849 rokiv.* Bratislava: Slovatske pedahohichne vydavnytstvo v Bratislavi, Viddil ukrainskoi literatury v Priashevi, 1972. CaAEU DB 83 D18 1972. MiU DB 498 D19.

499. *Franko, Ivan. Review of Kaindl, "Die Bukowina in den Jahren 1848...und 1849." In *Zapysky NTSh* 48, kn. 4 (1902): 24-5.

500. *Kaindl, Raimund Fr. "Die Bukowina in den Jahren 1848...und 1849." *Österreichische ungarische Revue* 25 (1899).

500M. Kaindl, R.F. "Zur Geschichte der Bukowina im Jahre 1849." *Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museums* 6 (1898): 3-21. MH Rom 5999.400.60 (6).

500Y. **Promemoria zur Bukowiner Landespetition vom Jahre 1848 (Reichstagzahl 183) in Betreff der provinciellen Stellung der Bukowina.* Von der Bukowiner Landes-Deputation. Vienna: 1849.

501. Rosdolsky, Roman. *Die Bauernabgeordneten im konstituierenden österreichischen Reichstag 1848-1849.* Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung, Materialien zur Arbeiterbewegung, 5. Vienna: Europaverlag, 1976. JPH.

501M. *Sbiera, J.G. *O pagină din istoria Bucovinii din 1848-1850 dimpreună cu nişte notiţe despre familiea Hurmuzachi.* Chernivtsi: 1899. (A page from the history of Bukovina in 1848-50 with some notes on the Hurmuzachi family.)

502. *Shevchenko, F.P. "*Revoliutsiinyi rukh v Bukovyni v 1848 r." In Revoliutsiia 1848-1849 rr.* (Kiev: AN URSR, 1948), 421-4.

503. *Tsypko, K.H. "Natsionalne pytannia na Bukovyni v period revoliutsii 1848 roku." *Naukovi zapysky Chernivetskoho derzhavnoho universytetu* 18, Seriia istorychnykh nauk (1956).

504. Wagner, Rudolf, ed. *Die Revolutionsjahre 1848/49 im Königreich Galizien-Lodomerien (einschliesslich Bukowina): Dokumente aus österreichischer Zeit.* Munich: Verlag "Der Südostdeutsche," 1983. JPH.

4. History, 1848-1900

504Q. *Bogdan-Duica, Gheorghe. *Bucovina: Notiţe politice asupra situaţiei.* Sibiu: 1895. (Bukovina: political notes on the situation.)

505. *[Franko, Ivan.] "Bunt chłopski." *Kurjer Lwowski*, no. 28 (28 January 1892): 1-2. (On peasant unrest in Zamostie.)

506. *[Franko, Ivan.] "Kilka słow o programie rusinów bukowińskich." *Kurjer Lwowski*, no. 85 (26 March 1891): 1-2.

507. *[Franko, Ivan.] "Novynky." *Hromadskyi holos*, no. 20 (1 October 1898): 156. (Elections to Bukovinian diet.)

508. Kupchanko, Hryhorii [Gregor Kupczanko]. *Die Schicksale der Ruthenen.* Leipzig: Verlag von Wilhelm Friedrich, 1887. CaAEU DK 508 K96.

509. *Vasylko, N. *Spravozdane posla Nykolaia rytsaria Vasylka i ieho diiatelnosty v Derzhavnii Dumi i v kraievim seimi v rokakh 1898 do kontsa 1900.* Chernivtsi, 1902.

5. History, 1900-18

509Q. *Bălan, Teodor. *Suprimarea mişcărilor naţionale din Bucovina pe timpul războiului mondial, 1914-1918.* Chernivtsi: Editura autorului, 1923. (On Romanian nationalist activities during World War I.)

510. Botushansky, V.M. "Uchast trudiashchykh Pivnichnoi Bukovyny u borotbi proty zahrozy svitovoi viiny (1909-1914 rr.)." *Mynule i suchasne Pivnichnoi Bukovyny* (Kiev) 2 (1973): 46-55. CaAEU DB 261 M99.

510D. "Der Czernowitzer Prozess." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 6, no. 11 (1908): 503-5. CaOTU mf AP U463. (Nykolai Vasylko's slander case against parliamentary deputies Aurel Onciul and Chisanovici.)

510G. *Daicoviciu, Constantin, and Miron Constantinescu, eds. *Destrămarea monarhiei austro-ungare, 1900-1918.* Bucharest: Editura Academiei, 1964. (On the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian empire, with special emphasis on Bukovina and Transylvania.)

510L. Gracchus. "Ein Ruthenischer Nationaltag in der Bukowina." *Ruthenische Revue* 1, no. 5 (15 July 1903): 109-11; no. 6 (30 July 1903): 131-5. CaOTU mf APP R875. (Assembly of 7 July 1903.)

510P. K[ichura], J[Ivan]. "Die Landtagswahlen in der Bukowina." *Ruthenische Revue* 2, no. 15 (early August 1904): 448-51. CaOTU mf AP R875.

510S. K[ichura], J[Ivan]. "Die ruthenische Vereine in der Bukowina." *Ruthenische Revue* 2, no. 17 (early September 1904): 525-9; no. 20 (late October 1904): 568-70. CaOTU mf AP R875.

511. Kompaniiets, I.I. *Revoiutsiinyi rukh v Halyvhyni, Bukovyni ta Zakarpatskii Ukraini pid vplyvom idei Velykoho Zhovtnia (1917-1920 rr.)* AN URSR, Instytut istorii. Kiev: Vydavnytstvo AN URSR, 1957. MH Slav 3237.460.

512. Kompaniiets, I.I. *Stanovyshche i borotba trudiashchykh mas Halychyny, Bukovyny ta Zakarpattia na pochatku XX st. (1900-1919 roky).* Kiev: Vydavnytstvo Akademii nauk Ukrainskoi RSR, 1960. CaAEU DB 499 K82 1960. MH Slav 3236.115. MiU DEB 499 K82.

513. Kravets, M.M., H.S. Tsebenko and T.P. Shternberh. "Vplyv revoliutsii 1905-1907 rr. na rozhortannia klasovoi borotby na Pivnichnii Bukovyni (Dobirka dokumentiv)." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 1 (135) (January-February 1976): 42-9. MH Slav 3222.159. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

514 Kukurudziak, M.H. *Robitnychyi rukh na Pivnichnii Bukovyni naprykintsi XIX--na pochatku XX stolittia.* Lviv: Vydavnytstvo pry Lvivskomu derzhavnomu universyteti vydavnychoho obiednannia "Vyshcha shkola", 1982. JPH.

515. *Kukurudziak, M.H. "Pidnesennia robitnychoho rukhu u Pivnichnii Bukovyni v 1905 r." *Pytannia istorii SRSR* (Kharkiv) 23 (1978): 80-5.

516. Kurylo, V.M. "Sotsialno-ekonomichna kharakterystyka i stanovyshche trudiashchykh Bukovyny na pochatku XX st." *Mynule i suchasne Pivnichnoi Bukovyny* 2 (1973): 55-63. CaAEU DB 261 M99.

517. Kurylo, V.M. *Vplyv Velykoi Zhovtnevoi sotsialistychnoi revoliutsii na rozvytok revoliutsiinoho rukhu na Bukovyni.* Ministerstvo vyshchoi i serednoi spetsialnoi osvity URSR, Chernivetskyi derzhavnyi universytet. Chernivtsi: 1973. MH Rom 5999 400.65.

517M. Kuschnir, W. "Die Lehren der Landtagswahlen in der Bukowina." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 9, no. 3-4 (1911): 81-3. CaOTU mf AP U463.

518. *Lysenko, I.P. *Agramoe i natsionalno-osvoboditelnoe dvizhenie na Bukovine v pervoi chetverti XX veka.* Moscow, 1958.

519. *Lytvynova, V.K. "Robitnychyi i selianskyi rukh na Bukovyni pid chas pershoi rosiiskoi revoliutsii 1905-1907 rr." In *50 rokiv pershoi rosiiskoi revoliutsii* (=*Naukovi zapysky Chernivetskoho derzhavnoho universytetu* 26, Seriia istorychnykh nauk, 2) (1957).

520. Mykhailyna, P.V. "Revoliutsiini podii na Bukovyni pid chas revoliutsii 1905 r." *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal* 10, no. 1 (January 1966): 114-16. CaAEU per DK 508 A2U37 V. 10 pt. 1 1966.

520M. Nemyrycz, Ivan. "Ruthenisch-rumänischer Besitzstreit. (Zur Lage der Ruthenen in der Bukowina)." *Ruthenische Revue* 1, no. 2 (30 May 1903): 39-46. CaOTU mf AP R875.

521. Nowosiwski, I.M. *Bukovinian Ukrainians: A Historical Background and their Self-Determination in 1918.* New York: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 1970. CaAEU DEB 279 N94 E5.

521F. Ozimyj, [n.] "Eine merkwürdige Landtagswahl in der Bukowina." *Ruthenische Revue* 1, no. 7 (15 August 1903): 163-6. CaOTU mf AP R875.

521H. Prokopowitsch, Erich. *Das Ende der österreichischen Herrschaft in der Bukowina.* Buchreihe der Südostdeutschen Historischen Kommission, 2. Munich: Verlag R. Oldenbourg, 1959. MiU DD 792.2 S94 v. 2.

521K. --r. "Die aufgelösten Russophilenvereine in der Bukowina." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 8, no. 3-4 (1910): 125-7. CaOTU mf AP U463.

521P. "Das ruthenische Genossenschaftswesen in Galizien und der Bukowina." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 8, no. 9-10 (1910): 255-7. CaOTU mf AP U463.

521S. Smal-Stotsky [Smal-Stockyj], [Stefan]. "Graf Bobrinskij und die österreichischen Ruthenen." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 10, no. 2-3 (1912): 38-44. CaOTU mf AP U463. Reprinted from **Oesterreichische Rundschau.*

522. *Tsypko, K.H. "Zradnytska rol ukrainskykh burzhuaznykh natsionalistiv na Bukovyni v roky pershoi rosiiskoi revoliutsii." In *50 rokiv pershoi rosiiskoi revoliutsii* (=*Naukovi zapysky Chernivetskoho derzhavnoho universytetu* 26, Seriia istorychnykh nauk, 2) (1957).

523. Vasiuk, L.I. "Vplyv Velykoi Zhovtnevoi sotsialistychnoi revoliutsii na rozvytok revoliutsiinoho rukhu v Pivnichnii Bukovyni (1917-1920 rr.)." *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal*, no. 1 (1983): 84-92. CaAEU DK 508 A2U36.

524. *Vasylko, N. *Posolska diiatelnost (1900-1903).* Chernivtsi: 1904.

524F. [Vasylko, Nykolai.] "Russische Wühlarbeit in Galizien und der Bukowina. (Rede des Abgeordneten Nikolaj Ritter von Wassilko im österreichischen Abgeordnetenhause, gehalten am 11. Dezember 1909.)" *Ukrainische Rundschau* 8, no. 1 (1910): 15-27. CaOTU mf AP U463.

6. Memoirs

525. Goriainov, S. "Vospominaniia russkaho konsula v Bukovine." *Istoricheskii vestnik. Istoriko-literaturnyi zhurnal* 37 (December 1916): 668-80. MH PSlav 381 10. (Consul in Bukovina 1891-6.)

526. Halip, Tadeot. "Z moikh spomyniv." *Krakivski visti*, nos. 47, 50, 52-5, 58, 61-4, 66, 68, 70, 72-3, 78 (1943). CaAEU mf AN 58 U5 K8 K89.

527. Popovych, Omelian O[leksandrovych]. *Vidrodzhennia Bukovyny (spomyny).* Lviv: Chervona kalyna, 1933. CaAEU PG 3809 P79 A4 1933. MH Wid-LC DK 511 B77 P66 x.

7. Travel Accounts

528. *Bendella, Theophil. *Die Bukowina im Königreiche Galizien.* Vienna: 1845. CaOTU DB 269 B46.

529. Kohl, J.G. *Reisen im Inneren von Russland und Polen.* Vol. 3: *Die Bukowina, Galizien, Krakau and Mähren.* Dresden and Leipzig: In der Arnoldischen Buchhandlung, 1841. CaAEU DK 25 K79 1849 Th. 3.

530. Nestorovsky, P.A. "Po russkoi Bukovine. (Putevoi nabrosok)." *Istoricheskii vestnik. Istoriko-literaturnyi zhurnal* 29 (1908): 671-706. NN *QCA.

531. *Petrov, A. "Zabytyi ugolok russkoi zemli--Bukovina: iz putevykh zametok." *Izvestiia S.-Peterburgskogo slavianskogo blagotvoritelnogo obshchestva* (1884).

532. Vitte, E. de-. *Putevyia vpechatleniia (S istoricheskimi ocherkami). Leto 1903 g. Bukovina i Galichina.* Kiev: Tipo-litografiia T.G. Meinandera, 1904. Reprint Bridgeport, Connecticut: Carpatho-Russian Literary Association, 1977. CaAEU DK 511 B77 V85 1977. MiU DJK 73 V85 1904a.

8. Education

533. *Franke, F. "Das Volksschulwesen in der Bukowina mit Ende des Schuljahres 1874/75." *Statistische Monatschrift* 2 (1876): 139-45.

534. *Haras, Mykola. *Iliustrovana istoriia tovarystva "Ukrainska shkola"* (1887-1937). Chernivtsi: Ukrainska shkola, 1937.

535. *Haras, Mykola. "Istorychnyi ohliad i suchasnyi stan ukrainskoi osvity i kultury na Bukovyni." *Samostiina dumka* (Chernivtsi) 4, no. 1 (1934).

536. *Herasymovych, H. *Ne lyshaimosia pozadu kalmukiv.* Chernivtsi: 1911.

537. *Kaindl, Raimund Friedrich. "Die Anfänge des Volksschulwesens in der Bukowina." *Bukowiner pädagogische Blätter* (Chernivtsi) 22, nos. 6-9 (1894).

538. *Karlubytsky, Iliarii. *Rozvii narodnoho shkilnytstva na Bukovyni.* Biblioteka Prominia, 9. Vashkivtsi: Promin, 1905 or 1907.

539. K[ichura] I[van]. "Die ruthenishche Volksschule und deren Lehrer in der Bukowina. (Eine Zuschrift aus den Kreisen der Bukowinaer Lehrerschaft)." *Ruthenische Revue* 1, no. 14 (30 November 1903): 324-6. CaOTU mf AP R875.

540. Korduba, M. "Das Schulwesen in der Bukowina und die Ruthenen." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 5, no. 1 (January 1907): 14-19. CaOTU mf AP U463.

541. *Nistor, Joan. *Zur Geschichte des Schulwesens in der Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: 1910.

542. *Polek, Johann. *Die Anfänge des Volksschulwesens in der Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: Pardini, 1891.

543. Prokopowitsch, Erich. "Die Entwicklung des Schulwesens in der Bukowina." In *Buchenland: Hundertfünfzig Jahre Deutschtum in der Bukowina*, ed. Franz Lang (Munich: 1961), 269-319. CaAEU DB 270.7 L26. (Includes non-Germans.)

543M. *Repta, Wladimir Basil. *Elfter Jahresbericht über den Zustand der Bürgerschulen und Volksschulen der Landeshauptstadt Czernowitz, Schuljahr 1889/90.* Chernivtsi: 1890.

544. **Schematismus der Bukowinaer Volksschullehrer und Lehrer.* Herausgegeben von Josef Fuhrmann. Sadhora: Selbstverlag, 1903.

545. *Simovych, V. *Ukrainske shkilnytstvo na Bukovyni.* 1932.

546. *Smal-Stotsky, Stefan. *Nauka ruskoi movy v shkolakh serednikh na Bukovyni. Kartyna z istorii kulturnoho i literaturnoho rukhu sered Rusyniv na Bukovyni.* Chernivtsi: 1893.

547. *"Statistik der allgemeinen Volksschulen und Bürgerschulen in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern auf Grund der statistischen Aufnahmen vom 30. April 1890." *ÖS*, Bd. 335, H. 1 (1893).

548. *"Statistik der allgemeinen Volksschulen und Bürgerschulen in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern nach der statistischen Aufnahme vom 15. Mai 1900." *ÖS* Bd. 62, H. 2 (1903).

549. *"Statistik der Unterrichtsanstalten der im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder für die Jahre...." *ÖS.* 1881-2 in Bd. 3, H. 2; 1882-3 in Bd. 9, H. 1; 1883-4 in Bd. 12, H. 3; 1884-5 in Bd. 16, H. 2; 1885-66 in Bd. 18, H. 2; 1886-7 in Bd. 21, H. 1; 1887-8 in Bd. 22, H. 4; 1888-9 in Bd. 25, H. 3; 1889-90 in Bd. 28, H. 4; 1890-1 in Bd. 35, H. 4; 1891-2 in Bd. 38, H. 4; 1892-3 in Bd. 44, H. 4; 1893-4 in Bd. 48, H. 1; 1895-6 in Bd. 52, H. 3; 1896-7 in Bd. 54, H. 2; 1897-8 in Bd. 55, H. 4; 1898-9 in Bd. 62, H. 1; 1899-1900 in Bd. 68, H. 3; 1800-1 in Bd. 70, H. 3; 1901-2 in Bd. 73, H. 1; 1902-3 in Bd. 76, H. 1; 1903-4 in Bd. 77, H. 2; 1904-5 in Bd. 79, H. 3; 1905-6 in Bd. 86, H. 2; 1906-7 in Bd. 88, H. 2; 1907-8 in Bd. 91, H. 2; 1908-9 in Bd. 93, H. 1; 1909-10 in n.s., Bd. 7, H. 3.

550. **Statistische Nachweisungen über den Stand der Volksschulen und Lehrbildungsanstalten in der Bukowina.* Herausgegeben v. k.k.Bukowiner Landesschulrat. Chernivtsi: Pardini, 1914.

551. Wotta, Josef, bearbeitet von. *Sammlung der für die Bukowina in Kraft bestehenden Gesetze und Verordnungen, welche das Volksschulwesen betreffen.* Chernivtsi: Verlag von Romuald Schally, 1899. CaAEU mf. ÖNB.

552. *Zieglauer, Ferdinand. *Die Entwicklung des Schulwesens in der Bukowina seit der Vereinigung des Landes mit Österreich.* Chernivtsi: 1898.

553. *"Die Zustände der Volksschulen in der Bukowina im Schuljahre 1892/93." *Bukowiner pädagogishe Blätter* (Chernivtsi) 22, no. 1 (1894).

9. Church

553M. *Cotlarciuc, Nico. *Stifterrecht und Kirchenpatronat im Fürstentum Moldau und in der Bukowina: Eine historisch-dogmatische Studie zum morgenländischen Kirchenrecht.* Stuttgart: F. Enke, 1907. MH C 10405.5.

554. *Daszkiewicz, A. *Die Lage der griechisch-orientalischen Ruthenen in der Bukowiner Erzdiözese.* Chernivtsi: Pardini, 1891.

555. Drachynsky, Teofil [Draczynskyj, Theophil]. "Der Kirchenstreit in der Bukowina." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 11, no. 10-11 (1913): 231-6. CaOTU mf AP U463.

556. *Golubinsky, E. *Kratkii ocherk istorii pravoslavnykh tserkvei bolgarskoi, serbskoi i rumynskoi.* Moscow: 1871.

556M. K[ichura], I[van]. "Die gr.-or. Ruthenen in der Bukowina." *Ruthenische Revue* 2, no. 7 (early April 1904): 152-5. CaOTU mf AP R875.

557. *"Memorandum ruskoho hreko-pravoslavnoho dukhovenstva." *Pravoslavnaia Bukovyna* (Chernivtsi), nos. 17, 19-20 (1899).

558. *Morariu-Andrievici, S. *Apologie der orthodoxen gr. or. Kirche der Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: 1885. 2nd ed. 1890.

559. *Mordvinov, Vladimir. *Pravoslavnaia tserkov na Bukovine.* St. Petersburg: 1874.

560. *Österreichisches Staatswörterbuch: Handbuch des gesamten österreichischen öffentlichen Rechtes*, ed. Ernst Mischler and Josef Ulbrich, 2nd ed., 4 vols. (Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1906), s.v. "Griechisch-orientalische Kirche" by v. Hussarek.

561. *Pihuliak, Ierotei [Hierotheus]. *Die Kirchenfrage in der Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: Schally, 1914.

562. Pihuliak, Ierotei [Hierotheus]. "Die kirchliche Frage in der Bukowina." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 7, no. 12 (1909): 401-7. CaOTU mf AP U463.

563. *Şaguna, Andreiu. *Geschichte der griechisch-orientalischen Kirche in Österreich. Bruchstücke aus der allgemeinen Kirchengeschichte.* Hermannstadt: Drotleff, 1862.

564. *Smal-Stotsky [Smal-Stocki], Stefan, ed. *"Nationale und kirchliche Bestrebungen der Rumänen in der Bukowina 1848-65" von Bischof Hakmann in einem Sendschreiben dargestellt.* Chernivtsi: 1899.

565. *Tanashchuk, Volodymyr. "Pravne i diisne polozhenie pravoslavnoi tserkvy na Bukovyni." *Kandelia* (Chernivtsi) 29 (1910): 603-14.

10. Germans, Jews, Poles, Romanians

566. *Biedrzycki, E. "Geneza i charakter polonii bukowińskiej i jej udział w życiu gospodarczym kraju w erze austriackiej, 1774-1918." *Studia Historyczne* 14, no. 1 (1971).

567. Biedrzycki, Emil. *Historia Polaków na Bukowinie.* Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 300, Prace Historyczne, 38. Warsaw-Cracow: Nakładem Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe, 1973. CaAEU DK 401 K892 zesz. 38. MiU DK 401 K87 no. 38.

567F. *Curticăpeanu, Vasile. *Die rumänische Kulturbewegung in der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie.* Bucharest: Verlag der Akademie der Sozialistischen Republik Rumäniens, 1966.

567R. *Draghicescu, Dimitrie. *Les problèmes nationaux de l'Autriche-Hongrie: Les Roumains (Transylvanie, Bucovine, Banat).* Paris: Bossard: 1918.

568. Gold, Hugo, ed. *Geschichte der Juden in der Bukowina: Ein Sammelwerk.* 2 vols. Tel-Aviv: Olamenu, 1958-62. CaAEU DS 135 R72 B8 G62.

568M. Hitchins, Keith. "Die Rumänen. B. Die Bukowina." In *Die Habsburgermonarchie 1848-1918*, ed. Adam Wandruszka and Peter Urbanitsch, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bd. 3: *Die Völker des Reiches*, 2 parts (Vienna: Verlag der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1980), pt. 1, pp. 615-25. CaAEU DB 85 H12 1973.

569. *Iorga, N. *Histoire des roumains de Bucovine a partir de l'annexion autrichienne.* 1917.

570. *Kaindl, R.F. *Die Deutschen in der Bukowina.* Schriften zum Selbstbestimmungsrecht der Deutschen ausserhalb des Reiches, 4 Berlin: 1919.

570B. *Kaindl, Raimund Friedrich. *Die Deutschen in Galizien und der Bukowina.* Angewandte Geographie, Reihe IV, Bd. 11. Frankfurt/Main: Keller, 1916.

570D Kaindl, Raimund Friedrich. *Geschichte der Deutschen in den Karpathenländern.* 3 vols. Gotha: Friedrich Andreas Perthes, 1907-11.

570M. K[ichur], J[Ivan]. "Die Polen in der Bukowina." *Ruthenische Revue* 2, no. 18 (late September 1904): 517-19. CaOTU mf AP R875.

571. Lang, Franz, ed. *Buchenland: Hundertfünfzig Jahre Deutschen in der Bukowina.* Veröffentlichungen des Südostdeutschen Kulturwerks, Reihe B: Wissenschaftliche Arbeiten, 16. Munich: Verlag des Südostdeutschen Kulturwerks, 1961. CaAEU DB 270.7 L26.

571M. *Morariu, Constantin. *Culturhistorische und ethnographische Skizzen über die Romänen der Bukowina.* Resicza-Vienna: Im Selbstverlag, 1888-91.

572. Prokopowitsch, Erich. *Die rumänische Nationalbewegung in der Bukowina und der Dako-Romanismus: Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte des Nationalitätenkampfes in Österreich-Ungarn.* Studien zur Geschichte der österreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie, 3. Graz--Cologne: Herman Böhlaus Nachf., 1965. CaAEU DB 276 P96 1965. MiU DB 3 S93 V.3.

573. *Schulsohn, Aron. *Die Geschichte der Juden in der Bukowina unter der österreichischen Verwaltung 1774-1918.* Inaug. Diss. Vienna: 1927.

574. *Weczerka, Hugo. *Die Deutschen im Buchenland.* Würzburg/Main: Holzner-Verlag, 1955.

11. Serfdom

574Q. *Bălan, Teodor. *Răscoală ţăranilor din Ocolul Câmpulungului Moldovensc din anul 1805.* Chernivtsi: 1923. (The peasant rebellion in the district of Cimpulung in 1805.)

575. Franko, Ivan. "Lukian Kobylytsia. Epizod iz istorii Hutsulshchyny v pershii polovyni XIX v." In *Tvory v dvadtsiaty tomakh,* 19: *Filosofski, ekonomichni ta istorychni statti* (Kiev: Derzhavne vydavnytstvo khudozhnoi literatury, 1956), 716-52. CaAEU PG 3953 F83 1950 v. 19.

576. Gramada, N. *Satenii şi stapânii în Bucovina, între 1775 şi 1848.* Chernivtsi: Ed. Glasul Bucovinei, 1934.

577. *Grünberg, Karl. *Die bäuerlichen Unfreiheitsverhältnisse und deren Beseitigung in der Bukowina.* Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1901.

578. Hrabovetsky, V.V. "Oleksa Dovbush na Bukovyni." *Mynule i suchasne Pivnichnoi Bukovyni* (Kiev) 2: 32-6. CaAEU DB 261 M99.

579. *Kaindl, R. *Das Untertanswesen in der Bukowina.* Vienna: 1899.

580. Kaindl, R.F. "Żuczka. Beiträge zur Geschichte des Bukowiner Religionsfondes. Aus dem Nachlasse von Franz Adolf Wickenhauser." *Jahrbuch des Bukowiner Landes-Museums* 8 (1900): 3-40. MH Rom 5999 400.6 (8).

581. Kozholianko, G.K. "Polozhenie kretianstva Bukoviny v kontse XVIII--nachale XIX vv." *Voprosy istorii SSSR* (Kharkiv) 24 (1979): 135-41. MH PSlav 572.5. (Little on the nineteenth century.)

582. *Litash, I.A. *Krestianskoe dvizhenie na Bukovine v pervoi polovine XIX v.* Avtoreferat dis. na soisk. uchen. stepeni kand. ist. nauk. Lviv: 1954.

583. *Peyersfeld, A. *Das Frohnwesen in der Bukowina unter österreichischer Verwaltung.* Chernivtsi: 1912.

584. **Selianskyi rukh na Bukovyni v 40-kh rokakh XIX st. Zbirnyk dokumentiv.* Edited by F.P. Shevchenko. Kiev: 1949.

586. Shevchenko, F.P. *Lukian Kobylytsia. Z istorii antyfeodalnoi borotby selianstva Bukovyny v pershii polovyni XIX st.* AN URSR, Instytut istorii. Kiev: Vydavnytstvo AN URSR, 1958. MH Rom 5999 400.30.

587. Steblii, F.I. "K voprosu o dvizhenii oprishkov v Vostochnoi Galitsii i na Bukovine v kontse XVIII--pervoi polovine XIX v. i ego kharaktere." *Ezhegodnik po agrarnoi istorii Vostochnoi Evropy 1964 god* (Kishineu: Kartia Moldoveniaske, 1966), 584-96.

588. *Tovstukha, I. "Ivan Franko pro revoliutsiinyi rukh selian Bukovyny v 40-vykh rokakh XIX st." *Ivan Franko. Statti i materialy* (Lviv, 1958).

589. **Ueber den Ursprung und Entwicklung des Unterthansverhältnisses in der Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: 1848.

12. Agrarian Question, Agriculture, Peasantry (After 1848)

590. Botushansky, V.M. "Pidnesennia straikovoi borotby selian Pivnichnoi Bukovyny na pochatku XX st. (1900-1907 rr.)." *Mynule i suchasne Pivnichnoi Bukovyny* (Kiev) 1 (1972): 18-29.

591. Botushansky, V.M. *Stanovyshche i klasova borotba selianstva Pivnichnoi Bukovyny v period imperializmu (1900-1914 rr.).* Kiev: Naukova dumka, 1975. MH Rom 5999.478.

592. *Budzynovsky, V. *Rilnycha produktsiia u Skhidnii Halychyni i na Bukovyni.* Chernivtsi: 1896.

593. **Die Entwicklung der Land- und Forstwirtschaft und ihrer Industrien sowie der Jagd und Fischerei im Herzogthume Bukowina seit dem Jahre 1848.* Vienna: 1901.

594. *"Ergebnisse der Grundbesitzstatistik nach dem Stand vom 31. Dezember 1896." *ÖS*, Bd. 56 (1898).

595. *Der Grundbesitz im Herzogthum Bukowina nach der Stellung der Besitzer und nach Grössenclassen des Besitzes.* Bearbeitet vom statistischen Landesamte der Herzogthums Bukowina. Veröffentlicht von Anton Zachar. Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1902. (=*Mittheilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina*, 9.) CaAEU mf. NN.

596. Kravets, M.M. *Selianstvo Skhidnoi Halychyny i Pivnichnoi Bukovyny u druhii polovyni XIX st.* Lviv: 1964. JPH mf.

597. Lytwynowytsch, Michael. *Die bäuerlichen Besitz- und Schuldverhältnisse im Wiznitzer Gerichtsbezirke. Ein Bietrag zur Beleuchtung der wirtschaftlichen Lage der Bauern in der Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1911. (=*Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina*, 16.) CaAEU mf. NN.

598. Piddubny, H [Gregori Grigorovich]. *Bukovynske selianstvo v iarmi.* Vienna: Nove selo, 1925. MH Rom 5999 401.

599. *Piddubny, H. "Zemelne pytannia v Rumunii, Bukovyni, Bessarabii." *Bilshovyk Ukrainy*, no. 4-5 (1925).

600. Sviezhynsky, P.V. *Ahrarni vidnosyny na Zakhidnii Ukraini v kintsi XIX--na pochatku XX st.* Lviv: Vydavnytstvo Lvivskoho universytetu, 1966. CaAEU HD 1995 U31S96.

601. *"Die Verteilung des Grundbesitzes in der Bukowina." *Statistische Monatschrift* (Vienna) 28 (1902): 642-6.

602. Zachar, Anton. *Der Boden der Bukowina und dessen Benützung: Darstellung der Kulturgattungen und Bodenreinerträge, sowie des Verhältnisses des Bodens zur Bevölkerung und zum Viehstande.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1899. (=*Mittheilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina*, 7.) CaAEU mf. NN.

603. *Die Zählung der landwirtschaftlichen Betriebe der einzelnen Gerichts- und politischen Bezirke im Herzogtume Bukowina auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Erhebungen vom 3. Juni 1902.* Nach den Angaben der k.k. statistischen Zentralkommission in Wien zusammengestellt und veröffentlicht vom statistischen Landesamte des Herzogtums Bukowina. Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1909. (=*Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina*, 13, pt. 3.) CaAEU mf. NN.

13. Animal Husbandry

604. *Baier, E. *Fünfzig Jahre Viehzucht in der Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: 1900.

605. *"Die Ergebnisse der Viehzählung in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern vom 31. Dezember 1890." *ÖS*, Bd. 34 (1893).

606. *"Die Ergebnisse der Viehzählung in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern vom 31. Dezember 1910." *ÖS*, n.s., Bd. 5 (1913).

607. *Kröpfl, I. *Die Viehzucht unter entsprechender Würdigung der Bukowina.* Sereth, 1906.

608. *Kubiiovych, V. *Pastushestvo Bukovyny.* NTSh, Pratsi Heohrafichnoi komisii, 1. Lviv: 1937.

609. *Viehstands-Lexikon für die im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreiche und Länder nach den Ergebnissen der Viehzählung vom 31. Dezember 1910.* Mit Unterstützung des k.k. Ackerbauministeriums herausgegeben von dem Bureau der k.k. statistischen Zentralkomission. Bd. 3: [*Galizien, Bukowina.*] Vienna: In Kommission bei Karl Gerold's Sohn, Druck von Paul Gerin, 1913. CaAEU mf. ÖNB.

610. *Die Viehzählung des Herzogthums Bukowina detaillirt und summarisch, nach Ortschaften, Gutsgebieten, Gerichtsbezirken und Bezirkshauptmannschaften, nebst der Landeshauptstadt Czernowitz. Neubearbeitung des statistischen Landesamtes auf Grund der Ergebnisse der Zählung vom 31. December 1890.* Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1898. (=*Mittheilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina*, 5.) CaAEU mf. NN.

611. *"Die Viehzählung in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern vom 31. Dezember 1900." *ÖS*, Bd. 60, H. 3 (1903).

14. Commerce and Industry

612. **Berichte über die öffentlichen Sitzungen der Bukowinaer Handels und Gewerbekammer in Czernowitz, Jänner-Dezember, 1897.*

613. "Ergebnisse der gewerblichen Betriebszählung vom 3. Juni 1902 in den im Reichsrate vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern." *ÖS*, Bd. 75, H. 11: "Galizien und Bukowina."

613M. "Die gewerblichen und Handelsunternehmungen in der Bukowina nach der Benennung des Erwerbsteuer-Katasters mit Ende December 1885." Mitgetheilt von der Bukowiner Handels- und Gewerbekammer. *Mittheilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogthums Bukowina* 1 (1892): 139-44. CaAEU mf. ONB.

614. *Hrytsenko, I.A. *Ekonomichni zviazky Pivnichnoi Bukovyny z Rosiieiu i Naddniprianskoiu Ukrainoiu v XIX--na pochatku XX st.* Lviv: Vyshcha shkola, Vydavnytstvo pry Lvivskomu universyteti, 1980.

615. Hrytsenko, I.A. "Z istorii ekonomichnykh vzaiemovidnosyn Bukovyny z Rosiieiu ta Ukrainoiu v XIX st." *Ukrainskyi istorychnyi zhurnal* 3, no. 5 (September-October 1959): 89-99. CaAEU per DK 508 .2 U37 V. 3 1959.

616. *Korn, V. *Das Propinationsrecht in Galizien und in der Bukowina und dessen Ablösung.* Vienna: 1899. LNB AN URSR Rad. I.7754.

617. Kukurudziak, M.H. "Lisopylna ta derevoobrobna promyslovist Bukovyny v kintsi XIX st." *Mynule i suchasne Pivnichnoi Bukovyny* (Kiev) 2 (1973): 41-6.

618. **Österreichischer Zentralkataster sämtlicher Handels- Industrie- und Gewerbebetriebe.* Bd. 20: *Adressbuch der Bukowina.* Vienna: 1908.

619. Prokopowitsch, Erich, and Erich Beck. "Das Zunft- und Genossenschaftwesen in der Bukowina." In *Buchenland: Hundertfünfzig Jahre Deutschtum in der Bukowina*, ed. Franz Lang (Munich: 1961), 217-34. CaAEU DB 270.7 L26. (Includes non-Germans.)

620. **Protokolle über die öffentlichen Sitzungen der Bukowinaer Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Czernowitz.* Chernivtsi: Selbstverlag, 1881, 1884-9, 1891.

621. *Romstorfer, Carl A. *Die gewerblichen Zustände in der Bukowina und der gewerbliche Unterricht.* Chernivtsi: Verlag der k.k. Staats-Gewerbeschule, 1886. MH Rom 5999 412.

622. Sydor, B.I. "Promyslovist Pivnichnoi Bukovyny v kintsi XVIII--na pochatku XIX st." *Mynule i suchasne Pivnichnoi Bukovyny* (Kiev) 2 (1973): 36-41. CaAEU DB 261 M99.

623. *Terner, Adolf. *Die Propinationsfrage in der Bukowina.* Chernivtsi: Buchowiecki, 1869.

623F. *Wiglitzky, Hubert. *Die Bukowinaer Hausindustrie und die Mittel und Wege zur Hebung derselben. Bericht an die Handels- und Gewerbekammer in Czernowitz, erstattet von deren Sekretär....* Chernivtsi: Selbstverlag der Kammer, 1888.

623K. *Die Zählung der gewerblichen Betriebe des Handelskammerbezirkes und der Stadt Czernowitz im Herzogtume Bukowina auf Grund der Ergebnisse vom 3. Juni 1902.* Nach den Angaben der k.k. statistischen Zentralkommission in Wien zusammengestellt und veröffentlicht vom statistischen Landesamte des Herzogtums Bukowina. Chernivtsi: H. Pardini, 1909. (=*Mitteilungen des statistischen Landesamtes des Herzogtums Bukowina*, 13, pt. 2.) CaAEU mf.

15. Arts and Literature

624. Colin, Amy Diana. "An den Schnittpunkten der Traditionen--Deutsch in der Bukowina u.a." *Neue Deutsche Hefte* (Berlin) 30, no. 4 (180) (1983): 739-69. CaAEU per.

625. Demochko, Kuzma. *Mystetska Bukovyna. Narysy z mynuloho.* Kiev: Mystetstvo, 1968. CaAEU DB 270.5 D38. MiU DB 270.5 D38.

625M. Kolf, Bernd. "Eine Gegend, in der Menschen und Bücher lebten: Die Bukowina als lyrische Landschaft." *Akzente* (Munich) 29, no. 4 (August 1982): 336-83. CaAEU per PT 1141 A2 A3.

626. *Podlacha, L. *Malowidła ścienne w cerkwiach Bukowiny.* Lviv: Gubrynowicz i Schmidt, 1911.

627. *Pysmennyky Bukovyny pochatku XX stolittia.* Kiev: Derzhavne vydavnytstvo khudozhnoi literatury, 1958. CaAEU PG 3932 P99.

627M. Semaka, Eugen R.v. "Zwei Bukowinaer Volksdichter." *Ukrainische Rundschau* 7, no. 4 (1909): 156-63. CaOTU mf AP U463. (On Fedkovych and Vorobkevych.)

628. *Sokołowski, M. *Sztuka cerkiewna na Rusi i na Bukowinie.* Cracow: Spółka Wydawnicza Polska, 1899.

629. Ukrainka, Lesia. "Malorusskie pisateli na Bukovine." In *Pro literaturu. Poezii, statti, krytychni ohliady, lysty* (Kiev: Derzhavne vydavnytstvo khudozhnoi literatury, 1955), 110-23. CaAEU PG 3963 P96 1955.

16. Language

630. Doshchivnyk, Ivan. "Rumunski slova v ukrainskii movi na Bukovyni." *Ridna mova* (Warsaw), 2, no. 5 (17) (May 1934): 191-6; no. 7 (19) (July 1934): 299-302; no. 8 (20) (August 1934): 353-6. CaAEU per PG 3801 R54.

631. Karpenko, Iu.O. "Stanovlennia ukrainskoi literaturnoi movy na Bukovyni." *Movoznavstvo*, no. 1 (67) (January-February 1978): 38-48. CaAEU PG 3814 M93.

632. Udler, R.Ia. *Moldavskie govory Chernovitskoi oblasti v sravnenii s govorami Moldavskoi SSR, Zakarpatskoi oblasti USSR i drugikh smezhnykh oblastei dako-romanskogo massiva. Konsonantizm.* Akademiia nauk Moldavskoi SSR, Institut iazyka i literatury. Kishineu: Gosudarstvennoe izdatelstvo "Kartia moldoveniaske," 1964. CaAEU PC 794 B8U2.

633. *Weigand, Gustav. *Die Dialekte der Bukowina und Bessarabiens.* Leipzig: Barth, 1904.

17. Emigration

634. Botushansky, V.M. "Bukovynska trudova emihratsiia v kintsi XIX--na pochatku XX st." *Istorychni doslidzhennia. Vitchyzniana istoriia* (Kiev) 1 (1975): 136-45. CaAEU DK 508 A3 1877 1975 vyp. 1.

635. Chmelar, Johann. "The Austrian Emigration, 1900-1914." *Perspectives in American History* 7 (1973): 275-378. JPH.

636. Chmelar, Hans. *Höhepunkte der österreichischen Auswanderung: Die Auswanderung aus den im Reichsrat vertretenen Königreichen und Ländern in den Jahren 1905-1914.* Studien zur Geschichte der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie, 14. Vienna: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1974.

637. Hrytsenko, I. "Emihratsiia z Pivnichnoi Bukovyny v Rosiisku derzhavu v druhii polovyni XIX--na pochatku XX st. (Za materialamy Chernivetskoho oblderzharkhivu)." *Arkhivy Ukrainy*, no. 4 (1972): 78-84. CaAEU per CD 12 A67 R. 26 1972. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

638. Hrytsenko, I. "Emihratsiia z Pivnichnoi Bukovyny v Rosiisku derzhavu v kintsi XVIII-pershii polovyni XIX st." *Arkhivy Ukrainy* 23, no. 6 (98) (November-December 1969): 24-34. MH Slav 3222.159. MiU CD 1735 U4 A82.

639. *Neurath,Otto. "Zum österreichischen Auswanderungsgesetzentwurf." *Zeitschrift für Volkswirtschaft, Sozialpolitik und Verwaltung. Organ der Gesellschaft Lsterreichischer Volkswirte* 23 (1914). (With special reference to conditions in Bukovina.)

640. **Protokoll 1900 der von der k.k. Landesregierung in Czernowitz abgehaltenen Auswanderungs-Konferenzen.* Chernivtsi: Verlag der Landesregierung, 1901.

18. Various

641. *Chernivetskyi kraieznavchyi muzei. Putivnyk.* [Compiled by I.O. Bukhovets et al.] Uzhhorod: Karpaty, 1978. MH Wid-LC AM 60 .U4 K82 x.

642. *Chernivetskyi kraieznavchyi. Putivnyk po muzeiu.* Chernivetske oblasne upravlinnia kultury. Uzhhorod: Karpaty, 1967. CaAEU GN 37 C52 C52.

643. **Iliustrovana khronika tovarystva "Ukrainskyi narodnyi dim" v Chernivtsiakh 1884-1934.* Chernivtsi: Ivanytsky i spilka, [1934].

644. *Jurmann, Jakob. *Die wirtschaftliche Entwicklung der Bukowina. Ein wirtschaftspolitischer und wirtschaftsstatistischer Versuch.* Dissertation. Cologne: 1922.

645. *Kohut, Lev. *Khliborobski spilky na Bukovyni.* Lviv: 1908.

646. Kolbenheyer, Erich. *Motive der hausindustriellen Stickerei in der Bukowina. Vzory vyshyvok domashnoho promyslu na Bukovyni. Motive ale industriei casnice de broderie din Bucovina.* Herausgegeben vom k.k. Ministerium für öffentliche Arbeiten und vom Bukowinaer Landesausschusse. [Vienna: 1912? 1913?] CaAEU spec. coll. NK 9256 K811 1912 folio. Reprint: Kolbenheyer [Kolbenhaier, Kolbenhier], Eric[h]. *Vzory vyshyvok domashnoho promyslu na Bukovyni/Ukrainian Bukovinian Cross-Stitch Embroidery.* [Windsor:] Eastern Executive of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, 1974. UCHV 746.44 K831. (Text in Ukrainian and English.)

647. *Novytsky, L., and H. Tsyhenko. *Chernivetskyi derzhavnyi kraieznavchyi muzei. Putivnyk.* Kiev: Derzhavne vydavnytstvo politychnoi literatury URSR, 1959.

648. *Retter,Siegmund. *Die Entwicklung der ländlichen Spar- und Darlehnenkassen in der Bukowina.* Dissertation. Hamburg: 1922.

649. *Semaka, Illia [Ievhen Dmytriv]. *Istoriia prosvitnoho tovarystva "Ruska besida" v Chernivtsiakh.* Chernivtsi: Ukrainska besida, 1909.

Historic Sites Service

Occasional Papers

1. Ukrainian Vernacular Architecture in Alberta. By John Lehr. pp. 43, 1976.
2. Archaeological Investigations: Fort Victoria, 1974. By Timothy C. Losey, et al. pp. 342, 1977.
3. Archaeological Investigations: Fort Victoria, 1975. By Timothy C. Losey, et al. pp. 235, 1977.
4. Archaeological Investigations: Writing-on-Stone N.W.M.P. Post. By Gary Adams, et al. pp. 356, 1977.
5. A History of Writing-on-Stone N.W.M.P. Post. By Leslie J. Hurt. pp. 242, 1979.
6. The Overlord of the Little Prairie: Report on Charles Plavin and His Homestead. By Jane McCracken. pp. 194, 1979.
7. The Victoria Settlement: 1862-1922. By Leslie J. Hurt. pp.242,1979.
8. A Gentlemen of Strathcona: Alexander Cameron Rutherford. By Douglas R. Babcock. pp. 203, 1980.
9. Stephan G. Stephansson: The Poet of the Rocky Mountains. By Jane W. McCracken. pp. 264, 1982.
10. The Ukrainian Bloc Settlement in East Central Alberta, 1890-1930: A History. By Orest T. Martynowych, pp. 421, 1985.
11. Ukrainian Dug-Out Dwellings in East Central Alberta. By Andriy Nahachewsky, pp. 286, 1985.
12. The Chernochan Machine Shed: A Land Use and Structural History. By Sonia Maryn. pp. 211, 1985.
13. The Chernochan Machine Shed: Ukrainian Farm Practices in East Central Alberta. By Sonia Maryn. pp. 211, 1985.
14. The Grekul House: A Land Use and Structural History. By Demjan Hohol'. pp. 202, 1985.
15. Geographical Naming in Western British North America: 1780-1820. By Randolph Freeman. pp. 97, 1985.
16. Out of the Peasant Mold: A Structural History of the M. Hawreliak Home in Shandro, Alberta. By Marie Lesoway. pp. 166, 1989.
17. Commerce in the Country: A Structural History of the Luzan Grocery Store. By Cathy Chorniawy, pp. 130, 1989.
18. Shelter, Feed, and Dray: A Structural History of The Radway Livery Barn. By Peter Melnycky, pp. 80, 1989.
19. Hlus' Church: A Narrative History of the Ukrainian Catholic Church at Buczacz, Alberta. By Andrij Makuch. pp. 140, 1989.
20. Galicia and Bukovina: A Research Handbook About Western Ukraine, Late 19th - 20th Centuries. By John-Paul Himka. pp. 215, 1990.